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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower to Views

by Clearway

Seeking the Positive Good

Maine's Use of Precedent

Gratitude for Democracy

¶ **"Whistle While You Work"**—The melody of that cinema-popularized air lingers in thought as we read in a Los Angeles newspaper that a group of women from an institutional home in Pasadena have formed a whistling chorus which is in demand for school, church and auditorium appearances. The women have discovered that whistling lifts the face, rubs out wrinkles, turns back the calendar, routes the blues, straightens the shoulders; —incidently it may be tuneful, if properly executed. Whistling, these women have found, is a mood rather than a mechanical performance. It requires buoyant thoughts and expectant outlooks to whistle convincingly. And so another department of human experience adds testimony to the Biblical dictum that "A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good." • It's not the whistling that does it; it's the sentiments behind the whistle.

¶ **War and Peace**—Pacifists are inclined to think that the sole perverting influence in the world is war-mongering. War-mongers declare that the planet is a battleground of all manner of forces and that men must accommodate themselves to the law of survival of the fittest or perish. Thus a writer in this month's Atlantic, Raoul de Roussy de Sales, finds himself in a quandary. Since both sides accept a set of tin soldiers as an instrument of propaganda—one to shun, the other to promote—while both declare that their ultimate aim is peace, the time is come, he believes, for a re-statement of the proposition. "The problem is not that of war or peace," he suggests, "but war and peace, because both eventualities confront us today." • Aye, and so does crime and law-observance. But the former constitutes the problem, the latter the goal; the one is self-destructive, the other universally constructive; the one negative, the other positive. The opposites, we humbly submit, cannot both be realities—and this is equally true of those opposites, war and peace.

¶ **The Maine Precedent**—If the old fiction, "as goes Maine, so goes the nation," were to be restored to a place of respectability again, interest in the election-year convention of Maine Republicans would augur well for the "forgotten men" of the G. O. P. Republicans, swarming into Bangor for the state convention opening March 31, reveal an enthusiasm in tune with the keynote of the convention sounded by Senator H. Styles Bridges, who promises to strike the tocsin with a demand that President Roosevelt be "stripped of the power gained by usurpation, coercion, threats and the sabotage of independent commissions." But Maine's prognosticative potency is admittedly diluted. Even National Chairman Hamilton is not sanguine enough to predict national victory for his party. What Republicans are urged to do this year is to concentrate on Congressional elections. • Clearway suggests a better use for Maine precedent—namely: Concentration on democratic principles.

¶ **Youth Analyzes Democracy**—Economic, philosophic, sociologic interpretations of the world's conflicting ideologies may appease the mental appetites of the intellectuals, but what the average man appreciates is practical applications which he understands and shares. Thus a letter—from a New York school boy of German birth—which goes to President Roosevelt carries more profundity than many scholastic arguments and deserves comparable attention. The letter proposes that a day of prayer be reserved in America in which to give thanks for . . . opportunities to be educated; to salute with others the same flag; to take part, without coercion, in national ceremonies; to be free from racial prosecution; to be governed by democracy rather than force; to feel the sympathy of one's fellows; to enjoy peculiarly American privileges; to realize one's ambitions; to look toward a bright future; to speak, worship, and live in freedom. • Seeking improvement, under a form of government which freely allows such pursuits, dwellers in democracy might profitably pause to enumerate benefits already at hand. Gratitude is a better provider than criticism; a wiser reformer than revolt.

¶ **Fear, the Robber**—Says Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland: "One of the greatest factors in the present depression is fear. Until that fear is diminished, we shall have a corresponding curtailment in all forms of economic life." He might have added that until men in high political posts and executive positions in business; at the lathes of industry, and in the directors' rooms of banks; reveal more faith in the essential fairness of their fellows, and the essential soundness of their country, fear will remain. There is but one sure remedy for that shackler of human happiness. It is found in I John 5:18: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment." • Having already demonstrated that fear hath torment, the logical next step is to demonstrate the remedy.

In the Boston Section:

Child labor amendment hearing opens sans usual controversy.

Hultman defends new $12,000,000 water tunnel opposed by Tobin.

Warm gubernatorial contest developing in New Hampshire between Murphy and Cheney.

Tobin and Whitcomb seen as making strides in government economy.

***And* News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11**

New Hampshire Has 'P.R.' Only It's More Personal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—Imagine, if you will, the largest legislature in the United States packed with so many hundreds of representatives that they have to sit in multiple balconies built one above the other, something like Radio City Music Hall.

Imagine also the members outgrowing the size even of this chamber so rapidly that some have to climb up to perches built on poles like bird-cages, while others cling precariously from the chandeliers, in order to attend sessions.

A cartoonist for the Manchester Union did imagine just such a development back in 1899 when the New Hampshire Legislature had become so large that a State-wide outcry arose to cut down the virtual "town meeting" representation at Concord.

Prophecy Fulfilled

Moreover this prophecy has come close to fulfillment today. For, while members do not climb ladders or hang from candelabra, they do sit as close to one another as patrons in a movie house and are practically as numerous.

The 400 present members do comprise the largest Legislature in the Country, although New Hampshire is one of the smallest of the States, and a device has been adopted to fit them into a single auditorium which even the cartoonist did not envisage 39 years ago.

By this device, desks of the legislators have been removed, and members study bills on the arms of their chairs or in their laps much as theater patrons examine programs between films. Even the cartoonist, Ed Coffin, thought desks always would be a necessity.

His fantastic drawing has been reproduced in the 75th anniversary number of the Manchester Union under the caption, "The Same Old Story," just as Oren V. Henderson, House Speaker at last year's session, is pressing his plan to speed up activities of the unwieldy body.

Original "P. R."

Lest the impression get abroad that folks hereabouts plan to reduce the record size of their House of Representatives, Mr. Henderson has pointed out that most of them like it too much to do that. The country folk, especially, feel it gives them more personal representation.

Each little town sends one of its residents to Concord every session or two, and citizens feel that every family is likely to have one relative in the Legislature at some time or other. Most of them would rather have "Brother Bill" actually cling from the chandeliers than see the representation cut down so they would have to be represented by someone they didn't know by his first name.

What Mr. Henderson wants to do is make it attractive enough for those who are elected to attend each session, so the work can be speeded up. Last year, the Legislature of this tiny State was kept in session for seven months because most of the members came to Concord only once a week to collect their weekly mileage.

The proposal which Mr. Henderson will lay before the Constitutional Convention in May is to pay the 400 members by the day—$5 for each day they actually attend. He also would limit the sessions arbitrarily to 60 days sitting five days a week.

At present, members are paid $200 a session, whether they attend regularly or not.

Duce Boasts of Italy's Might But Warns of Attack From Air

ROME, March 30 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Benito Mussolini were named Marshals of the Italian Empire in a decree by the Chamber of Deputies in extraordinary session today. The decree created the title and named its first two holders.

ROME, March 30 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today lauded Italy's war-making power, asserting that the nation could "completely mobilize in a short time a number of units greater than that engaged in the battle of Vittorio Veneto"—Italy's World War victory in which 57 divisions fought.

Before a crowded, intent Senate, the Duce told of Italy's readiness for war in a speech radiocast to all Italy and many countries abroad.

He warned his Fascist followers, however, this must not lull them to sleep.

"Precisely because much has been done, it is necessary to tell ourselves that still more remains to be done and that we shall do it, whatever the cost," he declared.

He called on the Italian people to meet the menace of aerial warfare by moving from big cities into small towns, villages, and the countryside. He said:

"From this moment I say that all of those who can organize their existences in small towns, in villages, and the countryside would do well not to wait until the twelfth hour.

"In case of war everything which prevents mobilization (such as civilian movements from the cities) might be prohibited. So much the worse, then, for those who have not foreseen this and are late.

"War from the sky is destined to assume an even greater importance in tomorrow's war."

By arming further, at whatever cost, Signor Mussolini said, "We

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Economics in the News

Corporation Reports—Increased Stockholder Attendance Shows Awakening of Real Owners of Industry—A Healthy Development

By H. B. E.

This is the time of year when corporations in the United States generally hold their annual meetings. In the last year or so these have been attended by a growing number of stockholders. Moreover, the corporations themselves are shedding light on their operations for the sake of absentee stockholders. Partly, the service has been given because of SEC and stock market regulations, partly it has been given voluntarily. At least one corporation has gone a step further—it has issued a separate report to its jobholders.

Only by the expression of responsibility toward the corporations can the stockholders fill their role properly as owners. Hitherto they have been almost wholly apathetic. I was once asked by the owner of stock in a molybdenum company what molybdenum was. A woman who had bought some stock in Kreuger and Toll did not know that the company was interested in the manufacture and sale of matches. A relative, who has been a stockholder all her adult life, recently tried to argue with me that certificates of stock had detachable coupons, which had to be sent to the corporation at dividend time. She had never seen her stock. It had been kept by a bank, which received the dividends from the corporations, and sent them to her.

In these circumstances it was not surprising that managers or executive officers with little or no financial stake in the concern ruled corporations pretty much as they liked. We were pleased to call the diffusion of stock ownership the democratization of industrial control. In fact, it merely added to the power of industrial oligarchies. By selling stock or ownership in a concern to Tom, Dick, and Harry, the management wielded that much more power.

¶ ¶ ¶

Free from supervision from the actual owners, they were enabled to give just as much or just as little information as they wished. Several years ago former Ambassador James W. Gerard, a well-known Wall Street lawyer, went over with me the reports of a score of well-known corporations. He confessed he could not peer behind any one of them to see exactly how the business was conducted.

"Stockholders, you see," he said, "are really members of a blind pool. That is why there has been so much speculation, why there has been panic. People have not been buying shares in corporations, they have been buying lottery tickets."

I asked Mr. Gerard whether such a situation was not after all the fault of the stockholders. "Of course," he replied, adding, "A stockholder, like a people, gets the government he deserves. He should attend the corporation meeting, instead of feeding the power of the officers by sending proxies to them. Let them follow the practice in Britain, where the stockholders turn up at the annual meetings of their companies if only for the purpose of murmuring an occasional Hear! Hear!

"In this country the feeling has got around that a visit from a stockholder at a corporation meeting is a kind of intrusion. He is looked upon as a sandbagger. The attitude can be overcome only by the determination of stockholders to assert their rights."

After 1929, however, stockholders insisted upon the Government asserting their rights for them. A flood of books came off the press tearing down the veil of democratic ownership which hid the industrial oligarchies. As a result, the NRA movement to regulate industry obtained a good deal of popular support.

¶ ¶ ¶

But the more democratic way was to help democratic ownership to function. This has now been facilitated by the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange in insisting upon maximum publicity of operations. The movement could go further. From all listed corporations reports should be available as simple in form as those issued under I. C. C. direction by the railroads.

However, a good deal of progress has been made in plain reporting. And of late years the managements themselves have been more considerate to less apathetic stockholders. For instance, Lewis Gilbert, so-called Minority Stockholder No. 1, is taken much more seriously nowadays than he was when he started to storm his way into annual meetings. Many small stockholders are sending their proxies to him instead of to managements. No doubt he will soon be figuring prominently in the financial news—not only in his own behalf, but in behalf of many awakened stockholders.

As this stockholder interest grows, less will be heard of the "Sixty Families." If they have ever ruled American industry, it has been because of the apathy of the real rulers.

Elk Hills Oil Area Declared U.S. Property

General Land Office Rules Private Companies Not Owners of Lands

State Also Loses

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The General Land Office ruled today that the Federal Government and not private oil companies was the rightful owner of millions of dollars of oil lands in the famed Elk Hills Naval Reserve in California.

These lands, indirectly associated with the Teapot Dome oil scandal of the Harding Administration, were claimed by the State of California, the General Petroleum Company of California, Thomas A. O'Donnell, Homer I. Tupman, and the Potter Oil Company, all of whom have 30 days in which to file appeals to Secretary of Interior Ickes.

The lands constitute the second of two oil properties considered essential by the Federal Government to national defense.

Other Section

The other part of the Elk Hills Properties, Section 36, of the same size, was won back by Secretary Ickes in a recent federal District Court decision and is on appeal in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Titles formerly were held by the Standard Oil Company of California, Mrs. Sydney H. Greeley, Frank J. Carman, Charles O. Fairbanks, Edward L. Doheny, Thomas A. O'Donnell, Pan-American Petroleum Company, Valley Natural Gas Company, and Associated Oil Company.

Both cases had their background in legislation passed by Congress in March, 1853. Under that law, it was stipulated in part that sections 16 and 36 of every township of public lands in California "shall be and hereby are granted" to the state for the use of the public schools. The courts subsequently construed this law to mean agricultural lands and not general mineral lands, title to which remained in the Federal Government.

When oil development activities struck the Elk Hills territory private prospectors bought up portions of these school land sections and, after numerous negotiations and reorganizations, they were acquired by the Standard Oil Company of California.

Claimed Title

The private interests claimed title in the present litigation on the ground that the property had not been recognized as mineral in character in 1903 when the General Land Office approved a survey of the land.

Commissioner Fred W. Johnson of the General Land Office contended, however, the land was known to be mineral in character prior to 1903 and therefore not subject to private ownership and development.

This was direct reversal of the position taken by Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, which led to private exploitation of naval oil reserves and to the Teapot Dome fight which resulted in Fall's imprisonment for accepting a bribe from the late Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, who had acquired title to large holdings.

Action Reversed

Secretary Ickes on assuming office in 1933 learned that the Elk Hills properties had been awarded to private interests by the then Commissioner C. O. Moore of the Land Office and promptly removed him, appointing Mr. Johnson in his place.

Well, Boys, We Did It!

© Harris & Ewing

Sherman Minton
Democratic Senator From Indiana

James F. Byrnes
Democratic Senator From South Carolina

Lewis D. Schwellenbach
Democratic Senator From Washington

Reorganization Bill Leaders

Speedy Progress Is Made by House On Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The Federal reorganization bill giving President Roosevelt authority to stream-line the Executive departments of the American Government made quick progress in House Committee today, and there was every indication that the lower Chamber would enact its version by the end of the week.

Though differing in detail from the Senate version there is no fundamental cleavage with the bill already through the Senate. Appropriation bills will be set aside to facilitate House passage possibly with the hope of escaping such a fusilade of telegraphic protests as featured the last hours of Senate debate.

The House Reorganization Committee, by a straight party vote, seven to two, reported the four House reorganization bills to the Chamber today as one measure, as a substitute for the Senate bill.

Agreement was reached for the House to meet at 11 a. m. tomorrow and devote six hours to debate, following which amendments will be in order. A final vote is expected, barring unforeseen eventualities, Friday or Saturday.

Eases Way to Conference

The House bill will then go to conference with the Senate, just as it would have done without further House debate if the parliamentary maneuver of Senator Byrnes, its sponsor, had been successful when the Senate passed the measure.

Quick agreement in conference on disputed details are expected. Parts of the House bill go further than the Senate bill; other parts impose greater restrictions on Mr. Roosevelt in his proposed consolidations. The House bill gives Mr. Roosevelt

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Court Bars Shift In Van Sweringen Railroad Control

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The fight of Robert R. Young, Cleveland financier, to retain control of the vast Van Sweringen Railroad Empire entered a new phase today, as the Guarantee Trust Company, third largest bank in the United States, was enjoined in a Federal Court from exercising voting rights which would result in a shift of control to a group of financiers.

The temporary injunction, returnable Friday, resulted from Mr. Young's claim that a combination of prominent General Motors officials and J. P. Morgan interests were improperly seeking to wrest the voting power of the railroad empire from his hands.

Young's struggle with financiers enters the courts: Financial Page.

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President Seems Indifferent To Congress' Regaining Reins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Events of the last few days—Senate passage of the reorganization bill and President Roosevelt's sharp comment on the opposition thereto yesterday at Warm Springs, the Supreme Court decision in the Holding Company Act Case, and the implications of the Gainesville speech—throw new and informative light on the perennial question: "Whither New Deal?"

The first long-range conclusion that now emerges is that while the Administration was able to squeeze through its much-shrunken reorganization bill, its difficulties with the present Congress are very great. In effect, Congress is in control in Washington.

And the second conclusion is that President Roosevelt is persisting in his laissez-faire attitude toward the present session, despite the apparent contradiction involved in the intensive round-up of reorganization votes. His attitude to legislators seems to be:

Court Now a Peace Factor

"You are making your own bed, and you will have to lie in it when you face the voters later this year."

His Gainesville speech was a plain warning that he believes the voters are still prepared to endorse progressive, New Deal candidates, and that conservative congressmen had better watch out.

A third conclusion is that the Supreme Court is now a powerful influence for peace between the Administration and business, by decisions which are ending litigation and passive resistance that has extended for three years and more. By the same token, the Court is completing its demolition of arguments for the type of judicial reform the President advanced last year. Indeed, today the Court majority seems prepared to uphold more progressive legislation than Congress is prepared to enact.

Knows What Is Up

For some time now, it has been evident that the President was only seeking, and would only be able to secure, a bare minimum program of legislation from Congress. The successful congressional revolt against the President's Supreme Court proposal last year, plus the business recession, has produced a typical second-term political atmosphere. Nearly every American President has had to encounter such an atmosphere sooner or later if he was elected for a second term and faced the scramble for the succession, and particularly if his declining years in office coincided with declining economic indices.

President Roosevelt has a keen historical sense, and therefore presumably knows what he is up against. Thus, at this session, he has called for few show-downs. The turn

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Hull Insists Mexico Must Pay Or Return Seized Oil Property

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The United States diplomatically, but none the less firmly and in unmistakable terms, has informed the Mexican Government that it must either guaranty "fair, assured and effective" compensation for all confiscated foreign property, or return it to its owners.

This factual version of the status of negotiations between the Mexican and American Governments was disclosed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today after he had spent most of the morning in conference with advisers on the involved and extremely serious Mexican situation, and after extensive telephone conversations with United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels in Mexico City.

Velvet Glove Use

Due to anxiety here lest too much pressure on the Mexican Government might precipitate serious disturbances in that Country, every effort is being made to keep the American diplomatic approach clothed in a velvet glove. Mr. Hull's remarks concluded with a reference to the friendly relations between the two Governments, and avoided any admission of formal representations. If anything so formal as a note has been delivered, it is not admitted here. Rather the official version is limited to admission that the question of Mexican expropriation of foreign properties is "now under consideration" between the two Governments.

This insistence on keeping the question on a friendly basis does not, however, minimize the firmness underneath.

Secretary Hull stated that Mexico has been informed the United States expects in the case of expropriation of property that "the properties of its nationals so expropriated are required to be paid for by compensation representing fair, assured and effective value to the nationals from whom these properties were taken."

Financial Question

Behind this declaration is known to be a general conviction here that the Mexican Government is not in a financial position to compensate foreign owners of the $450,000,000 Mexican oil industry for the loss of their property. If this is actually the case, as it is almost universally assumed to be here, then it follows the United States expects to insist that in default of compensation the properties must be returned.

The official American attitude towards Mexican property expropriation, now disclosed clearly for the first time by Secretary Hull's remarks, is that the United States recognizes the validity under which foreign-owned properties were seized and the sovereign right of Mexico to do so, provided there is compensation. In other words, it is now clear the whole matter turns on the question of compensation, and that negotiations are proceeding along this line.

Rumanian Cabinet Resigns to Form New Government

BUCHAREST March 30 (AP)—The Government, headed by Miron Cristea, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, resigned today for reorganization. The Cristea Cabinet was formed Feb. 11 following King Carol's dismissal of the short-lived, anti-Semitic, pro-German ministry of Octavian Goga.

Patriarch Cristea's government gave the country a new constitution centralizing authority in the Crown, adopted a budget, and enacted several pieces of emergency legislation. He was asked to form a new cabinet. It was stated at the palace that Rumania's cabinet of "old men" had served its purpose.

Political parties, while still existent, play no direct role in Rumanian government. It is expected, moreover, that George Tatarescu, the Foreign Minister, and other members of the Liberal Party would be excluded from the new Government.

Poland Bans Zola Film

WARSAW, March 30 (AP)—"The Life of Emile Zola," an American film starring Paul Muni, was banned by the censor here yesterday on the ground that certain scenes were derogatory to the prestige of the Army.

Three Nations To Scrap Limit On Battleships

U. S., Britain and France Decide to Abandon the 35,000-Ton Agreement

Action at London

Step Means an Immediate Move to Increase Size in American Yards

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—The Navy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today approved a bill to authorize construction of two super-battleships for the French Navy. The tonnage was not determined. The bill also calls for construction of a heavy cruiser, seven submarines and a number of auxiliary vessels.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Setting the clock back 15 years Britain, France and the United States have definitely decided to scrap the 35,000-ton limit on the size of battleships—most important single qualitative feature of the now crumbling naval limitation structure—and release those countries which wish to go ahead with bigger warships, it is learned authoritatively today.

The decision was formally reached in London yesterday at the conclusion of naval discussions which have been going on since late December regarding the action which the signatories of the 1936 Naval Treaty would take to meet reports that Japan has under construction battleships and heavy cruisers of sizes which the treaty prohibits.

Texts of announcements by all three signatory governments of their resultant decision to invoke the escape (escalator) clause of the treaty to permit bigger battleships will be made public later this week.

Bigger Ships at Once

For the United States and Britain removal of the treaty limit is expected to result immediately in bigger battleships. Even the two now under construction in American yards, the Washington and North Carolina, will be enlarged as much as consistent with their advanced stage of construction. The four additional which are to be laid down this year under existing naval construction plans will be even larger—probably marking a reversion to the 43,000 ton type which was building in 1922, but which were scrapped under the Washington Treaty in the interest of naval limitation.

France will invoke the escape clause along with Britain and the United States, but will give notice that it does not intend to take advantage of this freedom provided the other continental naval powers, Italy, Germany, and Russia, will continue to respect the 35,000-ton limit. The French hope is that British and American progress to larger battleships can be prevented from disturbing the existing naval status quo on the continent of Europe.

The terms of the treaty involved require that when qualitative limits are abandoned the nations concerned shall consult as to new restrictions to replace the old. A period of three months is provided. Thus once the old 35,000 ton limit on battleships, and with it the limit of 16 inches on the size of guns, is out of the way the three treaty powers will then proceed to discussion of a new and higher top limit for battleships and battleship guns.

No Accurate Forecast

At this stage of the proceeding no accurate forecast can be made as to the probable new top limits—if they can be achieved at all. The draftsmen of both the United States and British navies are now working out the sizes which will be adequate to give them the characteristics of speed, cruising range, armament and armor which are deemed necessary to meet the reported Japanese challenge.

Presumably the new limit will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 42,000 tons. There is no desire to run it higher than necessary because of the enormous costs involved. At the same time the naval technicians insist they must have a ship potentially equal to those of any other naval power.

The locks of the Panama Canal impose a maximum limit on American battleships which means that nothing is to be gained by the American Navy from a limit above 45,000 tons. In fact the 43,000-ton type, building at the time of the Washington Naval Conference, represented the largest practical size which the designers of that period were able to fit into the canal lock limits.

Question of Guns

Whether any of the treaty signatories will take advantage of release from the 16-inch limit on guns is not so certain. The two 35,000-ton battleships now being built here are intended to mount nine 16-inch guns each: On the proposed new 43,000-ton type it would be possible to mount either 12 of the same 16-inch type, or nine of a larger 18-inch type. As far as can be learned, the naval experts differ among themselves as to whether 12 of the 16-inch type are more desirable than only nine of the larger type.

What happened at London yesterday puts the clock back to 1922. At that time the United States and Britain were in the process of going up from 35,000-ton to 43,000-ton battleships. And plans were in the making for a further step up to as much as 48,000 tons. This appalling race to bigger and bigger battleships was halted by the Washington Treaty.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Vernon
Friday, March 17th, 1769

How shall I set all down?—for I be so full of joy that I am all but witless. I have but just sung three Psalms and did conclude with "Oh, God, our help in ages past, our hope in years to come". Oh, He is, He is!

My brother William here and the word he did bring hot-foot was that the Indian trouble had grown so hot along the Virginia frontier that Governor Botetourt had issued orders that no further settlers were to enter the disputed territory! So we cannot go. Almost do I love the Savages this moment, and, God wot, for all of me, they may keep their land forever and a day, though we be poorer far in silver and my brother William most hard hit.

William did relate, albeit reluctantly, that there had been ugly scalpings for weeks past, and Henry must confess to himself, though he may never have the grace to say as much to me, that but for the somewhat slower travel which my coming did entail, he might well have been in the midst of it all with, God only knows, what horrid consequences.

Back to Good Old Beans

But now go we back to Boston! And now the strain be over, scarce can I hold out an extra moment ere we start north. I want my Baby—and I want him Now. I care not if we must live on but beans and good corn bread until skies be brighter. I care not if I have a serving maid, nor e'en one new frock for years and years.

I scarce feel seemly rejoicing as I do, when all the Gentlemen have but long faces for this losing venture in which all have part. But I care not, and Madam Washington has patted my hand twice, so I know she does understand and will reconcile all with dear Colonel Washington, an he be vexed for the moment. For he be as hot for more land as all the others and does declare himself a farmer above all things else on earth.

Which does bring me to affairs political. Here in Virginia, as in the Jerseys, Pennsylvania and New York, all the Gentlemen of one mind that matters betwixt us and the London Parliament must be smoothed over to our advantage. They be not at all of Sam Adams Jeremiah-like woe over all things English. And William hath brought joyous word that Governor Botetort retailed to him somewhat more than rumors that His Majesty's Ministers were even now considering striking off the duties at which we do protest. These Gentlemen all Brilliant and do speak with so engaging a persuasiveness that none could resist them. And they are Right—which does ever matter most.

Tell It Not in Concord

But now Henry in from a hunt, his first. I do devoutly hope he will feel not called upon to relate of it when we be back in Boston. Henry doth quote a most excellent line, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do", but I should like to add thereto, "Tell it not in Concord!"

Henry hath but just come up behind me and did read all I have writ. "Never did man wed woman of so unfemale a wit", did he comment, but then he did laugh and kiss me twice, and I vow he really minds not these scribblings of mine one whit.

We shall see how my understanding of these men's affairs does rate, for I here set down in prophecy that we be over the worst of our troubles with the Mother Country. When the Ministers do see how the men of all the Colonies do hold together, they will see reason.

Henry says that I have but seen the finest in each Province, and that the commonality are not so governed by seasoned thought. But that is tosh. The rabble is still governed by its Betters and will not be let run amuck. We are not yet ruled by Sons of Liberty, forsooth. Who wishes Liberty, as they do use the word? We want but British justice—and that we shall have by seemly, calm and legal action.

Sam Adams and his talk of War! Tosh!

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirty-seventh and last installment. The Diary has appeared three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

AT BETTER MEN'S SHOPS EVERYWHERE

Device Proves Symphony Violinists Failed to Play Scale in Exact Tune

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30 (AP)—One of natural science's latest gadgets has come to the rescue of the 5,000 music supervisors here. And for that matter, to the rescue of millions of school children studying music throughout the United States.

It is a device which enables you to determine whether the tone you sing or blow or bow has the correct pitch. If not, it will tell you exactly how many hundredths of a semitone it is sharp or flat.

The mechanism, modestly housed in two little black boxes, is called a chromatic stroboscope. It was demonstrated—perhaps a little disconcertingly—before the Music Educators' National Conference yesterday. For about half the roomful of experts thought, when two tones were struck consecutively by Demonstrator Otto J. Kraushaar, that the second was higher than the first. But it wasn't—the pitch was exactly the same.

However, nobody was embarrassed. Mr. Kraushaar said the 16 first violins of a leading American symphony orchestra were tested with the stroboscope and it was found not one actually played a scale in exact tune.

Similarly, an entire symphony was tested, and was found to have gone from a little below standard pitch to a little above in the space of a couple of minutes. A famous trumpet player who had trouble with a high note that was his stock in trade learned to his chagrin that although he thought the sound was below pitch, it actually was above.

The machine does it all with a set of little windows, one for each note in the octave. When a "sour" one is sounded a curious pattern appears in the proper window, and turns to the right if the tone is too high, to the left if too low. By turning a knob on the other box the pattern will be made to stop fidgeting, and a pointer will tell exactly what the variation was.

Developed originally for instrument makers anxious to turn out absolutely accurate products, it now is being used to teach ear training, harmony and theory, in physics and psychology laboratories and for other specific tests

Fifteen hundred supervisors attended a banquet last night in celebration of the centennial of music teaching in the American schools, which began at Boston in 1838.

Music was furnished by an unaccompanied choir from Newcomb-Tulane, New Orleans, directed by Maynard Klein.

Will Explore Florida

American Museum of Natural History

Members of American Museum Trailer Expedition

Dr. Harold E. Anthony William J. Buchanan David G. Nichols Herman A. Sievers

Congress Moves To Halt Numbers Racket in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Congress has taken steps to put an end to the huge "numbers" racket that has taken hold of the Nation's capital in the last few years.

By means of the "numbers" game, a daily lottery, racketeers here have been draining thousands of dollars from low-paid workers, especially Negroes.

A bill passed by the House March 28 makes possession of a numbers slip or a book used by runners to record bets, prima facie evidence of gambling. It authorizes raids on suspected gambling houses under search warrants issued on "information and belief," and destruction of gambling property "if and when found."

Representative Everett M. Dirsken (R) of Illinois, led the fight for the bill, over the protestations of the House District Committee Chairman, Representative Vincent L. Palmisano (D), of Maryland who held that it violated the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

Soviets Claim Record In Mass Balloon Flight

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP)—Twenty-five ballons with crews totaling 53, including six women, today made what Soviet authorities stated was the largest mass balloon flight ever made.

The ballons made a three-hour training flight, accompanied by the dirigible D-1. Three women composed the crew of one balloon.

Naturalists Test Mobile Base Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Members of the Florida Mammal Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History whose mobile base camp and laboratory this spring will be an automobile trailer, left New York today on a "shake-down" cruise to the Trailside Museums at Bear Mountain, N. Y.

Expedition members William Buchanan, David Nichmols and Herman Sievers will test the equipment to see that all is in good working order. They will sleep and cook their meals in the trailer, using a beach wagon for motive power.

The trailer carrier a generator capable of producing a current of 32 volts, which in addition to serving the lighting fixtures, refrigerator and electric fans, also operates the pumping system attached to three water tanks, each holding 25 gallons. Cabinets for storing specimens are built into the walls and under the ceiling. So compactly has everything been arranged that there s room in the trailer for sleeping facilities for four people.

N. J. House Votes To Use Teachers' Fund for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 30—The New Jersey Assembly early today administered to the State Teachers' Association one of the sharpest rebukes it has received in many years, completed passage of the $19,000,000 relief financing program and, along with the Senate, voted a recess until April 18.

Before galleries packed with teachers for the second night in succession, the House voted 35 to 18 to withhold $4,890,398 from their pension fund this year with repayment arranged in 1942 from resources accruing then. This money will be used for relief. The bills are now before Gov. A. Harry Moore.

The House vote on the pension diversion followed a strong attack on the Teachers' Association and two of its officers by Republican Majority Leader Oscar W. Wilensky, of Passaic, who declared the Legislature had "lost confidence" in them because of their "misunderstanding" of the bill. He blamed Miss Sarah Whitlock, Association President, and W. Burton Patrick, Chairman of the Association Legislative Committee, for failure to sign a statement approving the bill.

In his attack on the Teachers' attitude toward the Legislature and its relief problem, Mr. Wilensky recited details of the attempted agreement on which he charged the officers of the Teachers' Association had "run out."

House leaders, he said, had their approval of the plan to appropriate $500,000 from General Treasury funds to deficiencies in 1936 and 1937 allotments to the pension fund in exchange for their formal indorsement of the relief bill. All that was wanted, he said, was the signature of Miss Whitlock and Mr. Patrick to a statement declaring they approved the bill.

"They refused to sign," he declared. "Patrick ran out on us. He said he couldn't trust the Legislature, even after we said we would get the $500,000 for the pension fund. We were satisfied to give that to get peace and quiet after 10 weeks of a turbulent session.

"The members of the House have lost faith in the Teachers' Association. Tempers of the members have reached the breaking point."

The House also passed four Princeton University-sponsored bills providing a more rigid state control of municipal and county fiscal affairs and a measure prohibiting retail sales of merchandise at less than cost in the interest of fair trade. These now go to the Senate.

Conflict on Policy Viewed As Leading Issue in TVA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Will Congress find itself compelled to arbitrate an issue of personal honesty or dishonesty, in the TVA inquiry—or is the present conflict a broader one, hinged on differences of judgment and procedure, complicated by personal frictions?

The ultimate effects of the controversy—whether it will result in a useful reappraisal of the TVA and its methods and objectives, or simply lapse into personal and political maneuvers—revolve around the presence or abence of a genuine difference of judgment and opinion in the questions under scrutiny.

In a word, a great deal will turn upon the exact kind of "dishonesty" meant by former Chairman Arthur E. Morgan in the statements which his two colleagues, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, have taken as reflecting on their integrity. And a close reading of Arthur Morgan's articles in this respect, along with his responses to the President's demands for proofs, indicates that he was not speaking of such matters of black and white as a misappropriation of public funds would be.

Policy Is Chief Issue

In the Atlantic Monthly article of last September, one of the utterances which President Roosevelt construed as charging the majority members had been guilty of "dishonesty and impropriety," made no such direct charge. He merely said he did not undertake to criticize there what he believed to be the "improprieties" of their policy, and that what was primarily needed, both on the part of the utility companies and of TVA, was "common honesty and openness, a common willingness to give up privilege and preferred position." Thus this had to do with propriety of policy and fairness of method—matters of judgment more than of plain right and wrong.

Coming down the to much stronger press statement of March 3, this year, referring to the Berry marble claims, Arthur Morgan said, "The real difficulty has been in the effort to secure honest openness, decency and fairness in government." The President insisted rather naturally that these words seemed "from a normal interpretation of English words, to assail the honor, the integrity and the motives" of his fellow directors. Nevertheless an acquaintance with the case leads to the inference that in this instance, Arthur Morgan did not impute any collusion in defrauding TVA but rather a forbearance that threatened for a time, so he argued, to have the effect of allowing spurious claims by an outside group to succeed.

Fundamental Issue

It is believed to be more likely that any evidence Arthur Morgan may adduce before an investigating committee will have to do rather with a kind of alleged intellectual dishonesty, the subtle occasional misrepresentation which flows from an excess of zeal or the lack of entire frankness with the public which comes from treating the contest with the private utility companies as a warfare in which the enemy must be outmaneuvered and discomfited.

At the same time, it is to be borne in mind that Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. Harcourt Morgan have brought serious charges against Dr. Arthur Morgan which they particularized in the March 11 conference with the President. These were to the effect that the former Chairman failed to co-operate in carrying out TVA policies determined by a majority of the Board and instead harrassed and interfered with members of the staff who were carrying out their duties.

Lilienthal's Charges

By way of example, Mr. Lilienthal recounted that when the TVA was virtually fighting for its existence in the courts against the suit of 18 utility companies, Dr. Arthur Morgan wrote to James L. Fly, TVA General Counsel, and John Lord O'Brian, Special Counsel who had been an Assistant Attorney General under President Hoover, charging that a certain TVA engineer had prepared false and misleading data for use in the case and that other TVA engineers had complained to him that they were being put under pressure to give similar false and misleading testimony.

Mr. Fly and Mr. O'Brian, while already under the stress of preparing their case against some 50 utility lawyers headed by Newton D. Baker, were thus obliged to inquire of each prospective engineering witness whether he had been intimidated or pressed to engage in unprofessional conduct. They found no such instance but received statements to the contrary from each witness.

Friends of Dr. Arthur Morgan venture that a partial explanation of his role in TVA may be found in the facts that heretofore, through his long engineering career he has always had complete authority over any job he undertook, that as an educator he added a certain idealism to this rugged independence and that throughout he has held to a tough-fibered insistence on absolute honesty which might readily make him suspicious of his associates.

Film Cuts Libraries to Bits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the bound volumes of 30 French newspapers printed during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period, historians can find much source material, but how is a person engaged in historical research in Chicago to get at these thousand or more volumes without a trip overseas?

Microphotography is the answer, guests of the University of Chicago were told at a recent demonstration of a new process for recording printed pages on a greatly reduced space.

With a camera especially designed for photographing pages of print on rolls of small film, cameramen from the University of Chicago actually took pictures of all those newspapers during the Paris Exposition last summer. They thus got the content of 30 newspapers published over a period of 26 years on 14,000 feet of film and brought it home with them. This material, projected back to the original larger size, can be read by historians working in the library in Chicago, the University announces.

The camera used to make these miniature shots is a special one built by Dr. R. H. Draeger, professor in the United States Medical School. Using it, an operator can record the pages of a book on film as fast as they can be placed before the lens. This means an output of about 900 pages an hour.

The process has two values, it is said. First, it reduces the bulk of reading matter to be stored in a library to a minimum; second it preserves it for an indefinite period. While wood pulp paper used for making modern newspapers rapidly deteriorates, causing valuable historical material to disappear with time, acetate film used for microphotography is said to be extremely durable, having as long a life as any known paper. This is a different kind of film from that used in Hollywood productions.

At the present time about 20 libraries and four commercial firms in the United States are engaged in microphotography, in addition to government bureaus. Work at the University of Chicago is aided by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Money has been promised also for a circulating library of such film, it is announced by M. Llewellyn Raney.

Of All Things . . !

Cheaper to Buy Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn.—John F. Fitts, filling station and grocery operator here, has spent a lot of money, but had a lot of fun nursing along his banana tree. Today he has a half ripe stalk of fruit for his pains, and expects it to ripen fully when the sun gets hotter.

Mr. Fitts got his tree from Florida and stuck it in the ground at Fayetteville. To his surprise it took root.

First he built a house for the tree, 30 feet high and 6 feet square. Three sides were tightly covered and windows were fitted into the fourth. He then wired the house, ceiling and sidewalls, and inserted a number of electric bulbs to insure proper heat. On warm days sunshine was permitted to stream through the windows.

Sun Brings a Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—The important schooling was to be had outdoors here, on one memorable day recently—in the school of nature.

First sunny weather of the spring season came on March 3, and school officials decided to close school at 2:30 p. m. so that the children could get outdoors and enjoy the sun.

Rockefeller Avoids 'W. A. R.'

NEW YORK (AP)—Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has no middle name, he says, because of his mother's hatred for war.

Mr. Rockefeller explained to Charles D. Mackey, visiting 10-year-old Editor of The Minor Flash of Lansdowne, Pa., that he was named for his uncle, Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank.

His mother would not give him the name of Aldrich, Mr. Rockefeller added, because his initials would have been "W. A. R."

Charles Mackey gave Mr. Rockefeller, who is Vice-Chairman of the Greater New York Fund, a copy of the first anniversary issue of his paper, an 8-page weekly mimeographed at home.

Shifting Currents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The large, clear glass ball, 18 inches in diameter, recently washed up on a San Mateo County beach, has given rise to a belief here that the Japanese current may be again changing its route along the Pacific coast.

Found at Pigeon Point by a local man, the ball is of the type used by fishermen in Japan to float their nets. Such balls have been found on beaches of Washington, Oregon and southern California, but it is believed to be the first time that one has been discovered on the central California coast.

A Change in Roles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Strange as it may seem, two popular young actresses in the Mills College dramatics organization here, have just played their first feminine roles.

Both Emily Stevens and Helen Frank have been "typed" to play male parts during their college careers at the women's college and would have continued to do so had not men from the University of California Little Theater been drafted to take the male parts in two plays presented both at The University of California and Mills College.

Exposition of Antiques In White Plains, May 2-7

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30—The sixth Southern New York and Connecticut antiques exposition will open in the auditorium of the County Dealer, in Bronx River Parkway, here on May 2, continuing through May 7. In three years the show has developed from a small basement room to its present large proportions, showing furniture, glass, ceramics, prints, dolls, rugs, and primitives of many types.

During the exposition the County center will be open daily from 1:00 to 11:00 p. m.

The exposition is managed by the Westchester Enterprises, of which C. J. Nutall is president.

Safety Campaign Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Lost-time accidents were reduced approximately 25 per cent during 1937 as compared with 1936 among employees of the Soil Conservation Service in seven Southeastern states as the result of an intensive safety campaign, officials have reported. The 1937 average was less than 17 accidents a million man-hours in erosion control areas in the region, which includes Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Princetonians Vote On U. S. Foreign Policy

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30 (AP)—Princeton University undergraduates, participating in a campus poll on war, voted 1,136 out of 1,408 that "I will fight if continental United States is invaded." Only 129 indorsed "fighting in no war the Government may declare."

The results of the poll, conducted by the Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper, will be combined in a nation-wide poll of 753 colleges and universities being held by the Brown Daily Herald of Brown University. Unqualified neutrality received the heartiest support as an American peace policy. Whereas 536 supported this policy, 341 voted for "positive collective action with Great Britain, France and Russia to maintain peace by any means."

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Autos May Race Where Canalboats Once Crawled

Old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal running from Washington to Cumberland, Md., falls into hands of Federal Government which apparently has a pig by the tail—Whether to let it alone to revert to 'early American' or to convert it into a super-highway is proving a troublesome problem.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The Government has bought a canal. And the Standard of Revolt has been raised in Washington against the motor age.

It has all happened so suddenly, and right in the cherry-blossom season too, with the birds singing and the southern spring flooding up from Virginia, over the Potomac meadows—! Washington was so peaceful, and now it is threatened with a canal "putsch."

The canal is the historic Chesapeake & Ohio Canal—supposed to have been plotted by George Washington, and certainly associated with John Quincy Adams, who broke the first earth on the waterway—and it once saw crawling canal boats, and mules, and mule tenders, and toll gates, and lock masters, and taverns, and a ribbon of life spreading between Potomac tidewater and the West, when America was very young and very bumptious, and passenger canal boats were an easy and "rapid" method of travel. The ladies raised their parasols on the deck, and watched the fat farm lands of the District of Columbia and Maryland merge with the rugged hills of the interior as the canal struck inland, 185 miles westward, over the Alleghenies, to the Cumberland and the Ohio Valley.

The canal fell into the Government's lap in a financial dicker growing out of RFC loans to railroads, and the canal, or what is left of it, was thrown in as a "consideration." The deal isn't consummated yet, but soon the old C. & O. Canal, that had 94 years' active usefulness, cost $15,000,000-odd, and dates back to the Erie Canal and "Rome Haul" days will really be in the hands of the Federal Park Service.

To Be or Not to Be

There is the rub. Some people want to take the canal, fill it in, tear down the old lockhouses, cement down its hatches, and turn it into a modern super-highway, complete right down to "hot-shoppes."

The very idea makes the park planners fume. They have risen with the fury of a suppressed nationality in Middle Europe. It appears, from secret information, that they have been plotting to take over the country for years. They have sworn vengeance against the automobile, the hot-dog stand, the quick-lunch and the filling-station. They have gone early-American in a big way. Some of the more headstrong threaten to massacre "hot shoppe" proprietors and tear down gasoline advertisements marring beauty spots.

Oddly enough, the New Deal, which was snippy about the "horse-and-buggy" seems sympathetic to the call of the canal; and the National Park Service has already promised to turn at least 22 miles of the original waterway over as one of America's first "recreational waterways" with restoration of the historic lock houses, taverns and the canal itself for boating, canoeing and other water diversions.

Taken as a symbol, in connection with the national interest in the canal itself, the drive to make the new acquisition into something unique in the way of a park may have national interest. What the supporters want is something similar to the use made of smaller waterways in England, Germany and elsewhere. The upper reaches of the placid Thames are cited, for example, as their offering idyllic opportunities for quiet enjoyment.

Part at Least Restored

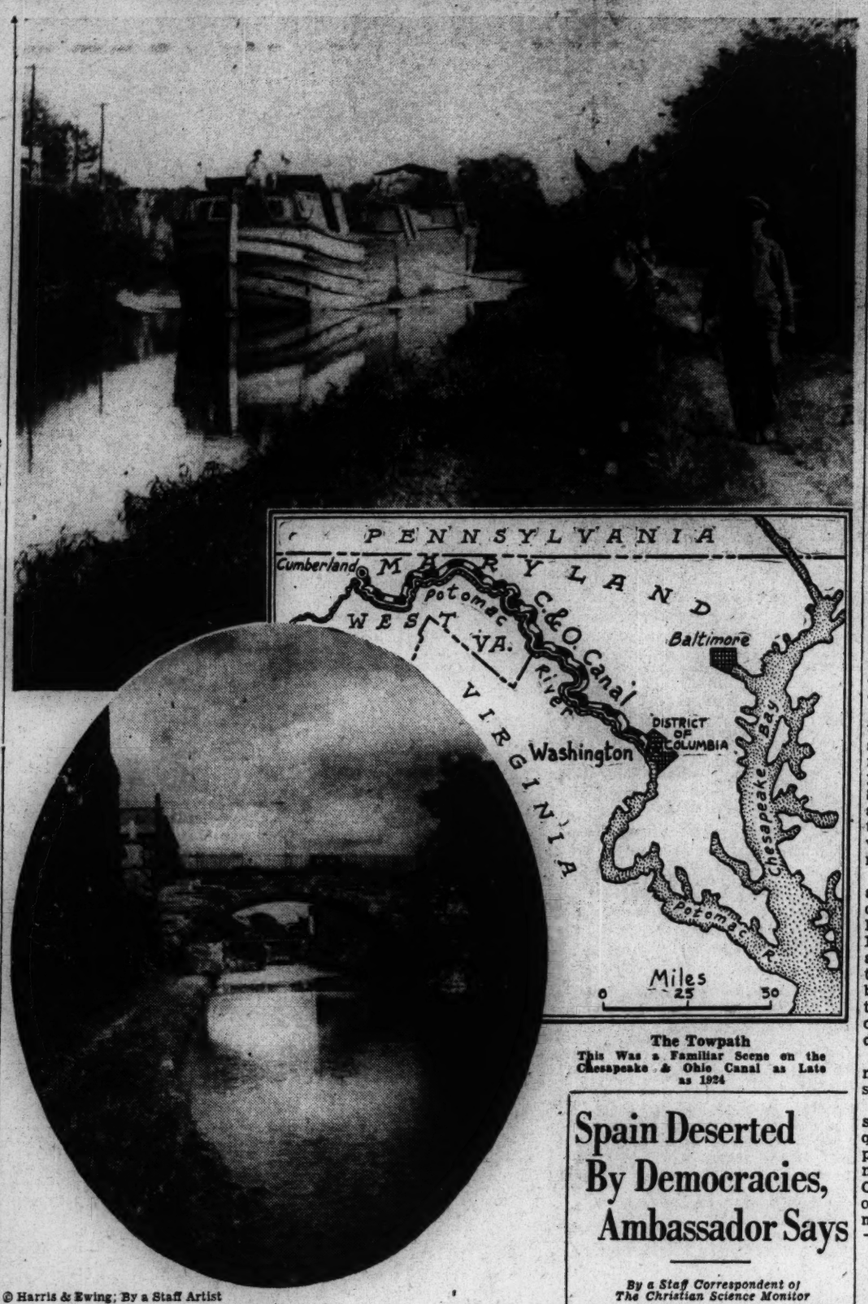
The National Park Service promises that the first 22 miles of canal, running out of the capital to Seneca Creek, near Point of Rocks, will at least be restored. Floods washed out the canal in 1924 but the locks and walls are still strong. During 1873 nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal were moved down the canal by mule-drawn boats which now lie rotting along the banks. The Park Service proposes to restore the old tavern at Great Falls.

The leaders of the Canal Movement would prefer to have the area entirely "uncontaminated" by motor cars. They would fix up the canal for placid canoeing, hiking, swimming and camping, let the strip of land lapse to a wild state, and turn the area over to young people, or people of all ages whose hearts are young.

The canal is imbedded in American history, in no instance more firmly than in the celebrated remark of a Congressman anent an earlier proposal to turn the placid thoroughfare into a Venetian waterway, complete with swans and gondolas.

The cost was the only deterrent to the grandiose conception. An argument in the House eliminated the swans as too expensive, which left the question of the gondolas.

"Why not save money there?" said a midwestern member hopefully. "In place of buying a flock of gondolas, let's just buy a pair and raise our own!"



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Another Canal
Bridge Over the Georgetown Canal in Washington

The Towpath
This Was a Familiar Scene on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal as Late as 1924

Poles for Legation Arrive at Kaunas

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 30 (AP)—Officials of the new Polish Legation, to be established here under diplomatic friendship forced on Lithuania, arrived yesterday under heavy police protection.

Renewal of relations between Kaunas and Warsaw was arranged after Lithuania yielded March 19 to a Polish ultimatum demanding an 18-year break be ended.

Newspapers cautioned Lithuanians against demonstrations and appealed to the Country's traditional hospitality. Police, however, encircled the hotel where the Poles stayed.

Pendergast Wins In Kansas City; 'Boss Rule' Stays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30—The youthful, scarcely organized reform movement which was formed three months ago to combat the historically intrenched Pendergast political machine here, was unable to do more than reduce the Pendergast majority from its former 59,000 to approximately 43,000 in yesterday's orderly municipal election.

Incomplete figures give the Pendergast mayoral candidate, Bryce B. Smith, 118,900 votes for a third term, while the coalition candidate, Col. Fred Whitten, was credited with approximately 75,200.

The outcome had been widely anticipated, for the coalition of Republicans and independent Democrats forming the opposition was a hastily assembled group, formed chiefly by house-to-house canvass not many months ago. It confronted in the Pendergast organization, one of the most deeply rooted patronage organizations in American municipal life, which yesterday proved itself able to withstand the shock of 13 election fraud trials since the last election, resulting in 56 convictions without an acquittal.

This election clean-up, however, had only begun prior to yesterday's voting, for a bare third of the Kansas City election districts have yet been encompassed by the damaging investigation. The Roosevelt Administration has dramatically parted company with the Pendergast machine, as evidenced in the reappointment of the United States Attorney who conducted the fraud prosecutions, Maurice M. Milligan. Moreover, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri has been conducting a steady campaign of attrition against the ruling Kansas City powers.

Thus it may be said that the Pendergast power is challenged, despite its newly confirmed strength, by the United States Government, and the State of Missouri, as well as by the nascent reform movement in Kansas City itself. It is therefore still too early to say whether this city has declined to join the ranks of these American municipalities which have spectacularly overthrown boss rule in the last few years. The history of the anti-Pendergast movement remains to be written.

'Wonderful Showing' Against Opposition

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30 (AP)—Tom Pendergast called the victory of his ticket in yesterday's municipal election here "a wonderful showing."

Mr. Whitten, Coalition candidate, congratulated Mayor Smith but said: "I haven't changed my opinion of the Administration or my ideals of government." In the campaign, Mr. Whitten blamed the Pendergast organization for the 1936 frauds and charged that wide-open gambling and protected vice were rampant here. The Pendergast organization said the opposition was resorting to slander to divert attention from Kansas City's businesslike administration.

California Drops Hope of Balancing Its Fiscal Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The State of California is reconciling itself to a deficit in the General Fund at the end of this biennium, as a result of political and economic changes which have wiped out all hope of ending the fiscal period with the handsome surplus indicated in 1937. Instead of a surplus of $21,603,734, the record budget of $548,645,578 calls for a deficit of $18,753,788.

In January of 1937 Frank F. Merriam presented to the regular session of the State Legislature his proposed budget showing how the surplus could be accumulated and at the same time wipe out the $14,000,000 deficit for the 1935-37 biennium. In addition to substantially adopting the Merriam budget, the Legislators made special appropriations of $26,000,000, more than offsetting the Merriam surplus. These appropriations in some quarter were called "marginal duties" and "bits from the pork barrel."

The prospects of balancing the budget, even then the highest on record, brightened about six months ago when the Governor pointed out how revenues were going to exceed his original estimates, predicting that the 1935-37 deficit would be eliminated and that the current fiscal period would break even.

Then a reversal of income expectations was reported in accord with a national business recession. Business slack decreased the expected yield of State levies because of the State's policy to have its tax base almost exclusively on business transactions, in contrast to the ad valorem tax base of local governments on property.

To meet the deficiency prospect and to provide for unforeseen circumstances, a special session of the Legislature was called this month. It failed to increase taxes, but added appropriations for $6,000,000 to transfer to the State half of the burden of old-age pensions on counties, $6,000,000 for flood relief and other emergencies, and $4,900,000 additional unemployment relief.

This being an election year, the motives of the Governor in calling a special session have been challenged.

In Los Angeles County, for instance, the boon is expected to be quite sizeable, inasmuch as it displaces the politically hazardous necessity for adding 15 cents to the County's record tax rate for the second half of the biennium in order to meet the old-age load.

Spain Deserted By Democracies, Ambassador Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Neither France nor any other democratic nation will aid the Spanish Government in its fight against the nationalist movement led by Gen. Francisco Franco, Gordon Ordas, Ambassador of Spain to Mexico, forecast upon his arrival here aboard the Normandie of the French Line, yesterday.

"The fate of Austria represents an example of what democratic countries are prepared to do in Europe," he said.

When asked through an interpreter if Loyalist Spain could successfully resist General Franco's forces, Señor Ordas declined to comment.

One of the founders of the Radical Socialist Party in Spain, Señor Ordas has been a member of the Spanish Diplomatic Service only since 1936, or three months prior to the civil war. He always has been active politically, reporters were told. The Radical Socialist Party no longer is in existence.

Foreign influences had unduly prolonged the war, Señor Ordas added. His own home in Leon, he said, was within the insurgent lines.

Inability of the world silver market to absorb Mexican production of the white metal without the assistance of purchases by the United States Treasury was forecast by Luis Legorreta, Managing Director of the National Bank of Mexico, also a passenger on the Normandie.

"Loss of good will between Mexico and the United States was a great shock, because when I left Mexico City in January, it appeared probable that some peaceful adjustment of the oil situation could be achieved," Señor Legorreta said. "The serious nature of the whole affair will compel an early adjustment, but it is impossible to say what direction it will take."

Dogs for Rent in Chicago for Every Purpose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A dog-less person longing to walk a canine thoroughbred along the boulevards these spring days need not buy one. In Chicago it is possible to rent a dog by the day, week, or month. Many people do, in fact, reports Mrs. Michael Von Motzek who, with her husband, runs the odd dog livery here.

It started when commercial photographers began to use dog models for their pictures. They found there was no better way to brighten up an advertisement these doggy days than to get a pup into the art layout. But they had to get dogs that knew how to model. Not every hound has the Hollywood manner.

The Von Motzeks decided to supply the demand. To their usual notice about their kennels in the classified telephone directory they added the line "dog models rented," and noted that Mr. Von Motzek had trained 50 airedales for Orphan Annie of the radio. That was enough. Requests began to arrive.

The business developed along unsuspected lines. A woman, lonely during her husband's absence from the city, hired a dog for company. Another family engaged a watch-dog to keep an eye on their baby. A man, starting on a short trip to New York, rented a dog to take with him. Why he should want a canine companion, Mrs. Von Motzek could never figure out. All she could say was that he left a deposit, took the dog, and a few days later returned it well and happy after a 2000-mile journey.

Another business man rented a German shepherd dog for a party. He wanted to show his friends how well he could handle animals, he said. He returned it the next day. Other people keep the rented dogs for months. Sometimes they want to buy them, but the animals are not usually for sale, said Mrs. Von Motzek. If you're going to make a point of renting dogs, you don't want to dispose of your highly trained models. Of course the Von Motzeks have other dogs for sale; just not these.

How do the dogs like being hired out? Very well, Mrs. Von Motzek believes.

"You know, at the kennels we have so many dogs we can't give much attention to any one of them," she said. "A dog is lucky if it gets a couple of pats on the head a day, here. But people who take dogs for a short time give them every attention. A rented dog going into a new place sniffs around until he gets acquainted, and then he makes himself at home. Dogs are very adaptable."

"What breeds are in the greatest demand?" Mrs. Von Motzek was asked.

"It all depends upon the purpose for which a person wants a dog," she said. "Russian wolfhounds are popular for fashion shows, dobermans for the out-of-doors, and Great Danes are popular, too. Generally speaking, people that have small apartments want little dogs, while those with big houses prefer large ones."

America's Big City Fails to Charm High School Lad Who Hopes to Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Concrete sidewalks and subways hardly would seem to encourage farming ambitions among most New York City boys, but William Dalton, of Woodside, Queens, revealed yesterday how a young farmer might learn agriculture successfully from books even though he had no cows to milk or corn to hoe.

A sophomore at Newtown High School, William has progressed so far along the farm bulletin and country journal route that a flower identification bee held by the Garden Center of New York recently resulted in his winning a prize. Eventually, this schoolboy hopes to enter the New York State School of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Practical observations on a Middle West farm first gave William an insight into the problems and nature of agriculture, but since then his interest in more technical phases has increased enormously, according to his mother, Mrs. Harry S. Dalton.

Courses at school yield information on advanced botany, fruit growing, animal husbandry, and farm practice, but these are scarcely enough to satisfy William's quest for knowledge, so meanwhile he searches the magazines, newspapers, and all available books, including the encyclopedia, for special data on agriculture.

New York's representatives in Congress find that William is one of their closest followers, even though his chief interest seems to be in obtaining Government farm publications free of charge. Practically every mail seems to bring some new booklet, the family says.

Farm publications also are on the student's reading list. Playmates find it rather incomprehensible, but William apparently finds such periodicals more interesting and as thrilling as the latest humor or picture magazine.

Turning to the family backyard garden, which is somewhat unusual in New York, the Dalton agriculturist has planted 175 tulip bulbs and helped to care for other features of the plot, including a rose trellis and grape arbor. It's all part of the practical laboratory work, he says.

CCC Rolls Increased

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Director Robert Fechner of the Civilian Conservation Corps authorized enrollment of 59,000 members to bring the organization to its maximum strength of 270,000.

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Czech 'Concessions' Held Unsatisfactory to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 30—Germay—unofficially, but very definitely—has made it clear that the Reich will not be satisfied with the "concessions" which have been promised to the German-speaking peoples within Czechoslovakia's borders.

The declaration of Premier Milan Hodza, offering greater cultural and economic privileges to the minorities within Czechoslovakia has been received here "unfavorably."

Germany makes it abundantly apparent through its semi-official comments that the issue between the Reich and Czechoslovakia goes much further than concessions to the Sudeten Germans. This German group within Czechoslovakia, it is contended, must be recognized as a "second nation" within the State. Only in this way, it is contended, will the Sudeten Germans be sure of the fullest exercise of their racial and cultural rights.

Meanwhile, the Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, official organ of the German Foreign Office, describes Premier Hodza's radio appeal for settlement of Czech-German differences as "hardly satisfactory." It appears more visible than ever that the Germans are anticipating a fundamental change in the Czechoslovakian political structure to accommodate the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans, who comprise approximately one-quarter of the population of the Czech Republic.

This view gains in strength with examination of the plebiscite speech which Reichsführer Hitler made here March 28. He again declared unequivocally that Germany could not tolerate ill treatment of German folk along its borders. He also added the significant remark, "I cannot imagine the German anywhere who is not captivated by the idea of the community of all German folk. Who can wonder if this idea extends far beyond the Reich's frontiers if all Germans everywhere are affected by it? Those who attempt forcibly to obstruct this idea will be liquidated."

Herr Hitler's reference applies not only to Czechoslovakia but to other neighboring States where there are German minorities, particularly Poland. It is significant that recently the press here has brought a number of complaints against alleged cultural and economic oppression of Germans in West Poland. In that area, where there are more than 31,000 German children of school age, it is alleged that more than half of them must attend schools where Polish is the language of instruction, since today German is the basic language in only 72 elementary schools.

South Expanding Water Facilities For New Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The South made great strides in 1937 in the development of water facilities to meet the growing demands of its expanding population, as well as to provide for increased needs of industry, a recent survey by the American Waterworks Association shows.

In the seven states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, 95 water works systems were constructed or their facilities extended last year, the Association found. At the beginning of 1938 a total of 73 additional projects were either under way or planned for the current year in the seven states. The association, largely because of the great program of water supply development now under way in the South, will hold its 58th Annual Convention in New Orleans, April 25 to 28.

The South's growing industries are calling for increased supplies of water. Some plants, such as textile and paper mills, require millions of gallons of water daily. One large paper mill in West Virginia co-operated with a city in building a larger water system. Many large paper mills have been built in the South during the past few years, and their location has been partly determined by the water available in the district.

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Game of 'Power Politics' Resumes in Europe

Open competition among armed powers, believed in abeyance after League was started, is in full swing again—Germany's dream of Empire under the Kaiser and now

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent events in Europe have contributed to open resumption by virtually all the powers to the pre-war game of "power politics." This dangerous and disturbing game, which involves open competition among the armed powers, with the real situation obscured by a complexity of moves of diplomats, warlords and financiers, had been, theoretically at least, in abeyance since the establishment of the League of Nations as a kind of final court of appeal for all international issues.

With the British decision that the League has not yet won sufficient authority to function in this capacity, and with America still unwilling to join it, there seems to be material prospect of a return to the old order.

Power politics is a game that is played with absorbing interest by those engaged in it and watched with progressive anxiety by the general public who know that at best it provides only temporary security from an ever-threatening resort to war. Since the game is governed largely by whichever power for the moment has the initiative, its present phase can only be understood by an examination of the policy of Germany, which has just electrified the world by its summary absorption of Austria.

It will first be necessary to pick up the thread of this policy which was broken at the outbreak of war in 1914. At that moment, Kaiser Welhelm II, sensing the increasing power of the newly-unified empire that Bismarck had built, had been dreaming of a great overseas empire—much to Britain's concern. He had acquired colonies in Africa and the Pacific. His fleets had a way of appearing at far-distant points of dispute. One arrived off the Philippines during the United States Blockade of Manila in 1898; subventioned liners were opening up business with Australia; Hamburg-Amerika vessels were calling at the Persian Gulf; the "Bagdadbahn" (Baghdad railway) was about to be built across Asia Minor to connect the Baltic with the Persian Gulf, by concessions negotiated with Turkey. This last project had alarmed Britain, Russia and France—Russia because Constantinople was one of its cherished dreams and it mistrusted a new German trade route going through it; the other two because they saw in it a threat to trade routes to the East and a possible German naval base near Adana at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

War Stopped Kaiser

The war put a stop to the Kaiser's expansion program, and, in view of the German defeat, seemed to show that its design was faulty. The mistake was, as Adolf Hitler sees it in his "Mein Kampf," that the Kaiser had alarmed both Britain and Russia—a situation that Bismarck had been careful to avoid. If Germany seeks an overseas empire, says Herr Hitler, let her have a friendly Russia at her back. If she wants to go eastward to enlarge her territorial empire in Europe, she will need at her back a well-disposed Britain.

Germany cannot be expected to publish to the world into which of these two directions her superabundant energies will be turned. While the Chamberlain Government makes no secret of its desire to maintain good relationship with Berlin, thereby encouraging a German move inland, nevertheless the German Government, despite its voluble attacks on Communism—reciprocated by virulent Soviet diatribes against Fascism—remains otherwise on sufficiently good terms with Moscow to switch suddenly round to Soviet accord should it so desire.

The two directions are fundamentally different and could scarcely be planned by the same guiding genius. Overseas expansion, in the manner laid down by Britain and France, leads to development of undeveloped and often half-empty regions and the promotion of commerce. Eastward and south-eastward expansion for Germany would mean the domination of other races, Slav, Magyars, Rumanians—people of a high degree of civilization, who know how to develop their resources.

Of thes two alternatives, Herr Hitler's preference seems to lie more naturally in the latter direction. He is more familiar with the continental problems, with the problem of controlling masses of people immediately within reach. "Mein Kampf" shows no such close study of the naval and mercantile marine situation. He was willing to allow Britain the naval preponderance in the bilateral treaty of June 18, 1935, a preponderance that Japan refused to allow her, and while he has talked much about return of colonies, they are clearly not of immediate concern to his plans.

Assuming, then, from the program laid down in "Mein Kampf" that Herr Hitler will not stop at his efforts to bring the whole German race within the Empire, but will aim at further expansion, what precise goals would lie ahead? The great prizes lying to the east are the rich agricultural plains of east Europe through Hungary, Rumania and the Ukraine. Danube territory ending in that great strategic stretch of water, the Black Sea, and the Rumanian oil fields, richest in Europe. Across the path eastward lie the West Slavs (Poland and Czechoslovakia), the Magyars (Hungary) and the South Slavs (Yugoslavia and Bulgaria). At the mid-point of the path lies the great mountain bastion of Bohemia, of which Bismarck had said: "Whoever is master of Bohemia is master of Europe." Peace treaties gave the bastion to the unagressive Czechoslovak Republic, but the Czech alliance with Russia still makes them an effective barrier to German expansion eastward, and liable to be Herr Hitler's first consideration should be open a Drang nach Osten.

As to the Slavs generally, Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf" finds Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria as mistaken in his policy as was Kaiser Wilhelm in his. In allowing them a measure of self-government, he finds the Austrian Emperor robbed the German race of its rightful dominance. These "foreign races," he says must be subdued, governed from the center of a unified state and no other continental power must be allowed in Europe. Given the reduction of the Bohemian bastion, which has been brought strategically nearer by the absorption of Austria into the Reich, there would appear to be little further resistance to a German advance from the Danubian races, unless pressure were to come from Russia, possibly in conjunction with France and Britain, who might see the prospect of Germany's desiring to round off its Empire with control of the Rhine mouth.

If we are to accept the picture drawn by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Director of the German Foreign Office, of Europe in its completed condition we should have a pan-Nordic continent with the center and south guaranteed by Germany, the north guaranteed by Scandinavia and the western ocean by Britain.

So far, Herr Hitler's moves and calculations, while extraordinarily successful, have been made in working with the German race. Whether he could carry out the plans of "Mein Kampf" in regard to the subjugation of other races—there were 3,000,000 Slav deserters from the Austrian armies during the war, after three centuries of rule by the Hapsburgs—cannot be foreseen. Nor, in these uncertain times, can the attitude of Britain, France and Russia, nor the fortunes of a dictator, be counted upon very far in advance.

Keystone

Germany Moves Eastward Across the Map

Viennese Gaze on an Enlarged Reich, Indicated on Charts Now on Sale in Austria. It Shows the German-Speaking Areas, Beyond the Borders of the "Fatherland." The White Line Indicates the Boundary of Germany Prior to the Absorption of Austria

Britain to Push Conciliation Policy

Plebiscite Victory Sure, Goebbels Tells 100,000 in Austria

VIENNA, March 30 (AP)—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German propaganda minister, told 100,000 Austrians in and around the Northwest Station Hall last night that there is no doubt about a favorable vote for union of Germany and Austria in the April 10 plebiscite.

The whole purpose of the vote, he said, was to "demonstrate numerical approval of Anschluss."

In his two and a half hour speech, the Propaganda Minister frequently referred to God's will as guiding Reichsführer Hitler and Germany.

Referring to the Church, he said: "We want to leave concerns about the other world to the Church, but this world is ours—the Church may have God's mandate, but we have the people's mandate."

Dr. Goebbels denied that Austria's suicide rate has risen since Germany took over rule.

"There is not more self-destruction now than before," he asserted, "but there is this difference: previously the Germans committed suicide, now the Jews kill themselves. We do not ask them to do it, but we cannot detail an S. A. (Storm Troop) man to every Jew to see that he comes to no harm."

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, second in command to Reichsführer Hitler, also was in Austria on a visit to the Styrian iron mine at Erzberg Mountain, one of Europe's largest mines. It was understood the Field Marshal studied plans to increase the Erzberg production from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons yearly so as to make the mine supply 85 per cent of Germany's iron and steel requirements.

The Austrian Ministry of Education ordered that new matriculations of Austrian Jews no longer be accepted for the coming semester in Austrian universities. Matriculations already accepted can be canceled at any time.

Subsequent steps will be taken to hold the number of Jewish students to the same proportion as the Jewish population.

State to Manage Refugees Property

By the Associated Press

Vienna, March 30

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of the Province of Austria, today announced plans for controlling property of political fugitives. All affairs of political fugitives and political prisoners in Austria will be managed by State commissars, he said.

Governor Seyss-Inquart, addressing in Vienna throngs which turned out to hear Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, added that the business of missing persons within the province would also be handled by the State.

Manila Germans to Vote

MANILA, March 30 (AP)—A chartered German ship will carry German and Austrian residents of Manila beyond the three mile limit so that they will be able to vote in the April 10 election and plebiscite on Germany's annexation of Austria, the German Consul General said today.

The German Legation in Copenhagen announced recently that a ferry boat would be hired to take 800 German and Austrian nationals out past the three-mile limit so that they will be able to vote in the coming election and plebiscite.

Chamberlain, Encouraged by Support in House of Lords Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—Following the support which he obtained in the House of Lords foreign policy debate from the Archbishop of Canterbury and other peers, Premier Chamberlain announced that he would push on with his policy of conciliating Germany and Italy.

Sentiment in the House generally appeared to be with the Premier, but there were strong expressions of criticism from Viscount Cecil, Lord Snell, and the Bishop of Winchester. After Lord Redesdale had affirmed that Reichsführer Hitler by absorbing Austria had averted a bloody civil war, "bloody perhaps as that in Spain," Lord Cecil rejoined: "If Lord Redesdale happened to be a liberal or a Roman Catholic or a Jew in Austria, I very much doubt whether he would talk of a bloodless operation." In urging a return to collective security Lord Cecil said that Germany's action in Austria was proof of a determined militarist policy.

The Premier replied that the League of Nations may some day be the salvation of the world, but it could not be relied on in its present weakened condition. "Meantime," he said, "we shall avoid dangerous or reckless actions which might provoke conflict," to secure peaceful settlements which might eventually pave the way for reduction of armaments.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, closing the debate said: "If we are to reach the place we seek we must maintain all our present friendships and extend the circle of our friends. I believe we can do this through our present conversations with the Italian Government—now in progress in Rome. An agreement with Italy," he said, "would render a real service to peace." He added that he refused to "accept as proved" the thesis that Germany has "sinister intentions."

Armies Ready to Merge

BERLIN, March 30 (AP)—An official announcement last night said incorporation of the Austrian Army into Germany's, proclaimed by Reichsführer Hitler when he annexed Austria, would take effect April 1.

The announcement disclosed the Reich's Army had been expanded to at least 18 corps with the creation of two new corps headquarters, the seventeenth at Vienna and the eighteenth at Salzburg.

Until a few months ago the German Army officially was said to consist of 13 army corps.

Gen. Feodor von Bock, who commanded German troops on their march into Austria, completed preliminary organization work and resumed command of the Dresden Corps area.

The Army announcement named four German Generals to key positions in the expanded military forces along with one Austrian, Field Marshal Beyer, former Inspector-General of the Austrian Army, who was given command of the Vienna Corps area.

Oil-Locating Invention Successful in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 30—Towson E. Smith, of Flint Hill, Va., has achieved recently considerable prominence in the Western states due to his invention of an instrument to locate oil deposits and determine their depths.

Most notable of recent discoveries in the Los Angeles area which he predicted would be made was the St. Helen's Petroleum Company's No. 20 deep test well at Montebello, which proved the existence of an untapped miocene formation of 6,353 feet. The well, says a story from a Western newspaper, came in for 1,400 barrels of oil with a gas output of 9,000,000 cubic feet and was the deepest well ever drilled in that part of the Montebello field. Thirty days before the drill Mr. Smith was given permission to prospect in the vicinity of the company's lease. With the aid of his invention, which he calls a "geonaturophysical" instrument, Mr. Smith advised the oil company that there were good indications of oil between 6,000 and 6,500 feet.

Pressure on Prague Applied By New Minority Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 30—Pointing out that a "new situation" has been created both within and without Czechoslovakia by Germany's newly acquired territory and strength, the Sudeten German parties here appear dissatisfied with the Czechoslovakian Government's offer of greater cultural and political rights.

The Sudeten reply to the broadcast of Premier Milan Hodza, in which the offer of concessions was made, urges the Czech Government to adjust its policy to the situation in which German influence has attained a new paramountcy in Central Europe.

Meanwhile, the demand for autonomy has been raised not only by the Sudeten Germans but by three other groups. The Hungarians, the Slovaks, and the Poles gave indication in a stormy session of Parliament that they, too, will demand independent recognition.

Deputy Leon Wolf declared that the Poles felt that the only thing which can save them from denationalization was autonomy within the Czechoslovak State. A Hungarian Deputy, Geza Szuelloe, who declared that he was speaking for the Slovaks as well as for the Hungarians, also demanded autonomy.

The Chairman of the Sudeten German Party, Ernst Kundt, told the Diet that the policy hitherto pursued by the Czech Government had succeeded only in "damaging the State and bringing suffering upon the Germans." The only alternative before the Government, he declared, was a complete change of policy. One of the conditions of this change, demanded by the German minority, is the holding of new elections.

If the Sudeten Germans, he declared, were to have any faith in the Government's words, the regime would have to show that it understood the Germans' complaints, which could be removed if the right official action were taken.

"But," he warned, "do not calculate on any 'bluff solution,' nor upon a complaisance which we cannot bring into conformity with our responsibility to our race. Have no doubt, too, that only a basic and courageous solution of the Sudetic German problem can guarantee a permanent peace at home or abroad for this State."

Poles Hit Czech Policy

WARSAW, Poland, March 30 (AP)—The Gazetta Polska, Polish Foreign office organ, today attacked Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, asserting the Czech frontier served as a gateway for Communism's entrance into Poland.

In a front-page article, the paper said the Comintern had established headquarters for Polish activity in Czechoslovakia "without any reaction on the part of Czechoslovak officials."

In the last few days the Polish press has been prominently displaying news of the Czechoslovak Polish minority's demand for autonomy.

Cornell Appoints Architect Dean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 30—Gilmore D. Clarke, nationally-known landscape architect and Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, has been appointed Dean of Cornell University College of Architecture, effective July 1, it was announced March 28 by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of the University.

Mr. Clarke, who has been Professor of City and Regional Planning at Cornell since 1935, will succeed Dean George Young, Jr., who resigns to give more time to writing and teaching, remaining on the faculty of the University as Professor of Architecture.

Prof. John N. Tilton, Jr., who has been Acting Dean during the recent leave of absence of Dean Young will become Assistant Dean of the College.

Gas-Dilution Charge Brings 12 Indictments

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30 (AP)—A Grand Jury investigation of charges that fuel gas sold in Columbus was diluted with noncombustible gases resulted in 12 indictments against two corporations and 15 individuals.

Goucher's Building Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30—Goucher College will conduct a competition to choose an architect for its new plant for about 1,000 students, according to announcement by Dr. David A. Robertson, President of the institution. Plans must be submitted by Sept. 12 of this year. Competition will be conducted under the rules of the American Institute of Architects.

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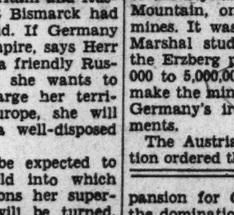

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Prince Edward Island Endorses Trade Pact Plan

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, March 30 (CP)—The Prince Edward Island Government "viewed with approval the proposed negotiations by the Government of Canada with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States with a view to improvement of trade relationships between the United States and British countries," the speech from the throne read at the opening of the Island's Legislature said Monday.

"We are hopeful that such negotiations will result not only in extensions of trade and commerce among the nations concerned but also in more cordial political and international relationships."

"Agricultural and livestock products of the province maintained a high standard of production and quality throughout the past year," the speech said.

Alaska Invites N. E. A. in 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Alaska is making a bid for the 1939 convention of the National Editorial Association. Editors of the Territory have extended an invitation to the Association, and formal invitation is to be made at the annual June convention this year at White Sulphur Springs.

Gov. John W. Troy of Alaska, in inviting the newspaper association pictured a trip to Alaska on a commodious steamship and side trips to the Territory's recreational areas, as inducements.

"The people of Alaska, notably hospitable and friendly, would welcome you with enthusiasm," he said. "I sincerely hope that we may see you in 1939."

An elaborate pictorial invitation is bing prepared jointly by the Alaska Steamship Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Alaska Railroad for presentation at the June Association meeting at White Sulphur Springs.

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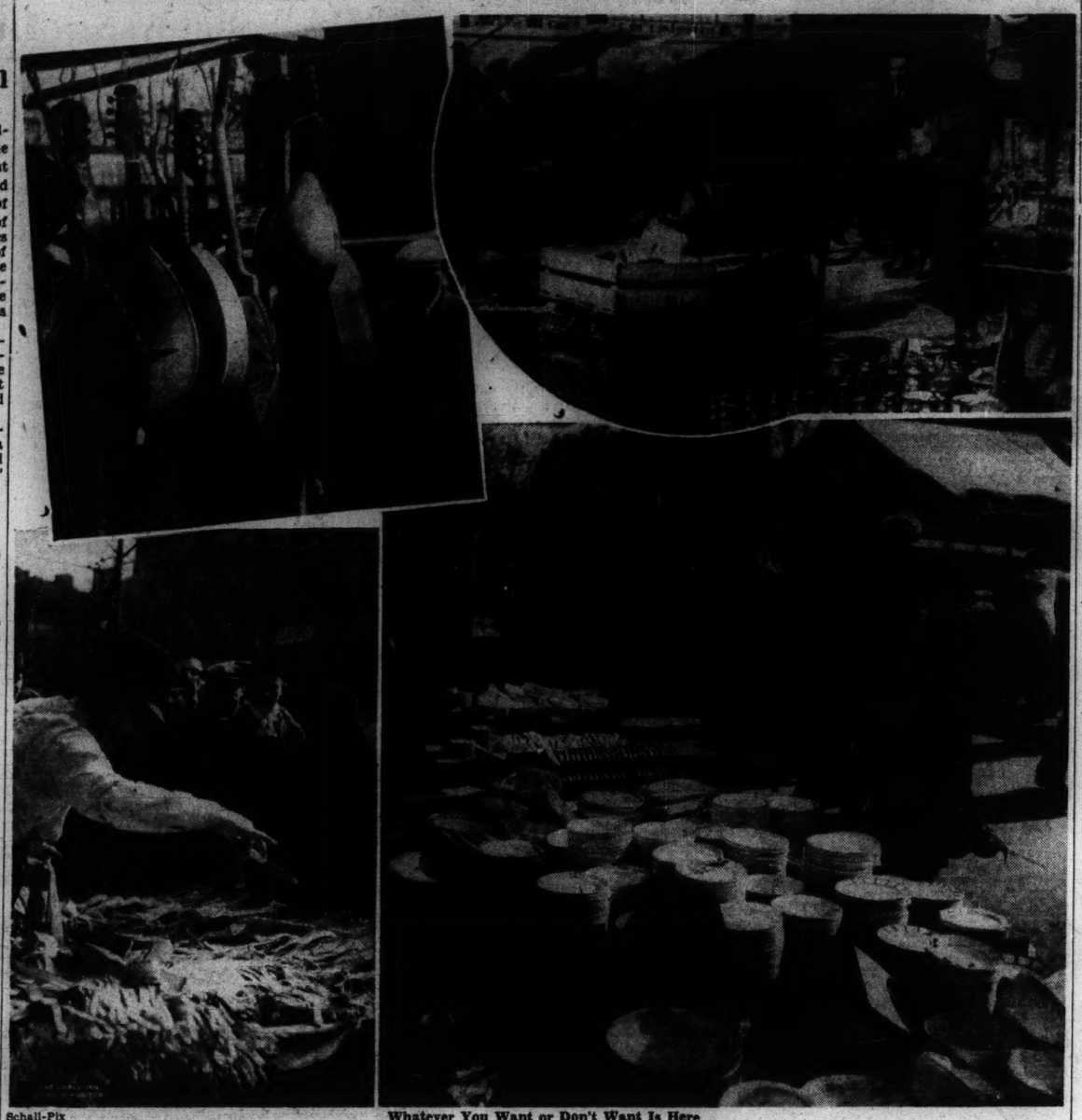

Schall-Pix

Whatever You Want or Don't Want Is Here

Top—Corner for Lutes
Bottom—Need Some Braces?

Top—Perhaps an Antique
Bottom—Corner in Crockery

'Rubbish Fair': Paris Has It Every Spring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Faithful to their 13-century-old penchant for fairs, Parisians are once again welcoming the first spring buds on the plane and chestnut trees which announce the arrival of their favorite, the Rubbish Fair.

Stretching along the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir for more than a mile, this picturesque conglomeration of junk offers to the prospective buyer everything imaginable, from musical nistruments to old shoes, from pictures to plates, all second-hand of course and all for a few sous.

Ever since about the time when: "In fourteen-hundred ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue" this same fair has been a particular favorite of Paris. This may explain in part the otherwise inexplicable charm of this river of rubbish which annually adds its unforgettable spectacle—and smell, to that magic ensemble that is Paris in spring.

Actually, it is grossly unfair to call this commercial enterprise the Rubbish Fair. To the Parisian it is the Foire á la Ferraille—literally the Old Iron Fair; and the name is justified, for old iron of all sorts is a feature of the fair. One may come across anything from automobile axles to huge factory flywheels; or from thumb-tacks to iron spikes.

Really, the Ham Fair

But even Old Iron Fair is not the true, traditional name of this Parisian harbinger of spring. Its real title is the "Foire aux Jambons"—the Ham Fair. For this heterogeneous collection of rubbish encumbering the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir is in fact the old Lard or Ham Fair which originated toward the end of the Fifteenth Century. Held in front of Notre Dame Cathedral at first, it was soon moved to the Quai des Augustins, then to the Faubourg Saint-Martin, then to the Boulevard Bourdon about a century ago, and finally to its present location.

As recently as a decade ago, one strolled through the countless booths of old furniture, clothes, candlesticks and what-nots, and finding every hundred yards or so a merchant offering cured hams for sale much as his historic predecessors had done for 400 years. Today, modern "progress" has at last eliminated this relic of the Middle Ages, and with the last of the hams, the very name Foire aux jambons has disappeared.

After all, it was only a youngster anyway, as Paris fairs go. The French Capital claims—and can produce documents to support its pretentions—to have been the home of the first fair of "modern" Europe, the Foire Saint-Denis, which began way back in 629, near what is now the Porte St. Martin in Paris. Another "oldster" among Parisian fairs which lapsed only a few years ago but which it is hoped to revive soon is the Foire Saint-Germain, in the Place St. Sulpice, which started in 786 under Charlemagne. The famous Halles, the central market in Paris, began its career as part of an old fair, the Foire St. Lazare which dates from 1110.

Be all that as it may, the fact remains that the Rubbish Fair by any other name would still remain as sweet to Parisians, and they flock by the thousands in the early spring sunshine to wander along the Boulevard, stopping now and again to poke around in some pile of old books or to look through stacks of plates and platters.

Perhaps the principal joy of the Rubbish Fair is the bargaining. The rule—so a real old Parisian told me once—is to ask the price of that dust-covered canvas in a casual and uninterested voice, offer a fourth or at most a third of the price he asks, and never pay more than half in the end! Personally, it is hard for me to act the part of the casually unconcerned stroller, so I cannot claim to make the formula work every time. But the rule is a good one nevertheless!

The chief rival of the Rubbish Fair is the Marché aux Puces, or Flea Market, held every week end at one of the gates of Paris. This enormous second-hand fair has the advantage of permanency. I confess to a slight preference for it, on the ground that I can go back to my old acquaintances, exchange remarks about the weather and exclaim about the scandal of rising prices, and bargain over some choice second-hand "antique" for weeks or even months in almost oriental fashion. Here come many of the decorators and antique dealers of Paris, and countless buyers from America and England, searching for genuine bargains. Did not an art dealer, for a few francs, pick up a genuine Leonardo da Vinci here a year or so ago?

Still, the Rubbish Fair of the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir has its own charm; like the spring, it comes but once a year, bringing with it the ever-new appeal of adventurous exploration under the avenue of budding plane trees.

M. B.

Franco Takes Personal Lead

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Border), March 30 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco today assumed personal command of his Insurgent armies closing in on Lerida, key to the Government capital, Barcelona, 80 miles to the east.

With his main body reported at the outskirts of the city on the highway from Fraga, the Insurgent Chieftain threw other units forward in sweeping movements designed to encircle Lerida, all but deserted by its civilian population.

Before taking command before Lerida, Franco inspected the Barbastro Sector, some 35 miles to the northwest, where his northern wing was moving slowly southeastward along both banks of the Cinca River.

The Insurgent southern wing established strong positions in the San Marcos Mountains before Morella, only 38 miles from the Mediterranean. Some 40 miles southwest of Lerida, roughly halfway between that city and Morella, Franco's Central Aragon forces occupied the strategic highway junctions of Maella and Fabara.

Capture of Maella, 38 miles from the coast, brought the Insurgents close to the border of the Catalonian Province of Tarragona and almost halfway along the highway from Caspe to Gandesa. Fabara is a junction point for secondary roads south of the Caspe-Reus Railway.

The Government was mobilizing hastily-organized recruits and throwing them into the battle. The International Brigade was sent into the fray for a desperate stand.

In Barcelona, Defense Minister Indalecio Prieto said 10,000 volunteers had enlisted in the last five days and were being sent to the front.

Warning against the "idleness of a single man," he said that threatened insurgent occupation of important hydroelectric plants south of Aytona, near Lerida, would paralyze Catalan industries.

Barcelona dispatches told of a Government offensive launched west of Teruel to relieve insurgent pressure on the Fraga front.

Franco's Bombers Busy

MADRID, March 30 (AP)—Insurgent warplanes dropped more than 100 bombs yesterday on Castellon, Government-held coastal city toward which one of Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's columns is aiming.

Scores were reported killed in the attack, and more than 70 workers' homes were wrecked. The children's and asylum wards of the Castellon Provincial Hospital were seriously damaged. Similar raids were reported from nearly every other important town along the Mediterranean seaboard.

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Refugee Boy's Prayer Sent to Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—"I am thankful that I live in a land where the youth of all races have a tomorrow . . . I am thankful that I am happy and free."

That, in part, is the expression of gratitude by Martin Marden, German-born pupil in the New York public schools, which goes to President Roosevelt by post today.

It was written while he was attending the Macombs Junior High School in the Bronx, and published at the time of his graduation there in February in the Junior High School magazine. Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of the City's schools, said today it was being sent to President Roosevelt and to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, adding that it would be included in the forthcoming annual report of the New York school system

The prayer in full follows:

One day in the year should be reserved for prayers of thanksgiving in which we give thanks for something that has been granted us; for having been saved from some great destruction caused by nature or by man.

I am thankful that I have been given an opportunity to be educated in the United States of America.

I am thankful that I live in a land where every one may salute the same flag.

I am thankful that I live in a land where, regardless of race, every one may take part in national ceremonies.

I am thankful that I live in a land where a person may sing the National Anthem without having some one tell him that he may not because of his race.

I am thankful that I live in a country governed by Democracy rather than by force.

I am thankful that I live in a land where one is not persecuted.

I am thankful that I live in a land where there are people who have real sympathy for refugees from European countries who have gone through horrible experiences.

I am thankful that I have been given the opportunity to enjoy the many privileges that are unheard of in European countries.

I am thankful that I shall be able to realize my ambitions, which would have been impossible had I remained in my native land.

I am thankful that I live in a land where the future seems bright and hopeful, rather than dark and hopeless.

I am thankful that I live in a land where the youth of all races have a tomorrow, rather than in my native land where the youth of a race is without a tomorrow.

I am thankful that I am permitted to tell you of the troubles in European lands in order that you may develop a real sympathy for the oppressed of the earth.

I am thankful that I am happy and free.

Argentina for Hull Plan

BUENOS AIRES, March 30 (AP)—Luis Alvarado, acting head of the Chancellery, today announced Argentina's adherence to the proposal of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, for an international committee to aid European political refugees.

Senor Alvarado said Argentina offered "all co-operation possible within our laws and the conveniences of the national economy." He said Argentina would have to adjust each case according to its laws and international undertakings.

[Argentina is the eighth American nation to announce acceptance of the Hull proposal. France and Sweden also have promised support. Italy has refused.]

Jewish Praise for U. S.

GENEVA, March 30 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress yesterday praised the United States for proposing aid to European political refugees.

"In the face of ever-growing distress to which victims of National Socialism, particularly Austrian refugees, have been exposed, the Executive Council expresses to the United States Government its profound gratitude for its honorable intention to make this contribution to a constructive solution of the refugee problem."

Sweden Sends a 'Yes'

STOCKHOLM, March 30 (AP)—It was announced officially last night that Sweden had replied affirmatively to the suggestion of Secretary Hull for creation of an international commission to handle the problem of German and Austrian political refugees.

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The Chrysler Custom Imperial is really majestic . . . with a great wheelbase of 144 inches . . . a great, spacious body, with wide, deep, chair-high seats . . . with billowing, springy, custom cushions and arm rests.

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Prices ready to drive in Detroit including Federal taxes.

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☆ CHRYSLER CUSTOM IMPERIAL . . . 130 horsepower, 144-inch wheelbase. Five or Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2295. Sedan-Limousine, $2395. White side wall tires, fender well equipment and fender shields extra.

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Hand-whipped doeskins with a kidskin braid down the back for distinction. They wash like a charm! White or chamois with white kid decor. Street Floor
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH

French Royalists Demand King To Lead Nation Out of Crisis

The News

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—Large yellow posters appeared on billboards throughout Paris appealing for re-establishment of the Monarchy to restore France's internal stability and international prestige.

They bore the name of Henri, Count of Paris, son of the Duke of Guise, pretender to the French Throne.

The Count's father appointed him some time ago to take charge of propaganda for the Royalist cause in France. The Duke of Guise dwells in Belgium because French law forbids the Pretender to reside in France.

The Count's posters declared the Republic won the World War but "is losing the peace"—echoing the growing popular opinion that Germany is reversing the verdict of the Versailles Treaty.

Europe, the posters warned, is on the brink of war and France lacks a united Government because of political differences.

"Only the Monarchy can unite the French people and save the country in its present grave danger," they said.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—"There's only one way to make democracy work these days—that's to have a King accompanied by His Majesty's Socialist Government!"

This remark, made half in fun, half in earnest by a French Democrat illustrates the attitude of many Frenchmen today toward the Monarchy. It reflects the democratic problem of combining liberty and individual initiative with authority and social regulation.

It is because this key problem is at present acute in France that the recent manifesto and other declarations of the Duke of Guise, French Royalist Pretender, have aroused considerable interest here. The great majority of French citizens are, if not fully satified with the Republican Regime, at least satisfied it is preferable to a return to monarchy.

There is a small minority, however—and a very active minority—which believes that constitutional monarchy in the form of government best suited to the French national temperament. This group has great resources and is working hard to further the Royalist cause.

Split Among Royalists

Actually one should speak of monarchist groups, in the plural. For a controversy has arisen between the "Action Française" and the rest of the Royalist movement. The "Action Française" is the title of a newspaper edited by Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet who for nearly half a century have been the most colorful and capable Royalist leaders in France. The "Action Française" Party was dissolved two years ago by the Government after its members attacked and injured Léon Blum in the streets of Paris.

The Count of Paris, son of the Duke of Guise and real candidate of the Monarchists for the Throne, also edits a newspaper, called the Courrier Royal. In the columns of these two organs a lively debate has been going on between the two groups. The Count and his father denounce the "Action Française" on the grounds the latter's thesis of "integral nationalism" is incompatible with traditions of the French Monarchy. They also accuse M. Maurras and M. Daudet of "using the Monarchy for their own ends instead of serving it."

Underlying this squabble is a long history of royal differences, for the Monarchists in France have ever been divided. But the immediate cause of the dispute seems to be the question of whether a French Royalist Regime should be totalitarian, along extreme nationalistic or Fascist lines, as M. Maurras seems to imply, or whether it could be democratic like the monarchies of Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and Britain.

Duke Denounces Both

The recent manifesto issued by the Duke throws an interesting light on the ideas of the Pretender and his son. He denounces both republic and dictatorship as incapable of solving the dilemma of liberty and authority:

"A parliamentary republic only exists through struggles and compromises between its different parties. Its government is the prisoner of the compromises and bargains when it is derived and it is for that very reason tyrannical toward minorities.

"With the French parliamentary system, irresponsibility and instability render impossible any lasting recovery or profound reforms. For men who know that their terms of power will be brief, what a temptation to exploit their ephemereal authority.

"In the authoritarian state the dictator only clings to power through a prestige policy. Even in their lifetime they may be tempted to gamble with the fate of their country, while their passing opens the door to all sorts of competitions.

"The Monarchy on the other hand carries within itself the most powerful stabilizator, because the King is responsible and holds his office through hereditary right.

"Our opponents have tried to make you believe that the Monarchy would compromise the progress which the people have made recently in the social sphere. But do you know, workers of France, that after 60 years of the Republic, our Country is still far behind from the point of view of social evolution.

"The Monarchy would consolidate the classes by associating and uniting employees, workers and proprietors. All will be represented within the framework of the profession where they will discuss freely the management of their interests and reforms of their profession under the control of the State.

"Regional, the Monarchy would decentralize the organization of the Country thus restoring the provinces to a renewed existence. It would restore to them the multiple functions which the central power has taken from them by its uniform laws and regulations.

"The family, finally, is the essence of the Monarchy, which will spare no effort to uphold the family life and defend its fundamental rights as well as its patrimony."

Just 34 Tires, That's All

Union Oil Company

It Costs $4,100 to Put New Rubber on This Combination

E. A. Heyn of Vernon, Calif., Believes His Truck-Trailer Unit, Shown Transporting a Steam Shovel, Is the Largest in the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VERNON, Calif.—It costs E. A. Heyn $4,100 every time he buys a new set of tires for his truck-trailer unit, which he believes the largest in the world.

There are 34 pneumatic tires, enabling much faster transportation than is normally afforded by the solid tread in more common use.

Used in that type of business known as low-bed trucking, his combination is 75 feet long, carries 50 tons with ease, and can turn around in a 60-foot street.

The trailer tires are the largest stock-size, with eight in front and 16 in the rear—to say nothing of 10 more on the truck which pulls the trailer. The trailer is attached to the truck proper by a double goose-neck coupling.

One of the pioneer truckmen in southern California, Mr. Heyn is head of the H. & J. Truck Company in this industrial section of Los Angeles. Among his improvements he has developed pneumatic braking, swivel connections, and low-bed construction in general. He commonly carries such loads as steam shovels, great tractors—and even houses.

Italy: The Cost of Dictatorship

Fascist Prosperity Pledge Declared Propaganda by Scholar

Hitler Influence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While most statistics indicate a progressive weakening of the Italian economic and financial structure, Italy's "training in undernourishment and discomfort" during the centuries since the Middle Ages has given it strength to endure far more suffering and privation than economists would believe possible, it was declared by Prof. G. A. Borgese, Italian scholar and member of the University of Chicago faculty, in an address before the Foreign Policy Association here.

"The assumption that Fascism is bestowing or is going to bestow prosperity on the Italian people is obviously Fascist propaganda, but the opposite assumption that economic dissatisfaction alone may cause the overthrow of Fascism is most probably one more democratic delusion," Professor Borgese said.

The reason for this is that "the final resources of Italy are far from exhausted," he held; "the police is superbly skilled and infallibly watchful; organized opposition of all sorts has long been annihilated; the intelligentsia has submitted; the (Roman Catholic) church lends full support to the Fascist State; repression of any riot or revolt would be at lightning speed."

Attention Diverted

"Moreover," Professor Borgese continued, "the attention of all the Nation has been forcefully diverted from domestic and economic problems and concentrated on international issues. It is these issues that are paramount in the position of Italy today, and, as far as predictable, tomorrow."

The economic import of the Ethiopian conquest was secondary, he held, to the diplomatic, strategic, and imperial value of having driven a powerful wedge "into the structure of the British Empire."

Professor Borgese spoke as follows

"Two ways lay open to the Duce after the conquest of Ethiopia: either to declare Italy a satisfied and conservative power, accepting the friendship of the western powers and stemming together with them the rising German tide, or to proceed further toward the much more ambitious dream of a real Roman Empire. He chose the latter course . . . This course, however, presupposed either the purpose or the risk of a major conflagration, and was unconceivable without the alliance of Germany. Austria was the price paid by Fascism to Nazism for the alliance.

Bargain Concluded

"The bargain had been concluded at least as early as April, 1937. It seems, however, that no definite date had been set at that time for the accomplished fact. Hitler had, as it were, a check on Austria, signed by Mussolini but with blank date; he wrote the date and cashed the check at a moment which Mussolini had not chosen and could not like. The tempo and technique of the event disturbed profoundly, whether momentarily or permanently, the prestige and power of initiative of the Italian dictaor.

"There is no sensible justification for Mussolini's having opposed violently the Anschluss in 1925 and having favored the annexation in 1938. His contention that Italy could and would defend victoriously her frontiers against Germany camping at a few miles from Trieste and a few hours from Milan and Venice, is better rhetoric than politics. In fact, Italy, after having surrendered her domestic freedom to a dictator, has put both her domestic and foreign policy under the protectorate of Germany.

"One way out might be a sincere and permanent accord with England drawing Italy to a close alliance with the western powers in a renovated system of collective security. This system still would be strong enough to match Germany and stop her drive, but its acceptance would entail for Mussolini the renunciation of any further imperial ambition and the submission to the distasteful democratic ideology of peace and security.

"Another way out would be to insist on the great imperial dream, to stick to the German alliance, and to ask of Germany, if she consents, the military help in view of which Fascism became willing to grant her Austria. True it is that a Roman Empire, no matter how large, with Germany at the Brenner Pass, on the Danube, and perhaps at the Dardanelles, would be only nominally Roman, and factually a German Empire by proxy. But nobody knows what the future holds in store, and it is a Fascist rule to 'live dangerously.'

"Issues far bigger than the national destiny of Italy are involved in the issue of world Fascism; among them the future of the Roman Catholic Church, the outcome of the class warfare, the problems of the machine age, the choice of mankind between bee-like or ant-like organization and creative intelligence.

"Until a short time ago a resolute stand of the western democracies could have stopped Fascism and Naziism without destruction and bloodshed; but their conduct was like that of the angel of the church of the Laodiceans in the Book of Revelation, who was "neither cold nor warm." Today it is no longer perfectly sure that a resolute stand of the western democracies would not mean the start of the great massacre and fire and the dilemma confronting the statesmen is frightening.

"Those among us who are not burdened with immediate responsibilities of statesmanship should live in the creed and for the creed that human civilization—now as ever summarized in the words of freedom, justice and love—will conquer again some time, whether in our lifetime or later."

Mussolini Testing Cotton Substitutes

By the Associated Press

Rome

Signor Mussolini hopes to reduce Italy's dependence on foreign cotton markets, especially the United States, by developing sources within the Kingdom.

From the outer bark of the mulberry tree, Il Duce hopes to find a substitute for about 15 per cent of his cotton needs. Ramie, a fibrous plant, and cellulose also will be used to manufacture substitutes. Cotton from Ethiopia constitutes a steady but not strong source.

The economic self-sufficiency drive also has brought to light a new product known as solo-lin, a chemical-mechanical fusion of hemp and cotton. It is said to be a fibre with the technical qualities of flax, and is used for making bed linens, and handkerchiefs.

Rome Presses for Price Stability as Step to Self-Sufficiency

Aid for Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Price formation and the reactions of price levels on economic activity are engaging close attention everywhere. In Fascist Italy the Government, acting through the syndical and corporative organizations of producers, steadily pursues policies developed during the past few years which aim at securing fixed price relations between agricultural and industrial products and the fullest possible measure of price stability.

In a circular dated Jan. 11, 1938 the Minister of Corporations calls attention to the fact that the upward swing of world prices is subsiding, and that on the home market prices have reached the highest level compatible with consumers' purchasing capacity.

Price stability, esesntial to the development of the many new enterprises started for securing economic self-sufficiency, must now be the aim, and he reminds the provincial guild councils of the instructions requiring them to reinforce the regulation of wholesale and retail prices by strict control of all the factors of production and all the items entering into the cost of living.

The first efforts in price regulation date back to 1927, when intersyndical committees were first set up under the joint auspices of the Government and the Fascist Party to check price inflation, their action being then limited to retail prices of staple foods. Later on, with the advent of economic depression, the upward price movement ceased and with it the need for regulating retail prices.

Central Price Committee

In 1934 when it became desirable to expedite price deflation, the intersyndical provincial committees were entrusted with the task of fixing maximum retail prices for 21 staple commodities, and the representatives of the vocational associations of producers and traders—employers and employed in equal numbers—were organized in a Central Intersyndical Committee presided over by the Secretary of the Fascist Party to assist with expert advice in regulating the price movement.

Experience suggested alteration in the methods adopted. To secure more closely co-ordinated action on well-defined lines, the Secretary of the Party, acting in consultation with the Fascist Confederation of Traders, set up in October, 1935, a Central Price Committee for co-ordinating and directing the activities of the provincial committees, thus securing systematic unified control of both the wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities. The importance and value of this work was fully demonstrated by the results secured throughout the year of the Ethiopian campaign and League sanctions.

Definite legal status was subsequently given to the whole system by the law of Oct. 5, 1936, issued in connection with the realignment of the lira. The law extended price control to all commodities and through all the successive stages of formation, from the producer on farm or in factory, to the ultimate consumer.

Blocked at 1936 Level

The first step was then taken by blocking all prices at the level at which they stood in September, 1936, variations being authorized only after a careful examination of prevailing conditions affecting the commodity in question and of the relations between the several branches of production.

The law of April 28, 1937, transferred the functions of the Central Price to the Central Corporative Committee assisted by the Provincial Guild Councils. At the same time the several corporations were qualified to examine price problems relating to the goods or services they represent, and to submit their views and recommendations to the Central Guild Committee which authorizes price variations justified by increased costs or by changes in the market situation. Should emergency action be required the authorization can be given by the Minister of Corporations.

Compulsory Wheat Pools

Laws enacted in March and June, 1936, require that all wheat, both home grown and imported, be delivered to compulsory wheat pools, and that the mills purchase all their supplies exclusively through the Federation of Agrarian Consortia to whom the management of these pools is entrusted by the Ministry of Agriculture, as is also the importation of foreign wheat.

British 'Courtesy' To Franco Envoys Stirs Labor Party

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Evidence that Britain would treat Spanish Insurgent representatives in London the same as regular diplomats furnished new Opposition criticism today of Prime Minister Chamberlain.

The Labor Party, stirred to fresh action by Insurgent successes in Spain, decided to launch a new attack on Mr. Chamberlain's policies of bargaining with Italy and Non-intervention in Spain.

The attack will take the form of a motion of censure and probably will be made early next week in the House of Commons.

Labor leaders also were expected to ask the Prime Minister the meaning of a Foreign Office letter published today. It disclosed that the Spanish Insurgent London staff would enjoy "privileges on the same scale as members of conventional diplomatic missions."

The letter, written by a member of the Foreign Office staff, to the London County Council Motor License Department, requested that the secretary of the Duke of Alba, Gen. Francisco Franco's emmissary, have his driving license renewed without a driving test or paying the normal fee of five shillings.

Townsend Convention

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—Headquarters of the Townsend National Recovery movement announced today its third national convention would be held June 19-25 in Los Angeles.

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Duce Boasts of Italy's Might But Warns of Attack From Air

(Continued from Page 1)

intend to assure general peace, but above all, 'our peace.'" He continued:

"We reject illusions and Utopias, and for this reason we left the shop that sells them, in Geneva.

"That which has always counted and still counts among peoples is their war-making ability."

The Duce, who spoke for 40 minutes, began by recounting Italy's equipment for war. He said the nation had 876 factories employing 580,000 workmen producing armaments. The workers, he said, "have displayed perfect discipline."

Vigorous applause greeted his declaration he intended to keep in his own hands full direction of Italy's armed forces in wartime, although the King would continue to be titular head.

Strong in Submarines

He then swung into a review of the Navy, asserting Italy had the world's strongest submarine fleet.

He declared that the country's naval building program, largest in its history, would be completed "by 1940 or 1941, and perhaps earlier."

"I confirm to the Senate that Italy has the most powerful submarine fleet in the world," he added. "We have outdistanced all in such a manner that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to catch up with us and dislodge us from this position."

Signor Mussolini assured the nation that in case of war Italy could count on fuel to operate the Navy for a "sufficient length of time." Possible lack of oil in wartime has been a cause for Italian concern.

Air Service Praised

"Italian aviation," he asserted, "is among the world's best." He went into the advantages of various types of airplanes: "Our CR-32 (pursuit planes), although less speedy, have brought down many Curtiss and Rata types in Spanish skies."

He recalled that Napoleon once said the Italians would become one day the world's best soldiers.

"That's what we want," he declared. "We desire that Napoleon's prediction will become a Fascist and Roman reality of our time."

This brought the 400 black-shirted Senators to their feet, cheering. They had greeted him with shouts of "Duce! Duce!" as he strode into the Senate to speak.

Reports from Spain

United States Ambassador William Phillips was one of many diplomats attending the session.

Aroused by a three-day propaganda campaign, the Italian people eagerly awaited the speech. Loudspeakers carried Signor Mussolini's words to a big overflow in the square behind the Senate and to the nation.

The martial spirit was dominant in Italy today as the nation awaited Premier Mussolini's report on the state of Fascism's armed forces.

Glowing press reports of Italian Legionnaires' part in the Spanish Insurgent offensive in Catalonia intensified the feeling of national pride in the prowess of Fascist arms.

The authoritative Fascist writer, Virginio Gayda, on Monday renewed charges that France and Russia were holding up withdrawal of foreigners fighting in Spain.

Italy was ready to "order withdrawal of all its men," Gayda said, "when France and Russia shall order and effect a similar withdrawal. It is only to be deplored that conditions created by Paris and Moscow do not tend toward this policy."

Officially inspired comment in Fascist newspapers likewise repeatedly has warned France that any intervention now on behalf of the Spanish Government might gravely imperil European peace.

Reorganization

(Continued from Page 1)

his six executive assistants at $10,000 each. It provides for consolidation of Government departments but exempts certain agencies not exempted in the Senate measure, thereby reducing Mr. Roosevelt's ability to carry through the reform. The provisions for replacing the Civil Service Commission with a one-man administrator are about the same as the Senate proposals.

Chief difference relates to the matter of the controller general's office, but this is in detail, not fundamentals.

The primary purpose of the Senate bill is to separate bookkeeping from auditing in the government's accounting system. It does this by abolishing the present controller general's office and setting up a congressionally-appointed auditor general. The latter is in charge of auditing while bookkeping control is retained as an executive prerogative.

How House Bill Differs

The House bill makes the same separation of powers, although it retains the controller general and general accounting office. However, this is limited to book-keeping, while an auditor general would also be established under Congressional authority to take over the other part of the two duties.

Administration forces were confident today the House bill would pass without great difficulty and be sent to conference. The same four bills have previously passed the House, it was pointed out. The way has been cleared to take the matter up immediately tomorrow.

Speaker Bankhead said he had not received "a single telegram" asking him to vote against the measure.

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Boys With Ingenuity Sought As Students for Worcester

Research, the Liberator
Eighth of Nine Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 30—If research makes the wheels of industry spin more rapidly, improves our way of living, frees humanity from the bondage of work that is drudgery, what makes the researcher?

"Originality," agree industrialists, who annually comb the technical colleges of the nation for engineers to help them keep pace with modern technological advance and stay ahead of competitors. "Yankee ingenuity" says one section of America, which not only boasts a sometime representative in King Arthur's Court, but recognizes primitive "Yankee" qualities in Archimedes, who invented the screw for making water run up hill by running down; James Watt, who substituted his sun and planet wheels for the crank of the steam engine; and the chap who made the first well sweep.

Consequently, there was something about a "research factory" offering a scholarship for a student possessing "Yankee ingenuity"; something hospitable about a small college in the middle of "Yankeeland," that made us visit the Worcester Polytechnic Institute instead of a large engineering college. Worcester "Poly" is celebrating its seventieth birthday, and since its opening it has graduated men who hold commanding positions in all fields of engineering. They head large railways, aircraft corporations, chemical industries, public utilities, mechanical and electrical industries and serve education as professors and administrators even in the Orient. A few have also reached the top as lumbermen, bankers, lawyers, Governors and Congressmen.

Yankee Type

We dropped in to see Dean Jerome W. Howe, to ask him how it was that such a large proportion of a relatively small student body achieved pre-eminence in later technological employment.

The same type of ingenuity, it seems, that wins a Fuller scholarship also stands by the graduate engineer meeting with real industrial problems. The Yankee Ingenuity Scholarship has been in operation only a few years—too short a time to enable the college to study its results, though one former recipient is now an instructor at the Institute.

Last year's award went to a boy from Lee, Massachusetts, who built a bicycle-boat out of odd parts. Two years ago, another boy made a device for automatically heating a greenhouse; and other winners built a bridge in a Boy Scout camp, a machine-shop in the cellar, a glider which won the maker a license and which actually flew. "It's going to be very hard to tell just how much effect these scholarships actually have on the boys," said Dean Howe. "Most of them turn out well anyway."

As might be expected of this typical, moderate-sized technical institute, we found its ways somewhat conservative, but thorough and exceedingly practical. All five of the principal courses of study, mechanical, civil, electrical, and chemical engineering, and general science, involve more time for practical work than is usually spent in this direction. That means time spent over books and theory is cut to the minimum required, to gain fundamentals.

Ten-Day Test School

Four years ago a novel idea was tried. It has proved so worthwhile that it promises some day to be adopted as permanent policy for many other technical colleges. It is the Worcester Techniquest, a self-orientation session for high school and preparatory school graduates, held in June after the regular college term has closed.

It is not an academic course. There are no assigned studies, no recitations, no examinations. Neither is it a recruiting program. But it serves admirably to give boys a glimpse of modern technical and industrial processes, as well as the type of education required of the men directing modern industry. Usually about 30 to 40 boys sign up for the 10 day period, costing them $30. Given a real taste of college life, they are quartered in the Institute's freshman dormitory, served meals in the freshman commons, and given an opportunity to observe college summer practice courses, and to observe engineering students at work. In addition, they visit industrial works.

More in detail they see upper classmen testing or analyzing materials, making machine parts, surveying and mapping, carrying on hydraulic tests, or experimenting with steam boilers, pumps and engines, motors and dynamos. They also have a chance to try their own hand at simple tests and experiments, under supervision. A day spent at the Alden Hydraulic Laboratory in the town of Chaffins, five miles north of the Institute, has proved an especially popular part of the experience.

"Our greatest problem," said Dean Howe, "comes at night, when we'd like to have the boys sleep. They insist on 'bull sessions,' with an ardor that 'lights out' fails to dampen. Life size venturi meters, weirs and waterwheels have a fascination for any American boy, technically inclined."

It is explained, too, that their reactions upon one another have been an influence that the proponents of such vocational guidance never dreamed of. Somewhat similar courses are being given at Stevens Institute and Lafayette College. Likewise, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has a three-day get-acquainted camp for its entering class in the fall.

Striking off on a northern tangent along Cosine Avenue through the heart of Polytech, we come upon the ivy-covered tower of the Washburn Shops—practical, fully equipped machine shops, given to the Institute in its early days by Ichabod Washburn. According to Herbert F. Taylor, of the Alumni Association, author of the newly published "Seventy Years of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute," it was Washburn's idea to supplement a course of instruction whereby moral and intellectual training might be united with skill in the use and adaptation of tools and machinery.

Practical Products

Today, they serve not only that purpose, but they are a financial asset to the Institute as well; for the products turned out find a ready sale, particularly a four-duty type coupling used in factories for shafting to various machines, taking care of different speeds.

While on a visit to London last year, Dean Howe chanced to wander into the model shops of the Science Museum in South Kensington. In the course of his conversation with the foreman, he happened to mention his connection with Washburn Shops, whereupon the foreman took him by the arm and showed him a drill press, long in service, bearing the name "Washburn Shops," and commended it for its usefulness.

"The need for such adjuncts to textbook education makes the teaching of engineering expensive," Dean Howe said. "In order to build engineers a college like ours must keep up with engineering practices. Students must get down-to-the-ground contacts with machinery and devices of the latest type."

While Worcester Polytech graduates rarely enter into the higher realms of what is called "pure scientific research," seeking to know, for instance, the whys and wherefores of cosmic rays, cyclotrons and electrostatic-generators, they do gain the fundamentals of applied research in practical contacts with industry; and at the same time, they hold fast to that valuable attribute—ingenuity. We question whether this can wholly be considered a New England trait, for not only do Yale and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology now have student "hobby laboratories" to build up just this quality, but Armour, California, and many other large technical institutes are encouraging their students to build whatever gadgets they desire.

British King's Symbol of Authority

© Graphic Photo Union

New Great Seal of England
Impressions of This Seal, Designed for the Reign of George VI, Will Be Placed Upon All State Documents

British Seal Marks Reign Of George VI

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two simple silver discs form one of the most important instruments in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. They are the two sides of the new Great Seal of England made at the Royal Mint for the reign of King George VI.

Without the impressions of the seal no important State document, no treaty with a foreign power, no patent of nobility, no royal pardon, can finally become binding. Once affixed, the seal makes the documents so solemnly binding that even if it were to have been used "illegally," without the royal permission, the instrument could not, theoretically at least, be questioned by any court in the country and could only be rescinded by special Act of Parliament.

Small wonder, then, that chancellors to Kings of ancient times kept the Great Seal hung round their necks to ensure its safe keeping, that James II, fleeing from England by night, dropped the seal into the Thames so as to delay action by the Government, and that Lord Eldon, in the reign of George III, used to sleep with it under his pillow.

The Great Seal has a long history. It dates back to the eighth century, when King Offa is known to have used it. It was not, however, in regular commission until the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66). From Norman times, the design has been, in essentials, the same. Each King has a new Great Seal and each Great Seal from that time to this has shown on one side the King (or Queen) enthroned in his royal robes and holding either a sceptre and rod, or a sceptre and an orb, and on the reverse side the King (or Queen) mounted on a horse.

When a new Great Seal is prepared it is laid before a meeting of the Privy Council and approved. After it has been approved, the King touches it and hands it over to the Lord Chancellor. The King then takes a metal hammer and "demasks" the old seal, "inflicting a blow sufficient to render it void." Afterwards the old seal is handed over to the Lord Chancellor as an heirloom. He usually gives one half of it to his predecessor in office.

Hays Tells Screen's Function

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—During a period when propaganda largely has reduced the artistic and entertainment value of motion pictures in many other countries, the American cinema has attained new heights of excellence, Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., said in his annual report here yesterday.

"The industry has resisted and must continue to resist the lure of propaganda in a sinister sense persistently urged upon it by extremist groups," Mr. Hays held. "The function of the screen is to entertain, by whatever wholesome theme or treatment writers, artists, or dramatists can create."

Since entertainment is the commodity for which the public pays at the box office, it would be neither honest salesmanship nor good showmanship to disguise propaganda and attempt to pass it off for something else, he said.

"The movie industry can afford the soft impeachment that most pictures reflect no higher purpose than to entertain with 'escapist' entertainment," Mr. Hays continued. "If entertainment and recreation are what 85,000,000 people weekly seek in American motion picture theaters, and they do, so much better for the screen and the universal public which it serves."

Mr. Hays, often referred to as the "czar" of the motion picture world, was re-elected President of the Association for the seventeenth consecutive time.

Holding that through self-regulation, the American moving picture industry had undertaken a great experiment in industrial good government, Mr. Hays urged defense of democratic standards in business.

He listed among the gains registered by Hollywood through self-regulation, the improvement of moral and artistic standards, the maintenance of higher ideals in advertising, and the creation of a "wide-spread and consistent educational campaign to bring new audience elements to the theater and secure support for the better pictures."

Continued co-operation of the moving picture industry with educators was stressed by Mr. Hays, who praised efforts to develop the usefulness of the cinema in connection with the processes of pedagogy.

Southampton Docks Show Steady Gain, Record Year in '37

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England—All previous records for traffic passing through the Southern Railway's Southampton Docks were beaten in 1937. Shipping tonnage entering the docks totaled 19,552,534, an increase of 5 per cent on 1936. Passengers, out and home, numbered 621,911, or 10 per cent up, and cargo traffic increased by 15 per cent.

The south African citrus fruit season resulted in the reception of 2,805,000 packages of grapefruit, oranges and lemons, an increase of 48 per cent.

Hungarian Accord Urged

BUDAPEST, March 29 (AP)—Tibor Eckhardt, head of the Agricultural Party, while asserting that Hungary must maintain its independence and internal freedom, has advised the nation to come to terms with Germany.

'Keedoozle' Store Shorn of Robots

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30 (AP)—Clarence Saunders, erstwhile chain store magnate, launched another comeback yesterday with a "Keedoozle" store shorn of most of its robot features because "machines can't think for you."

Mr. Saunders built a fortune years ago when he introduced the "cafeteria" system to the grocery store business but later lost his chain.

Last year he announced a comeback with the "Keedoozle," an electrically operated affair in which machines did everything but take the money.

Dissatisfied with its operation, the grocer-inventor several weeks ago ordered the store remodeled.

Instructions tell customers to order their groceries by inserting keys into display case slots—the same as before. Now, however, a printed slip, bearing the name and price of each article ordered, is ejected to be handed to a clerk who fills the order in the traditional manner. Under the former arrangement the goods came out of a chute.

"Machines can't think for you," said Mr. Saunders, "and they can't explain to a customer."

Albany College Closed; Portland Branch Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ore.—Closely following the resignation of Dr. Thomas W. Bibb as President of Albany College, the Board of Trustees of the College voted to close the institution and transfer its activities to the Portland branch. The decision eliminates from the educational picture of Oregon a school that has been in constant operation since 1867.

The College was organized first as a Presbyterian school. It was a member of the Association of American Colleges and also of the Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic conference. It was in this latter field that Albany College received some national attention three years ago when the football team of the institution completed a three-year playing record without winning or tying a game on the gridiron.

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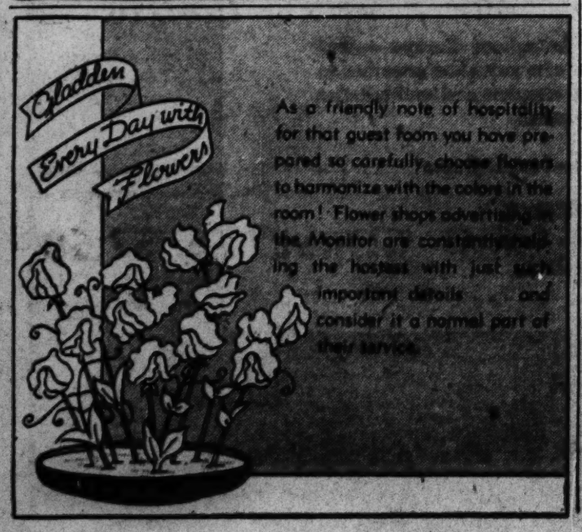

As a friendly note of hospitality for that guest room you have prepared so carefully, choose flowers to harmonize with the colors in the room! Flower shops advertising in the Monitor are constantly assisting the hostess with just such important details . . . and consider it a normal part of their service.

Martha Weathered

PHOTO BY FRANK LEWIS, INC.

In the Elegant Manner

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President Seems Indifferent To Congress' Regaining Reins

(Continued from Page 1)

was called on the reorganization bill partly because its defeat would have been a spectacular humbling of the Administration, and partly because the floor managers for the bill were certain they had the votes in hand. But, of course, the struggle to acquire these votes had involved much trading of favors and patronage.

With that exception, the White House has bowed to the inevitable. The wages and hours bill appears unlikely of passage except possibly in a very attenuated form. The tax bill is being cut into mincemeat. Other Administration recommendations have fallen by the wayside. The "little TVA's" bill is out of the picture, detoured by the big TVA dispute.

Yesterday at Warm Springs, President Roosevelt permitted himself a fling at this situation by stating that passage of the reorganization bill had proved the Senate "cannot be purchased by organized telegrams ,based on direct misrepresentation."

Chances Are Too Great

There is, of course, the possibility that this one victory would encourage the President to press for a show-down on other important matters which have been sidetracked. But probably not. The cost is too great in promises and patronage, and chances for success too dubious to justify the effort.

The President did announce, however, that he would put the railroad problem in the lap of Congress, for action at this session. Just how much that will mean remains to be seen. If the House is ready to adjourn by May 1, as Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Majority Leader, says it will be, and if the Senate is ready a few weeks later, it will be difficult to make progress with anything sweeping in the shape of railroad legislation. In short, the whole picture is that while the President proposes, Congress disposes.

The situation vis-à-vis the Supreme Court is very different. Monday's 6-to-1 decision in the Electric Bond and Share Case, upholding the validity of the Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, comes near to ending the litigation which, among other factors, has kept the Administration and the utilities apart.

President Pays Visit At Ft. Benning, Ga.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt took time out from his vacation routine on Pine Mountain today for a long-cherished trip of inspection to the famous Fort Benning, Ga., infantry post, 60 miles south of here.

He arranged to leave his cottage by automobile, with a stop planned in Columbus to greet city officials and representatives from the 97,000-acre military reservation. Two hours were set aside for the drive with the party arriving at the Fort around 4 p. m. CST.

The President planned to spend 45 minutes there, viewing the celebrated infantry school, the latest types of tanks and other modern fighting equipment, and more than 6,000 officers and men lined up on Gordon Field.

Gov. E. D. Riders of Georgia and Mayor L. C. Wilson and other officials were to meet him in Columbus, while Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Fort Benning Commandant, and his staff waited at the entrance to the big reservation, spread out over bluffs and valleys along the Chattahoochee River.

Plans for the journey were completed yesterday after a press conference at which the President denounced opposition outside of Congress to his government reorganization program and promised a special message soon on railroad relief legislation.

Asked for comment on Senate passage of the reorganization bill Monday, with broad executive powers to consolidate and shift bureaus intact, he hesitated a moment and then replied he would take a shot at it.

"It proves," he said, waiving the press conference rule against first person quotation, "that the Senate cannot be purchased by organized telegrams based on direct misrepresentation."

He did not specify the target of his attack.

The President said he would prepare a message on railroads as soon as he received further opinions from persons now studying the reports of his special committee recommending steps to prevent further bankruptcies among the carriers and to speed reorganizations.

He said quick action was required and Congress need not delay to investigate further because all the needed information already was in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

$47,255,155 for D. C.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The House completed Congressional action yesterday on a $47,255,155 appropriation to finance the District of Columbia Government for the next fiscal year.

Farmers Would Rather Bog Down Than Blow Away

J. W. Manigal

Farm Belt Generally Reports Ample Top-Soil Moisture

Everest, Kansas, Farmers Like to Talk It Over When They Get to Town. Farmers Register in Kansas County Office

Everybody Turns Out at a Kansas County Fair. Kickapoo Indians on the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas

Early Spring Gives Farm Belt Ample Water and Crop Promise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Spring has come early to the farm-belt this year. Farmers are optimistic as they examine the wet soil, soaked by February snows and rains. The season is starting off with all the earmarks of a normal one at least. Discouraged farmers are still moving off their land in some poor sections, and migrating west. California, and Washington, and Oregon know of the problem this creates. But the movement has slowed down. It is confined to a few areas. In some places now there actually are more people moving onto the land than off. In one section in Iowa, for example, there is a shortage of farm land. Land owners, it is claimed, have found it possible, after many years, to do a little bargaining.

One may travel through the region by one route and see nothing much but dry, forlorn, abandoned farms. But there are many more spots which present a comparatively happy picture. Late winter snows and rains have sogged down the ground for the most part from North Dakota to Texas—leaving of course places here and there, sometimes quite extensive, with insufficient moisture. Soil experts say that there still is a general deficiency in sub-soil moisture. But they admit there's enough on top to take care of most of the crop for a while, and that there's no reason to expect that there won't be more rains.

More important is the morale of the farmers. In spite of a continuing trek away from unproductive land there is a general feeling that better times are ahead.

How It Looks to Observer

A wandering sort of trip from the Canadian border down to the gulf will give one a chance to see into things at first hand.

Around Bismarck, North Dakota, the ground is wet. Last fall it was dry, and until February this year there wasn't much moisture. Heavy snows soaked the top soil though, and there was no wind to absorb the moisture. Since Jan. 1 there has been about .40 inches over normal precipitation, and veterans hereabouts say there is every prospect for more rain before planting time.

Down about Pierre, South Dakota, a not so optimistic story is told. Officials of the Production Credit Association and Federal Land Bank, who are close to things, say the march of disgruntled farmers out of the State is assuming serious proportions.

Near Sioux Falls in the same State there is a change in the appearance of the countryside and in the attitude of the people. They've had what they call the wettest spring in many years. Crop prospects, they say, are bright, and the exodus of discouraged growers has been checked. In some sections they are moving back.

Iowa presents generally a favorable picture, except perhaps in the southern cattle feeding areas, never as productive or prosperous as the corn region. There's plenty of top soil moisture and with rains in May, June, and July, growers say they expect they'll have a good crop.

Colorado Is Expectant

Coloradans point to the heavy snows in the mountains as insuring a good supply of water for irrigated sections, and with normal rainfall the growing section of the State should have a good season. Farmers in the Arkansas Valley expect a fairly good year.

Illinois might have been in trouble were it not for February rains, but the outlook now is especially good, with plenty of warm weather coming on top of the moisture to give winter wheat a good start above ground.

Nebraska contrasted with 1934 when the ground was so dry that comparatively few seeds even sprouted, 1938 opens with a good supply of moisture, in the top soil at least. Seed loans, and a little boost here and there, along with timely rains, will lift many hereabouts from the class of delinquent debtors.

In sections of Southwest Kansas, Southeast Colorado, and the Oklahoma Panhandle, dust storms developed before February, but since then rains have wet things down well, and though there's the same lack of sub-soil moisture here as elsewhere farmers expect there'll be more rain before seeding time.

Many farmers in Kansas who depend entirely on wheat have moved to the eastern portion, but the majority in the State, realizing the risk in reliance on one crop, with federal financial help have broadened their crop practices. More poultry and livestock is found now on farms of this type and there is a definite swing to subsistence, or all-purpose farming.

In Missouri one finds practically the same situation as elsewhere in regard to moisture and crop prospects. Good spring rains are needed to carry crops and other vegetation through the summer.

Oklahoma's moisture conditions are still good, except in the northwest portion, called the Panhandle, and even here they are better than last year. There is not only more moisture but this year one sees much more vegetative cover-protection against dust storms. Of course, further south the crops are more mature. In Oklahoma they consider the wheat crop now pretty well "made," and look for a big one. Cotton, of course, will depend on late spring and summer rains.

Arkansas has actually had in places a little too much water, but while floods have done some damage, the moisture itself is welcomed and good crops are expected as a result. The movement here toward diversification and self-sufficiency also is strong. One finds a noticeable increase in truck crops, in livestock grazing, and in fruit production and dairying.

Texas presents about the best picture of all, though as in other states one will find exceptions here and there. From the standpoint of favorable weather, soil conditions, and general morale, the State is definitely "on top" of things. Practically the whole plains region has had a good enough soaking within recent months to provide not only the needed top-soil moisture but sufficient sub-soil moisture to assure good crops. There have been and will be, experts say, no dust storms.

In South Texas there has been 300 per cent of normal rainfall, in the central and north sections about 200 per cent, and along the Gulf about 150 per cent.

A series of nine articles on "Farms and the Farmer" is to appear in the Monitor, April 1-11.

How to Make Cities Solvent? Forester Says 'Get a Forest'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30—Nelson C. Brown, Professor of Forestry at the New York State College of Forestry, elaborated a plan here whereby the tree can be a means of saving money for city tax-payers.

Advocating municipal ownership of forests by cities and towns of America, Mr. Brown said that President Roosevelt is "vitally interested" in the plan. A one-time adviser to the President on forestry matters, he said he had talked his plan over with the Chief Executive on two recent occasions

"My plan, in brief, is this," he explained. "Let small towns and cities buy all the waste land within a radius of 15 miles and plant this land with trees that will grow best in the territory.

"Not only will this give employment to many men, but other benefits are apparent. The forest growth will stop erosion; it will beautify the usually ugly land on the outskirts of most cities, and later it will bring money to the city or town treasury.

Trees Valuable as Cash

"More and more, it is being publicized that trees are as valuable as cold cash. Wood can be sold for pulp, poles, lumber, in fact, for innumerable purposes. A forest is one of the most valuable things a city or town may own—financially speaking—aside from the asthetical values.

"Too, if enough cities take up this idea, we will see a decrease in floods and other calamities of nature in this Country. This has been pointed out many times during the past years, however."

The forestry expert, in a tour of Europe, made an intensive study of forestry conditions in relation to municipal ownership.

"In Berlin the system of municipal ownership of forests reaches its best," he declared. "I learned that on one section of the forest, the Grune-welt, consisting of 10,000 acres, the monetary return last year was more than $300,000. I visited small communities in Germany and Switzerland which are paying most of the municipal expenses through ownership of a small forest.

Civic Forests in United States

While the plan of community forests is being tried in the United States, it is the exception rather than the rule. In Europe, he said, the city or town without a forest is the exception. All these forests pay dividends in cash and in beauty, he declared.

States in this country trying the plan were listed by him as being Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, and New Hampshire.

Mr. Brown said many cities started by outright purchases. Some used tax-delinquent land. In some cities public-spirited citizens established memorial forests, and in some cases the idea was elaborated by a small school forest. In one instance, he pointed out, a town farm was set aside as a memorial forest to veterans of the World War.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Story of Tweed Is a Tale of Highland Beauty

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Flower, Sea, and Hill Pigments Deep-Dye Highland Tweeds

And as Looms Whirr in Heather-Thatched Cottages The Time Passes to Songs Sung in Old Gaelic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The story of tweed is a magic yarn that has its telling in Scotland. From Galashiels to the Highlands and westward to the Hebrides the industry has spread and become one of the largest sources of revenue in the country. Tweeds are both mill-woven and hand-loomed, the latter being the choice product.

The popularity of this special kind of cloth has grown to such an extent that mills all over Scotland are running full time and looms are mostly busy. Tweeds differ from broadcloth in that they are loosely woven so that intricate patterns can be picked out and various colors employed. The idea that prevails in the weaving of broadcloth is that it should look as if it were not woven but had grown.

Encouraged by Scott?

Sir Walter Scott is said to have given impetus to the manufacture of tweeds. He and contemporaries found it durable, soft and attractive. The world's finest hand-loomed tweeds come from the Hebrides, that lonely chain of rocky islands off the west coast of Scotland. Here is grown a superior grade of wool with extra length, flexibility and softness. The sheep that produce this wool are blackfaced and black footed in sharp contrast to their snow-white bodies. The rocky land and rich herbage is ideal for producing fine wool. The wind-swept isles, formed by the Atlantic gales and the cold winds that sweep down from the north, render the wool hardy and resistant.

With this superfine product as a foundation is another factor which gives a superiority incomparable. It is the dyes employed. The dyes are brewed in heavy pots over peat fires built out of doors. Usually peat is found in bogs throughout the islands. The dyes are vegetable and mineral made by the island women. These exquisite colors are impervious to time, sun or weather conditions. The native dyes are gleaned from various sources. Usually the plants, barks and seaweeds lend their color to the new cloth, but in some instances soot from chimneys and pigment from rocks are employed.

The color black is produced by using soot from peat smoke and on the mainland alder tree bark is used in obtaining fine results. This is parallel to logwood used by old American dyers a hundred years ago. Dockroot and waterflag root also are used in Scotland for dark tints.

A beautiful blue is obtained from blueberries combined with alum. A strong tint can be produced by combining elder berries with alum. Brown results from lichen, a wild moss growing on rocks.

Seaweed and Currant Root

Dulse, a seaweed, and currant root with alum, gives a superior shade of red brown. Blueberry mixed with gall nuts produces a rich color. White lichen makes a beautiful shade of crimson. Dark crimson results from a dark lichen dye. Violet is obtained from wild cress, and flesh color with willow bark.

Limestone lichen gives a rich scarlet tone and certain shades of yellow are produced with lichen. Dandelion root colors a brilliant magenta shade and bramble or blackberry a fine orange. Various tints of green are obtained from different agents. Brown, whin bark. Fuller's thistle, heather with alum and other plants are employed for the superior coloring of green. The root of the yellow waterflag gives a fine clear grey tint.

The purples are obtained from cupmoss lichen while sundew and yellow are produced from bog myrtle. The red shades are obtained from rock lichen and white lichen, brilliant yellows result from common heather and alum, sundew with ammonia combined with ashtree root, bracken root, St. John's wort and teasel.

These are a few of the plants, barks and berries that enter into Highland dyeing and there are many others that are used to produce intricate shades. Dyeing is an art and the vegetable dyes give a beauty and lasting quality not to be found in analine products.

The Whirr of the Looms

Through the misty atmosphere we hear the whirr of the looms. Busy fingers tell the story of the old handcraft almost as old as the human race—weaving. There is a fascination about it; beautiful colors following a pattern and woman doing the primitive work of clothing the family.

The chickens scratch at the door and the goat pulls at its tether while the weaving goes on. The smell of good Scotch broth is wafted to our nostrils and the musical sound from the loom accompanies it.

The wool is cleaned, carded and spun, dyed and woven or loomed and then "waulked" or fulled. Songs accompany the "fulling" process. They are always sung in Gaelic, the language of the Hebrides and Scottish Highlands. The strains of "Heman Dubh," an ancient "waulking" song, come to my ears as the wet tweed roll is laid on the table and the work begins, the words glinting like stars through a sky of melody that floats out through the open door:

Heman dubh boid ad ain deoin
Heman dubh hi-ri-o
Heman dubh sear no sair e
Heman dubh chaoidh nach gabhaimn
Nasal Mor se guanach falamh
Heman dubh hi-ri-o.

The songs go on until the cloth is properly prepared for the next step in the development of Highland tweed. Among Highland women the question as to how much time it will take for the work of manufacturing tweed never arises, but the query is: "How many songs shall we sing?"

Thatched With Purple Heather

To enter a "hoi dubh" (black house) thatched with purple heather, with the savory aroma of a Highland kitchen welcoming one, a bit of sea-moss stewing in milk, preparing the finest blancmange in the world, or a mutton chop so delicate that one feels one could never tire of it, are some of the rare treats of the Hebrides.

Often beautiful gems of old furniture are found in these cottages. Blankets of the finest texture made from native wool adorn the sturdy beds and rugs exemplifying a fine type of handcraft grace these old stone cottages.

A pony grazes in the yard. Ponies are plentiful throughout the Hebrides. In the island of Barra they do the plowing, are draft animals as well as carriage ponies.

Among lofty mountains and great wastes of seas, cliffs, lochs and heather-covered hills, tweed was born to be beautiful and artistic, if surroundings have anything to do with it. Not only do the colors of the flowers enter into its manufacture but the ruggedness of the mountains, the strength and durability of the cliffs and hills and the mobility of the richly tinted seas combine in creating a classic among fabrics. The plants from land and sea yield the dyes and the native sheep the raw material—the wherewithal to start. This cloth is typically Highland throughout.

The looming of tweeds is typical throughout the Highlands, the Hebrides, the Orkneys and the Shetlands. The name Harris tweed is taken from the cloth by that name that comes from the island of Harris in the outer Hebrides.

Hessler-Henderson, Washington

Evelyn Pierce of the United States Office of Indian Affairs

"My uncle wanted a picture of me, and as I didn't have any, I had this photo taken," said Evelyn Pierce to Ta-de-win, who very much wished to introduce her to Monitor readers. At present she is Assistant Guidance Officer of Education and Vocations in the Indian Service, but she reached this high office only after years of study and experience, so that now she can give Indian students whom she visits during the year, sound, practical advice as to the course of study best fitted for the individual.

A Seneca Indian from the Cattaraugus Reservation, about an hour's ride south from Buffalo, Evelyn Pierce appreciates the stolid Indian characteristics. After attending public elementary schools, she went to Carlisle and from there to Haskell Institute, following a classical course with a business one at the latter Indian School. Then Miss Pierce had a term at West Chester, Pa., State Teachers' College, extension courses at Kansas University, a year at Cornell University, with a summer at Yale University. At Yale she was privileged to attend a seminar in Education of Native Peoples and Race Relations, so that one can see she is thoroughly equipped for her present position.

Besides teaching experience Evelyn Pierce has been a counselor in a girls' summer camp, has acted as stenographer, clerk and bookkeeper and has been private secretary to two Directors of Indian Education, the latter one Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Jr. In 1934 Evelyn Pierce was appointed to the office she now holds, spending some months in the field and some in the home office in the new Interior Building, Washington. There her enthusiasm for her work would cause the midnight candle to burn, if there were any such article these days.

Mildred Broce, Truck Driver

Across States, Through Passes, She Drives Her Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Junta, Colo.

Miss Mildred Broce, truck driver, is a happy combination of the woman of long ago, who considered her work definitely restricted within the walls of the house, and the woman of today who is pushing back horizons.

She has been happily occupied in the latter for several years. It sprang from an interest in the work her married brothers were doing, and from desire to do her share in supporting the family, in her case, her father, with whom she has a fine feeling of comradeship.

This young woman's business of helping to supply La Junta dealers with fresh fruits and vegetables, is a continuous one, lasting around the calendar, and often, it seems, occupying most of the hours of the 24, especially in the autumn, when hauling peaches.

She drives up as blithely with her precious cargo of five and a half tons, as would Mrs. Fruit Buyer, driving a few blocks with five pounds of the luscious fruit.

Keeps 'em Rolling

Though Mildred has perhaps encountered blinding snowstorms, rain, sand, flood or tornado, it is nothing special to her—just all in the day's work. The important thing is to keep the truck "rolling," in truck driving parlance. And Mildred has never failed to arrive when her wire stated she would, for the evening paper has the advertisement in, and the radio announcer is saying as she backs the truck up expertly in front of the Market on the Santa Fe Trail, "Truck from the Western Slope now unloading peaches."

Standing, Mildred's tallness is noted; seated at the wheel, she is a portrait in brown tones: riding breeches, corduroy jacket, and boots emphasize the brown eyes which sparkle in anticipation of a day as colorful as a rainbow. Negotiating a certain mountain pass which is often slippery with a heavy load, the curves being many along the narrow road, gives her plenty against which to pit her joyous strength. With black curls flying away, she scarcely glances at the chasms to the right, or the towering peaks at the left, but twists the dial of the radio and turns the heater higher.

Does All the Driving Herself

Being sociable, she likes to have her family or friends along, but Mildred does the driving, having no relief. When at home in La Junta, she has read, "Lavender and Old Lace," and other feminine books, and plays very tenderly with her brother's babies. Having a modern task does not prevent her from doting on her "men folks," as much as any old-fashioned girl. Joys of home life seem intensified when one's home is mostly on the fly, scattered over several states. Even a good shampoo and wave set, a good bed, home-cooked food—these are something to a weary truck driver if she be feminine.

Mildred says, though, she has yet to meet a woman who is working at this business continually, as she is year in and year out. For when the season ends one place, one is beginning elsewhere. In the summer, there are purple Concord grapes to be transported from Arkansas and Missouri; in the winter season, oranges, grapefruit, lemons and tangerines are very popular, from the Rio Grande Valley.

In January, Mildred's truck is piled high with bunch turnips, of silvery hue, hobnobbing with gold of carrots, with delicate, ferny foliage, scarlet radishes, tender-tipped green onions, spinach, and the other vegetables—the colors of which make it seem a lovely painting snatched up bodily from the San Antonio markets.

One time, Mildred found she had all of her dealers well supplied for a few days. She searched around, suggesting various products rather plaintively, "Sorghum from the South?" "A strawberry crop somewhere?" But nobody anywhere needed anything from anywhere, not even bananas. Everybody thought, "Now she can catch up on her sleeping, reading, loafing."

But here came her brother in his truck, headed South. He bemoaned doing the trek alone. Well, it was Mildred's vacation, wasn't it? She could do ab-so-lutely as she pleased on her vacation, couldn't she? When that truck "rolled" for San Antonio, Mildred was along, curled up in the cab, chatting about the trucking business!

V. S. N.

Voyaging to Switzerland Via the Kitchen Stove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A trip to Holland "via the kitchen" was a great success and soon we were voyaging to Switzerland in the same way. We set the table very simply, a gay checked cloth, napkins to match, and only the essential knives, forks and spoons, pepper, salt and bread. First we served

Soup

Which we made by cooking
1 tablespoon semolina (farina) in
1 teaspoon butter until it was golden brown, pouring over this
3 cups good stock, previously heated to boiling point, stirring constantly and seasoning with
Salt and
Pepper to taste. (The stock was made the day before from
2 or 3 soup bones,
1 good-sized carrot,
1 medium onion,
1 small turnip,
3 peppercorns and
1 blade of mace. These were brought to the boil and simmered gently for four or five hours in
5 cups water.)
After the soup we served

Green Beans and Bacon

Soak
3 cups dried French beans (kidney beans), (or wash 3 cups French beans, which have been preserved in layers of salt, for half an hour or until the water is no longer salty.) Cover the beans with
3 cups cold water, add
1 piece of fat pork, about 4 by 6 inches square and 2 inches deep, or a piece of fat bacon the same size, and cook until done. Slice it thinly and arrange the slices around the drained and seasoned beans piled high on a dish.

With this we ate the traditional and national potato dish

Röschti

3 medium-sized potatoes per person, boiled in their skins till tender, drained, cooled and, when really cool, skinned. Slice them thinly and fry in a mixture of
1 part lard
1 part butter heated smoking hot in a frying-pan. Let the potatoes brown a little and serve very hot. A little
Chopped onion is excellent mixed with this.

To end the meal we chose our favorite dessert

Lemon Cream

Break
3 eggs into a pan and beat them with
½ cup sugar till lemon-colored and thick. Add
½ cup lemon juice and
½ cup water and continue whisking the mixture over a medium heat till it begins to thicken. Remove from the stove and allow to cool, beating occasionally to prevent a skin forming. Serve very cold in individual glasses.

While we were eating our meal we listened to a selection from "William Tell" on the radio and followed that with our favorite record of the Ranz des Vaches and Le Chant du Chevrier. We greeted each other with "Grüss Gott!" and said "bitte" and "danke schön" when we passed anything. Our walls were adorned with pictures cut from travel agencies' folders and our napkin rings were figures of Swiss peasants, cut in several layers of colored paper and gummed into a ring.

J. M. E. C.

Simple Desserts for Children's Meals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With an exciting looking dessert parked right by one's glass of milk, a reluctant child finds the spinach or carrots or tomato soup much easier to down than was expected.

Simple and nourishing puddings satisfy the appetite for sweets. They save work for mother as they are so easy to make.

Sponge cake cut in rounds and served with hot lemon sauce is liked. The vanilla and chocolate flavored puddings put up in commercial packages are thickened with arrowroot and very good. The vanilla is delicious served in a sherbet glass topped with sliced banana and whipped cream.

Apple Tapioca

Apple tapioca can be fixed in a jiffy. Bring
3 cups of water to a boil in a saucepan. If a glass pan is used there will be but one soiled dish. Add
1 cup minute tapioca
4 apples sliced thin
Pinch of salt and
Nutmeg and
Small amount of grated lemon rind.
Simmer until apples are very tender and tapioca clear. Peaches may be used instead of apples. Serve cold with cream.

Prune Whip

Prune whip, light and fluffy, seems like eating air from fairyland. John and Mary are apt to say, "Why didn't you make more?"

Stone and put through a sieve
1 cup cooked prunes that are very tender. Beat
4 egg whites until stiff. Beat in gradually
4 tablespoons sugar and
Pinch of salt and the prunes. Place pudding in buttered baking dish set in pan of warm water. Bake at 275°F. until brown and puffed up. Serve cool with whipped cream or custard sauce.

(Mrs.) H. W. S.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Through the Editor's Window

Practicing Democracy in Private Life

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the present doings of governments at home and abroad easily the most absorbing subject for thought and comment, it is difficult for this column to refrain from "going political" with other columns of an editorial nature. Yet, mindful of the fact that you are offered plenty of able political comment elsewhere in the paper, we shall treat of a subject having political implications but from a non-political angle.

If you are one of those who believe in the democratic way of life, in a government of and by the people and all it demands and implies, you are probably one of the many who are facing today the realization that democracy is on trial—actually challenged as a way of life. Having accepted it without question as a right, you have perhaps never had to stand up in its defense. Having always thought of it as a form of government belonging to the country whose flag you live under, you may have perhaps thought less about it than you would have if you had been deprived of it.

The word "democracy," as you know, means the "rule of the people," from the Greek démos, the people, and kratein, to rule or be strong. In this it is opposed to a monarchy, or rule of one; an aristocracy, or rule of nobles; and oligarchy, or rule of a few. It is not only a way of government. It is a way of thinking. And as a way of thinking it is also a way of living.

We who are ready to defend it, how well are we living it? That is the angle that interests us today in this column. For a way of government as a way of thinking can be actively powerful in a world where it is challenged—only if its defenders not alone believe in it but live it, support it not alone as a form of government publicly but also as a method of rule and adjustment in private life.

Educators today are pointing out that citizenship in the schools cannot be taught in a democracy if the classroom itself remains a monarchy, rule of one, or worse, a dictatorship. Only if mutual respect and consideration be maintained, together with equality, adequate representation, and a fair sharing of opportunity and of responsibility, is the classroom actually practicing the very way of life that the children are supposed to be learning to honor and defend. And only through daily practice in actual situations can the individual—child or adult—be expected to grow so to love and believe in the democratic way that he becomes more than a person who merely accepts it as a matter of course.

As part of the Anglo-Saxon heritage was a very fine sense of democracy in the family and the village. In the rush of modern living, and also in the attitude of adult superiority epitomized in the saying "children should be seen and not heard"—all traces of genuine democracy have in some families disappeared.

It might be illuminating to consider how one's own family would classify: as a monarchy, an aristocracy, an oligarchy, or perhaps really a democracy. Possibly it is a straight dictatorship!

If charity begins at home—and any other good work or reform—the more is the need that the democratic way of life be found an active form of rule within the border of one's family. What does this imply?

An encyclopedia volunteers the information that the features of modern democracy include: 1, personal freedom (liberty and responsibility of shaping one's own career); 2, equality before the law; 3, political power in the form of universal suffrage exercised through a representative system; 4, universal education; 5, universal liability to be called out for active service in defense. Can you translate those into family terms?

The first certainly implies the right to free unfoldment within the family circle, which means support and encouragement by others, cooperation for the growth of all, mentally and spiritually, kindness, affection, responsibility on the part of each to help the others. The second implies no favoritism, no cliques, a fairness and a clear practice of equality in applying "home rule," and granting home privileges. A girl should receive the same amount of "advantages" as a boy and vice versa. The mother or father should be considered by the children even as the children are by their parents. Not the same but at least equal benefits are bestowed on each if the family is living the democratic way. According to the third point all should be considered in plans and policies, and as far as possible, all should have a voice. This is not practiced as honestly as it might be in many a family. To be sure, as with political democracies, this and other responsibilities and privileges cannot be embraced equally all at once, by every member. But the aim should be there—to work toward more equality.

Universal education (fourth point), even in seemingly routine family matters such as a sharing of home budgeting problems, of home-owning aspirations, of home-management plans—helps to prepare all for such privileges and responsibilities, and also helps to prepare each citizen in the family for "defense service." The family will not be called upon to defend itself in a military way, we hope. But we hold the conviction that amid the encroachments of modern life the tendencies toward disintegration of family unity must be actively coped with. The defense, then, is not a physical one of patriotic military service but a strong spiritual one of expressed loyalty and of genuine confidence in the worth of the democracy that is home.

In one's place of business, in one's church, in one's daily going to and fro, the democratic way can also thus be practiced. A spot of thinking along such lines in these serious times may prove of international value. The democracy that is one's country or one's dream of country is after all made up of citizens (government of and by the people). As one citizen or one true supporter of this sort of government, one but does one's more obvious part, then, in trying to build a stronger democratic front against dictatorships, oligarchies, and the rest, through living the democratic way in one's own private life.

A Wednesday Column

To Meet Growing Demand For Informative Labels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In order to meet the demand for informative labels, the Hearn Department Stores, Inc., have opened a Merchandise Testing Laboratory of their own. By this means they will not only confirm, in the case of the goods they accept, the credentials to be demanded originally from the manufacturers regarding fiber content, washability, color fastness, and durability under correct care, but also they will develop a wide range of private brands.

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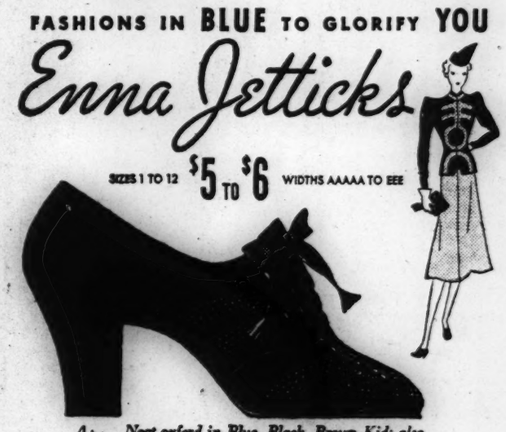

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RUTH COLEMAN
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The Home Forum

The Other Sicily

NINETY years ago, the Bourbon kingdom of Naples and Sicily—known as The Two Sicilies—vanished with the downfall of its rulers. The fact may seem to contradict the heading of this article; but for me there are still two Sicilies, though history books do not mention them nor are their boundaries marked upon any map. One consists of Palermo and Taormina, places of great beauty, famed throughout the world. Having visited them, many travelers are content to depart; and the other Sicily—the less known southern part of the island—waits in vain. Have they really missed anything worth while?

Syracuse stands almost at the southern corner of the triangle. Its fascination, hardly apparent at first, grows on acquaintance. The approach to it, across the rocky plateau of the Achradina with its scattered remains of walls and fortresses, reminds one of Greece—from which indeed its people came. Of the Greek colonies that flourished for a time in Sicily, Syracuse was the most important. In B. C. 500, its buildings stretched far along the coast. Now, with the exception of foundations and tombs, nothing remains, and the town has sought refuge on the island—connected with the mainland by a drawbridge—that was once merely its business quarter.

* * *

FROM A DISTANCE the jumble of gray houses is not spectacular; but, on closer inspection, every piazza reveals a church of rococo gaiety, every street an ancient palace with sculptured portico and spidery wrought-iron balconies, upon which nobody ever seems to sit. Untidy courtyards flaunt a medieval staircase and Greek marble pillars built into the walls. The cathedral will take you back to pagan times; for it was a temple of Minerva, and still hides twenty intact Doric columns behind its eighteenth-century façade. There is the famous fountain of Arethusa, with goldfish reputed to date from the days of Cicero, and in the museum the collection of lovely Greek coins. Their marvelous detail is only gilded plaster, the originals being safely under lock and key. And, when weary of streets and buildings, the Great Harbor shines like a gigantic mirror beside the town.

Beyond the mile of water of the harbor, the stream called Anapo winds through the marshes, with the only papyrus in Europe growing wild on its banks. As they pole you to the deep waters of its source, the boatmen sing Sicilian songs.

* * *

LIKE ALL ANCIENT Greeks, the people of Syracuse loved the theater, and in the rocky slope of the mainland they hewed out one of the largest in existence. It has not the theatrical effect of Taormina, by which paradoxical remark I mean that its tranquil background, a gleaming line of water beyond orchards and vineyards, leaves the mind more receptive to action on the stage than the arresting glory of Etna. Rome transformed Taormina into a lovely patchwork, while here is unadorned simplicity, the pure Greek conception of what drama needs.

Not far from the theater are the amazing Latomie, or ancient quarries. Originally excavated by prisoners of war to furnish stone for buildings and fortifications, they now form deep sheltered gardens. Marks of cutting can still be distinctly seen, sometimes no less than a hundred feet below the surface. Remains of the staircases by which the workmen entered hang in mid-air from detached pinnacles, and in spring the ground is carpeted with flowers beneath a canopy of blossom.

* * *

FROM SYRACUSE ONE turns westward along the coast to a very different scene, in which the monuments of Greece have remained to a greater extent intact. I read somewhere that "it is on a fortunate day and in a privileged hour that we look upon the temples of Girgenti" (the Greek Acragas), and no words could form a better prelude. Their splendor has vanished, but nothing—not even the most famous shrines of Greece—can surpass the sad beauty of their ruins. Perched on an isolated hill, the town of Girgenti occupies the site of the ancient acropolis. From it the ground falls steeply to the sea in fertile terraces, and on the eastern edge of the lowest escarpment stands the line of gray stone temples. Juno, Concord, Hercules, Jupiter, Castor and Pollux, Vulcan—almost all the inhabitants of Olympus were represented, though the names have been assigned only by guesswork.

Thanks to its use as a church in the Middle Ages, the shrine of Concord is but little damaged. Juno can still boast of thirty-four unbroken Doric columns. Hercules has been left hardly anything, but recompense comes in the chaos of fallen glory where Jupiter once reigned. Built in the fifth century B. C., his temple was never completed; but its immense pillars—the flutings are no less than eighteen inches in width—must have already made a setting worthy of a king.

These ruined temples mark the overthrow by the Cartaginians of Greek power in Sicily; and—as if out of pity for their fate—Sicilian vegetation has surrounded them with its luxuriance. Like a corner of Greece in a more western mantle, they reminded me of a landscape by Guardi, till a train puffed along the railway far below, and its smoke against the sunset transported me to Turner in classic mood.

* * *

THESE LOWER SLOPES have almost made me forget the fortress-like town on its rock against the sky-line. The view from its terraces is superb; and in its narrow streets many medieval buildings have survived the centuries, especially the late Norman campanile of the cathedral. But the great charm of Girgenti is to wander at random. In the ravines below the temples are mysterious grottos and aqueducts cut in the rock, and paths that lead through lemon groves by the ancient river Hypsas. The hillside is a cascade of orchards and vineyards; and, if you climb to the Rupe Atenea towards evening, there is local color of another kind. Hundreds of goats arrive from every direction, and vanish with tinkling bells and clouds of dust into cave-like stables cut out of the rock. Sicily has retained the feudal custom of bringing all livestock to the towns at night for safety; and, as the Sicilian goat is an unusually fine specimen of his race, the flocks converging on their common resting-place make a striking picture. There are no separate pens, all animals being herded together; but, nevertheless, in the morning each goat rejoins its owner without the slightest hesitation. And, as in Eastern countries, the man does not drive, but leads his flock.

* * *

FROM GIRGENTI THOSE in search of contrast should visit Castrogiovanni, the ancient Enna; not before the middle of April, however, for it stands in the center of the island, at a height of 2,600 feet above the sea, and can be bitterly cold in winter. Passing through the narrow gateway in its ramparts, one enters a different world—solid and imposing, but with the aloofness of height. Here, too, were pagan temples; but now a cathedral dating from 1300, together with no less than thirty-five churches, serve the needs of the inhabitants. Peasants in dark blue hooded cloaks crowd the windswept streets, but carts and horses are rarely seen. In stormy weather, Castrogiovanni has a grimness that takes one back to the dark ages; but, when the sun shines and half Sicily lies spread at its feet, a quiet gaiety comes over it. Outside the town flocks of sheep graze on the fresh grass of the plateau, while the omnivorous goat consumes tougher herbage among the rocks. At sunset, men and beasts climb to the town. Women emerge from narrow alleys, blue-coated figures collect on the promenade to watch with the seriousness of hillmen while the violet shadow climbs the mountains and the trench-like valleys grow blacker; till at last only Etna's snow-clad summit gleams in the night.

JOHN HORNE

Let Their White Leaves Touch Green Leaves

I KEEP my many books, these stacks and rows.
Here's Herrick, Virgil, Chaucer, Frost, and Clare;
Thoreau's clear wildness in a brown repose;
The sky of Emerson, serenely fair.

The moon's gray light has gathered on these books;
And they have felt the jars of summer thunder.
I've taken them to fields, to deep green nooks
Where worms have walked across their words of wonder.

I've let their white leaves touch green leaves of trees,—
Let wind turn their pages faster than I can.
If books can feel, I've given joy to these
As far as sunlight, beauty, or a sigh can.

WADE VAN DORE

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On Negro Music

WITHOUT doubt the Negro's chief native musical gift is his instinctive mastery of rhythm. Master also of pitch and harmony, as are all folk-singing peoples, he excels most other races in the mastery of rhythm. One naturally wonders why! Many reasons have been given, but the most likely is the Negro's long and intimate contact with the original source of rhythm,—the dance. With him dancing has always been a spontaneous and normal mode of expression rather than an artificial and formalized one. No matter how set the general pattern is, the Negro always improvises as he dances, whether in solo or group dancing. . . . It is typical for any Negro audience to follow any rhythm it may be watching or hearing. Moreover, it is the typical Negro reaction to embroider whatever basic rhythm is set,—changing, doubling, skipping beats in a fashion bewildering to those less expert in rhythmic patterns and designs. Along with this, the Negro dance has the feature, characteristic of Russian, Polish and other Slavic folk-dances, of sudden changes of the pace, and daring climaxes of tempo. These subtle ways of varying the simplest of rhythmic patterns is the secret of their unusual and basic musical ability. . . Many think the Negro expression of rhythm inimitable in its naturalness, lack of self-consciousness, its freedom and technical assurance. . . .

The spirituals are the most characteristic product of Negro genius to date. They are its great folk-gift, and rank among the classic folk expressions in the whole world because of their moving simplicity, their characteristic originality, and their universal appeal. . . .

Only since 1900 has the profundity and true folk character of the spirituals been gradually discovered and recognized. . . .

But just about this time they received the highest possible recognition,—that of being used as the thematic material for symphonic music through their incorporation in the epoch-making work of Anton Dvorak, the Bohemian composer, who chose them to represent American Atmosphere in his symphony "From the New World" (1894).—Since then, the spirituals and even the secular Negro folk melodies and their harmonic style have been regarded by most musicians as the purest and most valuable musical ore in America; the raw materials of a native American music. So gradually, ever since, their folk quality and purity of style have been emphasized by real musicians. Eventually, on another level, they will come back to their original power and purity. We should always remember that they are not sentimental nor theatrical, but epic and full of simple dignity. They are also essentially choral in character, and not at their best in solo voice or solo instrumental form. They will find their truest development, then, in symphonic music or in the larger choral forms of the symphonic choir, like the development which the great modern Russian composers have brought to Russian folk music. At this stage, on a higher level, they will re-achieve their folk atmosphere and epic spirituality.—ALAIN LOCKE, in "The Negro and His Music." (Published by The Associates in Negro Folk Education, of Washington, D. C.)

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREEN GARDEN: *A Painting by Charles Child*

A GIFTED young artist of Lumberville, Pennsylvania, Charles Child is known especially for his decorative painting. In an era when the tendency prevails to paint in thick pigment and approximate contour, the fine and almost precious treatment of Mr. Child is refreshing. Confronted with the abundance of paintable material in nature, he chooses to represent it in a decorative and slightly conventionalized manner.

"Green Garden" is one among a hundred and seventeen paintings shown recently in the Third Biennial Exhibition of American Painting of Today at the Worcester Art Museum.

Keats Meets His Biographer

A MAJOR biography of John Keats has remained unpublished for nearly a century. It is the *Life of John Keats*, the first biography of the poet, written by Charles Brown. Diligent scholars in the Keats field have unearthed letters, fragments of poems, source material, anecdotes, and relics of the minutest nature. Numerous biographers have given the best of their creative geniuses to an exposition and interpretation of his life and poetry. Critics have delved into the suggestion behind each allusion, figure, and doubtful passage. Anything that was or is John Keats has been made accessible by publication. Yet, paradoxically, the story of his life as written by the man who lived with him during the creation of his greatest poetry has continued to remain in manuscript. Later writers may have usurped Charles Brown's place as biographer through their greater scholarship and literary talent, but no biographer can approach in freshness and intimacy the account by that friend who shared his home, his income, and his life with John Keats.

Details concerning the meeting of Keats and Brown are lacking; it occurred, according to Brown, "in the latter part" of the summer of 1817, when the three Keats brothers, John, George, and Tom, were living in Well Walk, Hampstead. John saw much of his friends Brown and Dilke, whose double house (Wentworth Place, the present Keats Memorial House) he could reach by a ten-minute walk along the heath. The intimacy of Keats and Brown was strengthened during the following summer; they went to Liverpool with George Keats and his bride, who were emigrating to America, and then, for forty-three days, they walked in Scotland, Ireland, and the Hebrides. They tramped together through pouring rain, dried out together in the next sunshine, ate and complained of the same coarse oat-cakes, thrilled at each sudden view of a mountain-surrounded lake, and, in short, enjoyed every aspect of a congenial comradeship which needed no further influence to ripen into deep friendship.—Dorothy Hyde Bodurtha and Willard Bissell Pope in Introduction to "Life of John Keats," by CHARLES ARMITAGE BROWN. (New York: Oxford.)

Damascus

IN A SETTING of
golden sands,
greening plains,
spraying fountains,
and distant snowy peak
gleams Damascus, a rare old jewel,
scintillating shades of apricot, blue and rose,
undimmed by the sun and rain and wind
of the passing centuries.

EDITH HILL CARNES

Ever-present Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Revelator records "the faithful and true witness" as saying (Revelation 3:14, 20), "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." The door of our consciousness need only be opened that we may have the companionship of the Christ, Truth, and realize ceaseless spiritual supply and perfect harmony. But in order to receive the infinite blessing of Truth we must take some active mental steps; we must turn toward Truth, reach out and "open the door" to the heavenly presence.

God—Life, Truth, Love—is ever present, bestowing freely upon His children peace, health, happiness, harmony. Deceived by material sense, however, mortals are inclined to distrust the power and presence of God, divine Love. Since God is Life, Spirit, Love, the only correct sense of Life must be a spiritual sense, in which the false material beliefs of strife, greed, self-will, revenge, have no place whatsoever. Our consciousness must be guarded lest the false beliefs of confusion, doubt, fear, competition, hatred, close our thought to the spiritual joy, health, and freedom which we are seeking.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 19): "To the burdened and weary, Jesus saith: 'Come unto me.' O glorious hope! there remaineth a rest for the righteous, a rest in Christ, a peace in Love. The thought of it stills complaint; the heaving surf of life's troubled sea foams itself away, and underneath is a deep-settled calm."

Turning to Truth, mankind will waken from its troubled dream of materiality. Terror, lack, privation, hopelessness, mourning, strife, are not of God's creation; they are but dreams of mortal existence. When one awakens from a nightmare, what becomes of the terror? It disappears. In reality, it never existed. As we awake from the limitations of mortal belief, we discover that in truth they never existed. But in order to awaken we need constantly to declare the allness of God, the perfection of man made in His image, and the present actuality of health, happiness, and immortality.

Through spiritual understanding, truthful thinking, right acting, we find that peace, health, harmony, and success are with us. Because God, divine Love, is ever present, we can be in no situation where we cannot manifest harmony, if we but cling fast to the spiritual facts about God, the real man, and the spiritual universe. It is for us to open the door of our own consciousness and accept Life, Truth, Love, as All.

Goodness, kindness, compassion, unselfishness, mercy, and generosity aid us in our efforts toward acquiring spiritual understanding. They are the open door to the infinite good that we sincerely desire. Truthfulness, honesty, sincerity, bring a sense of God's protecting presence which lifts thought above the seeming friction of daily activities. To stand fast, knowing the truth of the spiritual creation, brings our own consciousness into unity with eternal Truth, Love, Life; and this enables us to help friends, business associates, relatives, governments, nations. Spiritual thinking in the face of the threats and seeming confusion of material sense, is holding communion with God, good; and this spiritual communion brings the kingdom of God, or reign of harmony, into our present experience.

In his great sermon, as recorded in the Gospel of Matthew, our beloved Master, Christ Jesus, said (5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." Harmony, health, life, progress, belong to God's children, and if these are not being made manifest in our lives we should search our thinking and cast out of it whatever error we may find there. Material thoughts are not "peacemakers." Spiritual thinking about man and the universe, the conscious realization that the brotherhood of man is already established under the eternal government of God, divine Love, brings peace, joy, freedom, and a sense of God's omnipresence. If we think danger lurks in our pathway, we may find in our thinking some secret fear, a lack of trust in God's allness, in His love, in His tender care. All beliefs of evil, which claim to work in the place of good, should be cast out.

Divine Principle is forever sustaining the universe and man in perfect, harmonious activity, and this great, spiritual truth will become more and more apparent as mankind yields to the "still small voice" of ever-present Love. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96), Mrs. Eddy says: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay: on the other side there will be Science and peace." Shall we open our mental door to "discord and dismay" or to "Science and peace"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Western Hills

THE mountains darken to the west
Their pine-clad slopes are topped with snow
With gentle breezes soft caressed
And lighted with the sunset's glow;

That gray majestic line of hills
A barrier to the western world
Is watered by a thousand rills
With snow bemantled, cloud encurled.

The sun is sinking to the west
The clouds flame roseate from below
And golden are those mountain slopes
That late were groaning under snow.

A long straight road goes out to meet
That sunset sky. The birds in flight,
Winging their way into the west,
Are dark against the golden light.

O birds, my thoughts fly out with you.
O road, tell, whither do you go?
O sun, what lands light you beyond,
Beyond the snow?

BRIDGET EVANS-KASSABOVA

La Paix toujours présente

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE RÉVÉLATEUR rapporte ces paroles du "témoin fidèle et véritable" (Apocalypse 3:14, 20): "Me voici! Je me tiens à la porte, et je frappe; si quelqu'un entend ma voix et m'ouvre la porte, j'entrerai chez lui, je souperai avec lui, et lui avec moi." Il suffit d'ouvrir la porte de notre conscience pour avoir la compagnie du Christ, de la Vérité, pour connaître les ressources spirituelles ininterrompues et l'harmonie parfaite. Mais si nous voulons recevoir l'infinie bénédiction de la Vérité, il nous faut mentalement accomplir certaines choses—nous tourner vers la Vérité, étendre la main, ouvrir "la porte" à la présence céleste.

Dieu—la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour—est toujours présent; en abondance Il donne à Ses enfants la paix, la santé, le bonheur et l'harmonie. Néanmoins, trompés par le sens matériel, les mortels sont enclins à mettre en doute le pouvoir et la présence de Dieu, du divin Amour. Puisque Dieu est Vie, Esprit, Amour, le seul sens correct de la Vie doit être un sens spirituel où ne peuvent se loger les fausses croyances matérielles représentées par les conflits, l'avidité, le vouloir personnel, la vengeance. Il nous faut veiller à ce que les fausses croyances de confusion, de doute, de crainte, de rivalité, de haine, ne ferment pas notre pensée à la santé, à la liberté, à la joie spirituelle que nous cherchons.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (p. 19): "A ceux qui sont las de leur fardeau, Jésus dit: 'Venez à moi!' O glorieux espoir! il reste un repos pour les justes, un repos en Christ, une paix dans l'Amour. Cette pensée calme les plaintes; on voit se résoudre en écume les brisants de la vie,—cette mer agitée,—et l'on trouve au-dessous le calme durable et profond."

S'il se tourne vers la Vérité, le genre humain s'éveillera du pénible songe matériel. Effroi, disette, privations, désespoir, deuil, conflits—ces choses n'appartiennent point à la création de Dieu; ce ne sont que les rêves de l'existence mortelle. Lorsque notre réveil met fin à un cauchemar, que devient notre effroi? Il disparaît. Il n'a jamais réellement existé. En nous éveillant des limitations qu'implique la croyance mortelle, nous découvrons qu'en vérité elles n'ont jamais eu d'existence. Mais pour nous réveiller, il importe que nous déclarions constamment la totalité de Dieu, la perfection de l'homme créé à Son image, la réalité présente de la santé, du bonheur et de l'immortalité.

Grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, au penser véridique, aux actions droites, nous constatons que la paix, la santé, l'harmonie, le succès sont avec nous. Attachons-nous fortement aux faits spirituels concernant Dieu, l'homme réel, l'univers spirituel; alors puisque Dieu, l'Amour divin, est toujours présent, nous ne pourrons être dans une situation qui nous empêche de manifester l'harmonie. C'est nous qui devons ouvrir la porte de notre conscience, acceptant comme Tout la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour.

La bonté, la bienveillance, la compassion, le désintéressement, la miséricorde, la générosité favorisent nos efforts pour acquérir la compréhension spirituelle. Ils représentent une porte ouverte devant nous et conduisant au bien infini que nous désirons avec sincérité. Être véridique, honnête, sincère, nous apporte un sentiment de la présence et de la protection divines qui élève la pensée plus haut que les froissements dont semblait s'accompagner l'existence quotidienne. Demeurer ferme, connaître la vérité de la création spirituelle, met notre propre conscience à l'unisson de l'éternelle Vérité, de la Vie, de l'Amour; et ceci nous permet d'aider nos amis, nos compagnons de travail, notre parenté, les gouvernements, les nations. Malgré les menaces et l'apparente confusion du sens matériel, le penser spirituel reste en communion avec Dieu, le bien; et cette communion spirituelle fait entrer dans notre existence le royaume de Dieu—le règne de l'harmonie.

Au cours du grand sermon que reproduit l'Évangile de Matthieu, notre Maître bien-aimé, Jésus le Christ, prononça cette parole (5:9): "Heureux les artisans de la paix, car ils seront appelés fils de Dieu!" L'harmonie, la santé, la vie, les progrès appartiennent aux enfants de Dieu; et si ces choses ne se manifestent pas dans notre vie, nous devrions scruter notre conscience pour en exclure les erreurs que nous pouvons y trouver. Les pensées matérielles ne sont pas des "artisans de la paix." Le penser spirituel touchant l'homme et l'univers; la réalisation consciente du fait que la fraternité des hommes est déjà établie sous l'éternel gouvernement de Dieu, de l'Amour divin—voilà ce qui nous apporte la paix, la joie, la liberté, le sentiment de l'omniprésence divine. Si nous pensons qu'un danger nous guette, nous trouverons peut-être dans notre penser une crainte cachée, un manque de confiance en Dieu, dans Sa totalité, Son amour, Sa tendre sollicitude. Il faut chasser toutes les croyances au mal, qui prétendent agir à la place du bien.

Le divin Principe soutient à jamais l'univers et l'homme dans une activité parfaite, harmonieuse; cette grande vérité spirituelle deviendra toujours plus évidente à mesure que les humains obéiront au "son doux et subtil" de l'Amour toujours présent. A la page 96 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Ce monde matériel devient dès à présent l'arène où luttent des forces en conflit. D'un côté il y aura la discorde et l'effroi; de l'autre il y aura la Science et la paix." Ouvrirons-nous la porte de notre pensée à "la discorde et l'effroi," où à "la Science et la paix"?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1938

Gov. Murphy's Record Is Hit By Opponent

Attorney General Cheney Declares It Is Time to Cut Expenses

Campaign to Open

Contender for G. O. P. Nomination to Attack Policies of Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—Figures will fly when Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, formally challenges the record of his opponent, Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and takes as his platform curtailment in public expenditures instead of devising new methods of taxation.

Up to now the contest is Republican, with no Democrat entered but Attorney John L. Sullivan of Manchester, N. H., being mentioned as a possible contender in this split in the Republican command.

Governor Murphy will base his campaign on his record as Governor and on his "wealth study" of New Hampshire, which will be released shortly.

Attorney General Cheney reminds the taxpayers of the State that the total indebtedness of the State, the counties, cities, towns, school districts and precincts, has risen from $12,000,000 in 1920 to $28,000,000 in 1937, with the State debt itself jumping from $644,000 to $12,000,000 in this period. Once during this period, in 1925, the State actually had a surplus.

State Debt

Mr. Cheney contends that the State debt has continued to rise in the last few years in spite of an upturn in State revenue and that the financial position of the State resulted in the expenditure of approximately $1,304,000 last year for interest.

"When interest charges reach a million dollars," he commented, "it is time to stop drifting along and undertake an honest way out by curtailment and eliminating waste. It is more important that people give thought to this problem rather than to devising new methods of taxation.

"The time has come when we should look ahead and plan for the future and bring the debt within control so that people in other states who want to settle here or to establish industries will not be overtaxed."

When Governor Murphy took office he had plans for extensive legislative changes. As New Hampshire's legislature convenes every other year the Governor had but one session to work with during his present term. That session saw the enactment of part of his legislative program—all but one of the major measures that he proposed.

The second phase of Governor Murphy's "New Deal for New Hampshire" would cover changes in the tax situation, modernization of State machinery, and possibly a new method of reviving employment in private industry.

Halted Plans

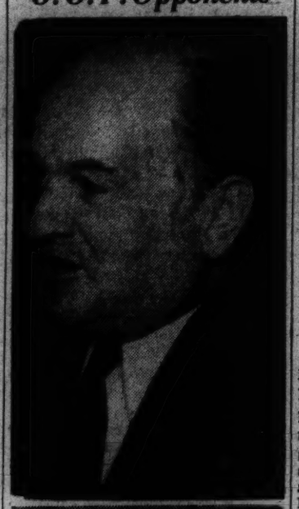
Two factors halted the placing of these plans before the last session. In the first place the Governor is having a study conducted of the wealth and income of the people and businesses of the state. This study is expected to serve as a basis for drafting a new tax system.

In other words, the Governor concluded that those in a position to pay should pay the cost of government and that only through accurate information can this ability be determined.

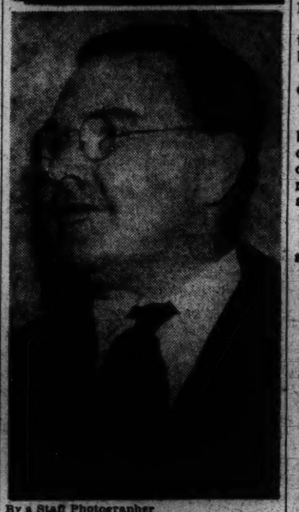
In the second place a number of possible tax changes cannot be enacted without changes in the State Constitution and the Governor hopes to see these changes adopted by the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

G. O. P. Opponents



By a Staff Photographer
Francis P. Murphy
(Top) Governor of New Hampshire



By a Staff Photographer
Thomas P. Cheney
(Bottom) Attorney General of New Hampshire

Indications Grow That U. S. May Push Flood Dams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Indication that the Federal Government may push local governments aside in order to begin construction of flood-control reservoirs in the Mississippi, Connecticut, and other major river valleys grew today.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, described delays caused by failure of local governments to make contributions required under the 1936 Flood-Control Law, but refused to recommend a change in the Act. Under the present law, the Federal Government agrees to build reservoirs after states and municipalities have found a way to pay for sites and damages.

After reviewing flood control progress area by area, Gen. Schley agreed with Representative William M. Whittington, Chairman of the Committee, that the outlook is "discouraging," but refused to commit himself to the proposal that the Federal Government take over the whole job. Such a move was recently discussed by President Roosevelt and the Governors of the New England States. It is embodied in a bill introduced by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts.

After a conference with President Roosevelt a few days ago, Representative McCormack intimated that the President would have a new flood control proposal ready for Congress soon after his return from Warm Springs. The Massachusetts Con-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Sawyer Cites Eight Charges Against Stone

Ware Man Appears Before House Committee to Urge Impeachment

Calls Him Unfit

Citing eight charges as ground for his action, State Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware appeared before the House Rules Committee today to urge that impeachment proceedings be instituted against Judge Arthur P. Stone, presiding justice of the East Cambridge District Court.

Judge Stone did not appear before the Committee but was represented by his counsel, Robert T. Bushnell.

Attorney Bushnell dismissed the charges as "wild and desperate."

He said:

"In all this mad desire and barbarous attempt to strip Judge Stone of all he has acquired in his 68 years of life, not one criticism has been made against him in connection with any case he has sat on as a judge."

Charges as Filed

Representative Sawyer's charges as filed by him read as follows:

1. That Judge Stone misappropriated "large sums of money entrusted to his care by courts of the Commonwealth.

2. "Failed to reveal evidence and actually concealed evidence when appearing in the Brockton District Court in behalf of his client, Howard Long, to aid Long in securing a parole from the Bridgewater State Hospital.

3. "Borrowed a large sum of money from an attorney who practiced before his court and never paid it back, a highly unethical act.

4. "Secured the release of a dangerous and degenerate criminal.

5. "Has used the influence of his position as a judge to impose upon officials in this State; and as a result this this degenerate criminal was liberated to kill, and brought dishonor to the judiciary.

6. "Failed to keep his promise to State officials that he would be responsible for the acts of his client and as a result said client went upon a career which ended in murder.

7. "Called to account for his actions, his report to the Governor was tricky, evasive and false.

8. "These acts are so many and of such serious character that they show Judge Stone to be utterly devoid of that high ethical sense and sound judgment demanded in a judge. There is no course of action but impeachment."

Sawyer Explains Purpose

Mr. Sawyer declared:

"I am not asking this action against Judge Stone as a means of punishment, but rather because it is necessary to remove him because he is unfit to be a judge.

"Charges of misbehavior by Judge Stone have challenged the attention of our citizens for six years. They have not been baseless charges but are supported by a mass of evidence which shows gross misbehavior. In face of them, Judge Stone has refused to resign, has manipulated and lobbied so as to defeat removal and there is nothing left but for the House of Representatives to use its underlying power of impeachment and remove Judge Stone from his high office."

The Rules Committee also had before it the bill filed by State Representative Martin R. Schofield (D) of South Boston seeking the removal of Judge Stone by address to the Governor and Council.

The Schofield bill was the one on which the Joint Committee on Judiciary held a hearing last week, reporting the bill adversely and thus

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Hurley Names Reynolds Judge of Lowell Court

In Boston Today

Roxbury Attorney Goes to 'Fin. Com.'

Three nominations were submitted by Gov. Charles F. Hurley to the Executive Council for confirmation today.

They were:

1. Patrick J. Reynolds as Judge in the Lowell District Court to succeed Judge Frederic A. Fisher, who resigned several months ago under the State Judicial Pension Law.

2. James H. Flanagan, West Roxbury attorney, to the Boston Finance Commission, succeeding E. Mark Sullivan, resigned.

3. Former Governor Joseph B. Ely as Trustee of Massachusetts State College. He will replace Harold L. Frost whose term expired Jan. 1.

Nomination of Mr. Reynolds followed a long delay, caused, it was said, by political dissension in Lowell. At one time, Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelley charged that Governor Hurley had promised the judgeship to five different men.

Insurance Denied In Millen Case

The beneficiary of an insurance policy on the life of an electrocuted murderer cannot recover, on grounds of public policy, the Full Bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial court decided today.

The decree written by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg was handed down in dismissing the claim of Mrs. Carolyn Millen of Lawrence Street, Roxbury, mother of Murton Millen, who was electrocuted on June 7, 1935, with his brother Irving and Abraham Faber, for several murders.

In deciding this question for the first time the Court said: "The bald question, therefore, is whether an ordinary policy of life insurance is a binding contract to insure against a legal execution inflicted by the State as a punishment for a crime. The exact point has not been decided in this Commonwealth, but there has been discussion of analogous questions. Public policy forbids the plaintiff to prevail in the circumstances here disclosed."

Mrs. Millen claimed $5,000 on an insurance policy issued by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in December, 1933. One premium of $91 was paid by Murton Millen the following February. Shortly after the murders were committed further premiums were refused by the company.

C. I. O. Organizer Cross-Questioned

Cross-examination of Lucien Koch, C. I. O. organizer for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, by Bruce Bromley, counsel for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, at a National Labor Relations Board hearing today, was termed "a witch hunt" and a "red hunt" by Samuel Angoff, attorney for the union. The cross-examination, he declared, was "intended purely for defamation of character."

The hearing on union charges that the company violated the Wagner Act at its East Boston and Fore River plants is now in its second week in the Federal Building before Trail Examiner Henry W. Schmidt.

Mr. Angoff's comments were provoked by a line of questioning which began when Mr. Bromley questioned the C. I. O. organizer's sincerity in using the phrase "so help me God" when he took the oath before beginning his testimony. Mr. Bromley read from a transcript of testimony taken before a Legislative Committee hearing in Arkansas in which the witness was recorded as expressing disbelief in God. Mr. Koch declared at once that he did not so testify, and affirmed his belief in God.

Mr. Bromley continued to declare that radical influences of various kinds were notoriously at work in an Arkansas college at which Mr. Koch was formerly a teacher and director.

Edward Schneider, counsel for the N. L. R. B., objected to this line

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Mackerel Catch On Way to Boston

First mackerel to be landed by seiners this season are en route today from Cape May, N. J., to the retail outlets in New York and Boston, according to Boston Fish Pier authorities.

The fish were brought to Cape May by two of the New England mackerel fleet, the Serafina N. and the Antonio, the former having 3,500 pounds and the latter 7,500 pounds, that were taken about 40 miles off the Virginia Coast. About 40 sail are expected to comprise the mackerel fleet this year.

Small lots of mackerel have been brought in during recent weeks by vessels engaged primarily in other branches of the fisheries, but the vanguard of the regular fleet only put out from Gloucester and Boston within the past 10 days. Other craft will join their ranks as the season advances and the fish move north and eastward.

State Control Of Radio Opposed

Strong opposition to the bill introduced by Representative Phillip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, providing for licensing and regulating of radio stations by Massachusetts authorities, was expressed before the Legislative Committee on Administration and Finance today by about 30 representatives of radio stations and civic groups, and private citizens. The committee had already voted adversely on the bill.

Its opponents today declared that it was unconstitutional since it would attempt to regulate a means of communication which is solely under the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission.

Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee, speaking as a private citizen, said that the proposal constituted "a dangerous form of censorship, and is in line with a general atmosphere of cracking down on people who want to think and to hear both sides of controversial questions."

Relief Situation Proposal Studied

Possibility of using the recently closed Haymarket Relief Station in Haymarket Square as a combined fire house and new home for the City Health Department will be studied by a committee appointed today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Members of the new committee are City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle, Dr. Henry F. R. Watts and Leo F. Cower.

The fire unit which would be transferred to Haymarket Square is that now operating out of Salem Street. This old Boston street is so narrow that its regular use for fire apparatus constitutes a hazard.

Excalibur Group Got Money's Worth

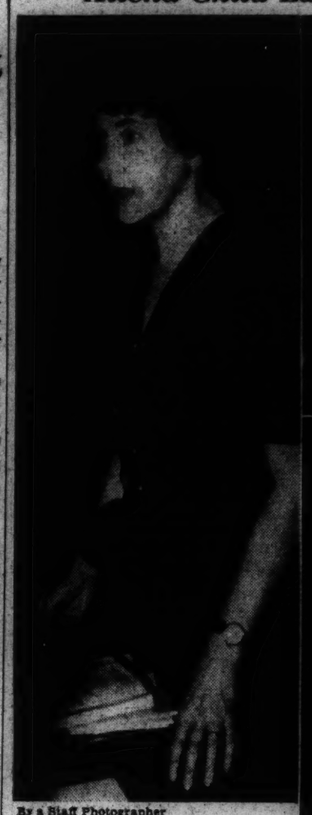
The 84 passengers who arrived on board the American Export Lines steamer Excalibur today from Mediterranean ports, were full of tales of a Spanish Insurgent bombing plane which swooped, bristling with machine guns and bombs, close over the ship off the Balearic Islands.

For a moment it looked as if an attack was impending. But instead of dropping missiles, the aviators leaned out and threw kisses to the American girls on deck.

No sooner had the plane hummed off into the distance than an Italian submarine suddenly appeared from the depths and examined the ship from a short distance. If any further affectionate greetings were dispatched in the direction of the American vessel they were invisible through the periscope.

Several of the passengers had been in Austria at the time of Hitler's coup. They, with many other Americans, hastened to arrange passage home at once, fearing that that might be the spark kindling a new European conflagration. They experienced no difficulties, however, and reported that American tourists continued to be welcomed everywhere.

Attend Child Labor Hearings



By a Staff Photographer
Mrs. Larue Brown
(Left) Representing Massachusetts League of Women Voters

Kenneth I. Taylor
(Right Upper) Secretary-Treasurer, State Federation of Labor
Francis P. Fenton
(Lower) American Federation of Labor Organizer

Hultman Urges Water Main To Chestnut Hill

Contending that continued pollution of the water made the project necessary, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission and of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, presented his arguments today before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means to obtain authority to spend $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 left over from the Quabbin project, to construct a tunnel in bedrock and necessary aqueducts to carry water from the Wachusett Reservoir to Chestnut Hill.

The huge line would extend from the reservoir through Sudbury and Cochituate to Chestnut Hill and another connection with Spot Pond.

Chairman Hultman had authorities on water present to strengthen his arguments on the public project which has been opposed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

One of his arguments today was that the money is now on hand as the saving from the Quabbin project for which $65,000,000 was authorized, but on which construction costs were kept in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

Supporting Chairman Hultman were Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, Commissioner of Public Health and Thaddeus Merriman of New York City, nationally known consultant on water problems and consultant of the United States Army.

Dr. Chadwick corroborated Mr. Hultman's description of present conditions on the water supply passing through Sudbury and said that at one time the department was prepared to advise all householders to boil the water before using it. Mr. Merriman also dwelt on the danger

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Mayor Tobin's Pledges

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Maurice J. Tobin campaigned for Mayor last fall he offered himself if not a "reform" candidate, at least a "constructive" candidate. He presented an ambitious platform that would be far reaching if put into effect. Today, after three months in office, Mayor Tobin gives every indication, according to the most responsible sources of opinion, of living up to his campaign pledges.

Only yesterday the Mayor made two important announcements which emphasize his position as a "constructive" executive.

First, he reiterated his promise to adhere to a no-hiring policy in all departments for at least this year. It is believed in responsible quarters that he will continue this no-hiring policy throughout his administration, even though he does not care to so state publicly at present. Personnel is the greatest municipal cost and by adopting a no-hiring policy for four years the Mayor can make perhaps his greatest savings.

In this he follows the suggestion made by the Boston Municipal Re-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Sponsors Make Annual Appeal On Child Labor

Leader Forecasts Defeat as Amendment Is Laid Before Legislature

Few at Hearing

Quiet Meeting Is Contrast to Stormy Statehouse Session Staged Last Year

Advocates of the Federal Child Labor Amendment made their annual appeal for ratification to the Massachusetts Legislature today, but told reporters they expect to lose.

Attendance at the committee hearing in the large Gardner Auditorium of the Statehouse was less than a third of that of last year, and few prominent names were on the sponsors' list of speakers.

A vigorous defense of the Amendment, which has been ratified by only 28 States in the 14 years since it was submitted to the Legislatures by Congress, was made by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor.

Defeat Expected

Mr. Taylor declared, however, before the hearing began, that he expects the constitutional proposal to be defeated.

"It is the same Legislature and the same Governor as last year," he declared, "and nothing we say is likely to change them. We are not planning a big show."

The House last March refused to ratify the Amendment by a vote of 118 to 13 and the Senate concurred in this stand by 30 to 6.

The hearing was orderly, in contrast with last year's turbulent gathering, from which the Amendment's supporters stormed out after the presiding officer, Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, had cut short their testimony and threatened to have police eject them.

The sponsors subsequently picketed the State House and held a rally on Boston Common.

Senator Mackay, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Constitutional Law, before whom the hearing was held, did not limit the addresses today. He banged his gavel several times, however, when spectators applauded remarks of Mr. Taylor and warned them that applause was not permitted at legislative hearings.

Speak for Measure

Advocates of the measure presented several speakers, representing organized labor, civic and teacher groups.

Mrs. Larue Brown of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters was one of these. She assailed the National Association of Manufacturers, saying they have opposed the Child Labor Amendment and "every other decent bit of child welfare legislation proposed anywhere."

Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor, denied the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to the Amendment, despite the action of numerous prelates of the Church. He read a letter from the National Catholic Social Action Congress, which declared some Roman Catholic clergymen favored the Amendment while others opposed it.

Kentucky Governor Asks Supreme Court To Rule on Amendment

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP) — Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky asked the Supreme Court today to review a decision by the Kentucky Court of Appeals that the proposed constitutional Amendment to abolish child labor is no longer before the States for ratification.

Only last Monday, the Supreme Court agreed to review similar litigation brought by a group of Kansas State Senators and Legislators. The Kansas Supreme Court, however, held the States still could act on the Amendment.

Governor Chandler's petition contended that even though more than one-fourth of the States had rejected the Amendment action still could be taken by any of them, including those which already had voted rejection.

Racing Referendum Deadline at Hand For Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—Religious groups, who are seeking a referendum on repeal of the State's horse race betting law, brought their drive to a climax in the cloak rooms and corridors of the State House this afternoon.

Unless one of the two referendum bills, now in House and Senate Committees, is reported out today, there will be no referendum on horse racing in November. This is because bills not reported out of committee in 50 days automatically expire—and today is the fiftieth day.

As a result, the Rhode Island Ministers Union and the Interdenominational Laymen's League sent delegations to the Capitol to buttonhole members of House and Senate Committees. The suspense was heightened by the dispatch of similar groups by the Narragansett Racing Association to lobby against the measures in hopes they will be kept in committee, thereby becoming inactive for the rest of the year.

The corridors and committee rooms presented a busy scene as the two contending groups sought to influence the legislators before sundown on a point that vitally affects the future of horse racing and race track gambling in Rhode Island.

Harvard's Hasty Pudding Show A Saucy Spicy Political Satire

If any excerpts from "So Proudly We Hail" whisked over the cables to Berlin and Rome last night, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles may have to run over the Department files today and select one of Mr. Cordell Hull's suavest notes to explain that what his son, Ben Welles, among others, did in song and dialogue last night at the 92nd production of Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club comes under the head of American college fun.

At the Holyoke Street clubhouse, political satire was the theme of this year's show. Adolph Hitler, Benito Mussolini and President Roosevelt were targets for shafts in the book by Nathaniel C. Benchley, son of the humorist Robert Benchley, Ben Welles, and John Graham—all of the Class of 1938. A distant relative of the late President Calvin Coolidge, Joseph R. Coolidge, portrayed Der Fuehrer. On the musical side, credit for the sprightly score and lyrics goes to Stanley Miller, Alan Jay Larner, J. David Lannon, and Ben Welles.

There was the customary "chorus" of belles, amazingly rugged for such dainty footwork as was called for in the dance numbers, and a hilarious parade of the same football stars and crew material as mannequins But the European scene set the tempo of the production and the collegians' treatment of dictators was as irreverent as their jibes at President Roosevelt's "fireside talks."

The successors to the club of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. P. Morgan, the late George F. Baker, William Randolph Hearst, Robert E. Sherwood, and Vinton Freedley presented their humor with a broad sweep.

At one place in the book Reichsführer Hitler turns down a proposal from Mussolini to recognize a new independent monarchy in America called "Cafeteria"—despite the latter's promise to "supply two battalions of storm troops with every recognition."

"The idea of America scares me," the Chancellor confesses, "I never had much reason to believe they appreciated me there."

"Nonsense, Adolf, everyone likes you," Mussolini reassures.

"But that man La Guardia doesn't," replies Adolf plaintively. "And speaking of America, Benito," he adds, "what ever happened to your boy's movie company with Hal Roach?"

"Let's skip that," replies the Italian. "How are the German colonies?"

"Well, I'd rather have none," asserts Hitler, "than that rat hole of yours in Africa. Empire, ha!"

Fair Weather Aid for N. H. Relief Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30 — During February the load and cost of regular direct relief in New Hampshire showed the first decrease in months. And during the month when 1,447 direct relief cases were closed, nearly half of this number were attributed to the obtaining of employment in private industry.

Cost of direct relief for February was $283,924, a decrease of approximately $25,000 from January. Payment of Unemployment Compensation Benefits did not result in

The Week in New Hampshire

terminating many direct relief cases. Of the 287 Hillsborough County cases during the month only 24 were attributed to this cause.

Resumed work in the shoe industry is believed to have been a major factor in the return to private employment of many people formerly on direct relief. With spring increased construction, highway work, and a resumption of summer recreational business will further cut the load.

♦ ♦ ♦

Government Costs

At Nashua a taxpayers' association has been formed. Moves to establish a like organization at Concord are also noted. In both cases the banks have acted first.

"Costs of City Government," declares the Concord Clearing House Association, "are helping to throttle normal expansion of Concord. Homebuilding already is practically at an end, and high tax rates are preventing improvements that should be made in industrial buildings, equipment, and machinery." The Association points out that a large portion of its depositors' money is invested in mortgages on property in Concord and that rapidly increasing tax rates are impairing the value of these investments.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ruling Expected

Ruling on the national Social Security Law in New Hampshire may be expected shortly from the State Supreme Court. The Court has been asked to answer: "Are employees or employers who at present or potentially come under the provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law qualified to sit on juries hearing alleged violations of the divisions rulings?"

The case started when John Proctor, an officer of the Ashuelot Reel Company, appealed to the Cheshire County Superior Court from a municipal court ruling find-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with occasional light rains and slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday. Lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's; moderate to fresh southeast and south winds.

New England: Showers with slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh east shifting to south and southeast winds and overcast weather with showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	39	Minneapolis	42	46
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	72	72
Chicago	56	56	New York	48	48
Denver	34	36	Norfolk	62	62
Helena	12	16	Philadelphia	48	48
Kansas City	62	64	St. Louis	54	54
Los Angeles	64	64	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	74	74	Washington	52	56

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 30.
B—Minimum, March 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:23 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet. Thursday, 10:47 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 6:30 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Opera

Boston Opera House—
Rossini's "Barber of Seville." With Miss Lily Pons, Messrs. Chamlee, Pinza Brownlee, and D'Angelo. Conductor, Papi. 8.

Movies

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," and a new Disney cartoon. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Tony Martin. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Daredevil Drivers." Scollay: 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 5:35, 9:10. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Tomorrow: "A Slight Case of Murder." Also, "The First 100 Years."

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:03 a. m., 1:45, 4:53, 7:32, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others. Preview tonight at 12 p. m.: Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music."

South Station Theater—

Walt Disney's Academy Award Cartoon, "The Old Mill." "Exploring Florida's Everglades." "Not So Dumb, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 6:30, 10:00. Also "Pre-Broadcast of 1938." 1:35, 4:55, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: Bette Davis in "Jezebel." Also The Jones Family in "Love on a Budget."

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:35, 7:15, 9:55. New stage show: Variety Review, Steve Evans, Geraldine and Joe Dance Celestia and others. Tomorrow: "Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Stage: Musical revue, "Stepping Toes."

Exeter—
"Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan and Florence Rice. 1:56, 4:58, 7:59. Also "You're Only Young Once," with Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Love is a Headache," featuring Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Also E. G. Robinson and Rose Stradner in "The Last Gangster."

Brookline Village—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 3:30, 6:30, 9:34. Also "Spy Ring." 2, 5:06, 8:12. Tomorrow: "The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne.

Coolidge Corner—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:26, 5:56, 9:30. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 4:22, 8:01.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 7:25, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Little Rough Neck," featuring Edith Fellows and Leo Carillo. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," (technicolor), featuring Jackie Moran and May Robson. Also Stuart Cheyney," with Walter Connolly and Jimmy Durante.

University—
Bette Davis and Paul Muni in "Bordertown." 2:16, 6:20, 9:40. Also "If I Had a Million," featuring Charles Laughton and Charles Ruggles. 1:40, 4:50, 8:00. Tomorrow: Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." Also "The March of Time."

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Dionne Quints in Reunion." Also newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 11 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Hub—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Internes Can't Take Money," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
Sonja Henie in "This Ice." Also "Submarine D-1," with Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Ritz Brothers in "You Can't Have Everything." Also Knight Without Armor," featuring Robert Donat and M. Dietrich.

Fenway and Paramount—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "The First 100 Years." Fenway: 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." Fenway: 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Foran and Dick Purcell. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," starring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce.

Other Events

Boston City Club—
A general meeting will be held of the Maine Alumni Association of Boston. 6.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will present another of her guidance lectures on Egyptian Sculpture. 11.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Metropolitan's 'Bohème' Acclaimed

A gloriously alive performance of "La Bohème" was given last evening at the Boston Opera House by the Metropolitan Opera Association. For Rodolfo, we had the Polish tenor, Jan Kiepura; Bidu Sayao, the Brazilian soprano, made her Boston début of the current season as Mimi; George Cehanovsky sang Schaunard; Carlo Tagliabue made a real character of Marcello, a role which can easily sink to the mere level of supporting baritone; Natalie Bodanya proved a lively and attractive Musetta; Norman Cordon's gaunt figure and splendid acting, plus his warm bass voice, made Colline the most realistic and dramatically alive of the lively Bohemians, while Louis D'Angelo bestowed his talents, comic as well as vocal, upon the characters of the philandering landlord and the elderly fop, Alcindoro.

Puccini's melodies are unfurled like the pennants on a flagship. They are rich but not cloying, flowing but not over-florid. Here is the nearest approach to opéra intime possible in the traditional form. Wagner, like Scott, might be said to have excelled at the "big bow-wow stuff," but it required Puccini—can we compare him to Jane Austen?—to arrest us with the more poignant minutiae, to see the comic and tragic together as they fall upon the lives of his littler heroes and heroines.

Mr. Kiepura was in splendid voice last night. Added to his personable appearance and youthful freshness, he possesses that special tenor quality, self-contained, brilliant and resilient as a finely tempered foil. Miss Sayao was an eloquent but restrained Mimi. It is interesting, when considering how Puccini altered for a later fashion the mantle which had fallen to him from Verdi, to contrast this economically portrayed heroine with the Marguerite Gauthier of "La Traviata."

Economy, in fact, strikes one as an obvious characteristic of "La Bohème." There are but two or three choral sequences. The acts are short and—something which opera composers do not always consider essential—to the point. The work is not even preceded by an overture. And last night's performance enhanced the joie d'esprit which can be the characteristic even of a tragic work.

As usual, of course, it was the conductor who determined the caliber and pace of the performance. Gennaro Papi presided with veteran, unobtrusive skill, never allowing the action to lag. An enrapt audience rewarded cast and conductor with repeated ovations.

J. D. B.

The Arts in Boston

State Symphony Orchestra

The State Symphony Orchestra, under Alexander Thiede, last night offered an unusually interesting and intelligently planned program. The concert was given in the Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Paine Hall, had it been available and suitable for orchestral performance, would have been a poetically juster choice; for the evening's music began with the prelude to the "Oedipus Tyrannus" of John Knowles Paine, founder of the Music Division at Harvard. College organist, devoted (and at first honorary) teacher, and a composer of distinction in his day, Paine occupies an honored niche in the American hall of fame. The present work, first performed in 1861, is in the German Romantic tradition, but without too obvious echoes of this or that great composer of his day, if equally without any strikingly personal accent. Sincerity, however, permeates this solidly wrought music. It foreshadows, with restrained eloquence, free from tasteless and un-Hellenic excess, the tragedy which was to follow.

Appropriately, a work by a pupil of Paine's—the eminent and scholarly Daniel Gregory Mason—stood upon the same program. This Symphony in A, Op. 30, first performed in 1930, belongs to the same solid European symphonic tradition. But in it Mr. Mason has traveled further, whether or not he has fared better, than in previous compositions. He has attempted an innovation in form, in the interests of coherency. His Finale recapitulates the themes of his first movement. His Andante and Scherzo take the place of the normal development section. Perhaps one might describe the work as a gigantic modified first movement split into four parts. Despite a certain brassy portentousness in its principal theme, with its stark fourths descending chromatically, and despite some rather arid polyphonic discourse, the work succeeds in holding the listener's attention—at least at a first hearing. Much of Mr. Mason's earlier music has reflected Brahms; in this one may imagine Mahlerish or Brucknerish echoes, perhaps fortuitous. The composer was present last night, and acknowledged warm applause.

Between the two American works stood one of a modern Russian's most ingratiating scores — Prokofieff's D major Violin Concerto, which received its first performance in Paris in 1923. Free from the barren ingenuity, the somewhat chilly wit, the synthetic ethnological evocations of much of his other work, this concerto has much to say, and says it with a charm and vitality and a lavishness of music resource that assure it a long life. It was played with admirable beauty of tone, technical assurance, intelligence, and spirit by Raphael Silverman, who is a graduate student in Harvard's music division, and who proved himself last night to be a violinist worth watching.

S. S.

Artists' Union

The Artists' Union has assembled a fine exhibition in the workshop of the Young Women's Christian Association, Stuart Street at Clarendon. The room is not well adapted for exhibiting and the pictures and sculptures do not have the space and lighting they need and deserve. It is a pity, for here is a group of young performers who give character and substance to the art of Boston and who should be more widely known and understood.

These artists are an alert, sensitive group. The pictures carry the full force of their convictions. They do not hesitate to grind an ax in pigment, to be critical, satirical, derisive of situations in life of today. These pictures are far more relevant to the headlines of today than many a detached portrayal seen in the larger galleries.

Not all, nor even the better part of the pictures at the Y. W. C. A. are "social" in content. There are many still-lifes, outdoor scenes, portraits. But there is a prevailing characteristic, intensity. Whether the painters are amateurs, or satirists, or decorators, they seem to possess an eagerness which is refreshing. For the exhibition is distinguished in possessing that quality—crudity, superficiality, amateurishness notwithstanding. If there is any feature of modern life which strikes the artist, it is boldness and bluntness, and he has learned many technical devices for translating these features.

Among contributions which hold the attention in this exhibition is a scene in twilight by Arthur Esner; an odd multiple portrait, "Fathers and Sons" by Florence Billinger; an ingenious decorative "View from my Window" by Donald Forbes; a cool snow scene by Adolph Aissen; a grim satire, "Jugglers," by Jan Marfyok. Outstanding are pictures by Ernest Halberstadt ("Chicago Memorial Day") and a portrait by Jack Levine. Both these young painters put pigment to work and make it tell how they feel about certain people and events. Because they have such good technical equipment they can naturally communicate ideas with clarity and pungency. Both are on the romantic side, giving free play to exaggerated effects, forceful color.

Sculptures by George Aarons include portraits and decorative pieces, and notably a well-conceived sketch for the Village Housing Project.

D. A.

Dr. Conant to Talk At the Harvard Club Anniversary Dinner

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, will be the principal speaker tonight at the annual dinner meeting celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the Harvard Club of Boston.

Tonight's meeting marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commonwealth Avenue clubhouse. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., '10 will be elected president of the club at a meeting before the dinner to succeed R. A. Taft, '04, who is to retire after a three-year term.

Others to be elected are Leverett Saltonstall, '14, to succeed Mr. Gardner as Vice-President, and Alexander Wheeler, '11, to succeed Maurice M. Osborne, '05, as Secretary. Donald Moffatt, '16, and John E. Toulmin, '28, will be elected to the Board of Governors.

Frederick Roy Martin, President of the Harvard Club of New York and former General Manager of the Associated Press, and Dr. John Henry Williams, Dean of the new Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, also will speak at the anniversary dinner.

Brewster Claims Army Men Favor Maine Air Base

BANGOR, Maine, March 30 (AP)—Establishment of a large Army air base in central or eastern Maine, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, said today, would become a reality "if the military authorities have their way."

Mr. Brewster, in a speech prepared for delivery before the Bangor Kiwanis Club, said the air base would be the "key-point for the air defense of the northeastern United States."

Citing Maine's position on the "great circle furnishing the shortest air route from Europe to America," Mr. Brewster asserted:

"Today air commerce has made Maine the residential suburb of New York. Tomorrow Maine will be one of the key stations for both transoceanic and transcontinental flights."

Inauguration of at least two transatlantic flights a week between the United States and the British Isles by next September was predicted by Mr. Brewster.

"Proposals are already pending," he asserted, "to extend existing airlines on from Bangor to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and beyond lies Newfoundland where the flying boats from Europe will ultimately turn around for a return flight and leave to the more economical land planes the completion of the voyage."

Reading Habits Of School Children

School children read five times the material they owned a few years ago, yet an examination of more than 3,000 pupils disclosed that only 25 per cent were efficient readers, Dr. Emmett A. Betts, Director of the reading clinic at Pennsylvania State College, declared today.

Speaking before the annual congress of the New England Council of Optometrists, Dr. Betts said that if a student was not the most efficient reader in his class "there may or may not be something wrong with his eyes."

He said that nearly 75 per cent of the retarded readers were boys who had "normal or superior intelligence" and required only "remedial reading" to correct the fault.

Holmes to Address Ford Hall Forum

The Rev John Haynes Holmes, widely known as an outspoken leader of progressive thought since early in the century, will be the speaker at Sunday evening's Ford Hall Forum.

His subject will be: "The Most Immoral Book of Our Time: Dale Carnegie's 'How to Win Friends and Influence People.'" He intends to give his reasons for considering that this book's influence is harmful to the social welfare of the country.

Bridges of N. H. To Fire Opening Maine G. O. P. Gun

BANGOR, Maine, March 30 (AP)—Political buzzing of Republicans swarming here for their election-year convention raised the Maine campaign pitch today.

Democrats convene at Augusta April 9 and then the political machines will run in high gear until the June 20 primary election.

In the midst of delegates' speculative palaver of candidates, platform planks and trends, Chairman Arthur E. Sewall and his Republican State Committee wrestled with a tentative "draft of principles."

They expected to have it ready when Convention Chairman Edward S. Titcomb raps nearly 2,000 delegates to order in Bangor's auditorium at 10 a. m. (E. S. T.) tomorrow.

Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, a Maine son, will sound the keynote and he promised it would contain a demand that President Roosevelt be "stripped of the power gained by usurpation, coercion, threats and the sabotage of independent commissions."

Already on hand was most of the State's congressional delegation, headed by Senior Senator Frederick Hale, and the contestants for the party's gubernatorial nomination, highest at stake this year.

Thebaud-Bluenose Race Plans Under Way

Definite plans are now under way for the "rubber race" between two traditional rival fishing schooners, the Gertrude L. Thebaud, of Gloucester, and the Bluenose, of Nova Scotia, off Boston, starting Aug. 21. International Fishermen's Race, Inc., sponsoring the three-out-of-five sailing contest, this week opened official race headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Bluenose defeated Thebaud in 1931 off Halifax. Previously Thebaud was the first to cross the line in the series off Gloucester in 1930. As the two schooners have divided honors evenly in their two previous clashes, the coming competition can be regarded as a play-off.

The sponsoring organization has announced the following officers: Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, President; Roscoe H. Prior, American Stevedoring Co., Vice-President, and George D. Hall, Boston publisher, Secretary-Treasurer. These officers, together with Capt. Ben Pine of the Thebaud and Capt. Angus Walters of the Bluenose, comprise the directors.

It is expected that this contest will be the last Fisherman's race, as no full-rigged schooner has been built for the New England fisheries since the Thebaud was launched March 17, 1930. Bluenose is now more than 18 years old, a ripe old age for a fishing schooner. Twelve years has been called a normal life for such vessels.

Thebaud and Bluenose are representative of the most picturesque years of the fisheries, now all but vanished. They represent an era when fishing was carried one in the most dangerous way, for schooner-fishing calls for men getting out in the dories and scattering over the sea, always subject to being cut off from the schooner by snow, fog, or storm.

The Thebaud was designed by Frank Paine, who designed the America's cup contender Yankee, which three consecutive times was runner-up for defense nomination. The Thebaud has been viewed by many thousands of Americans outside her home port. She once went to Washington with a crew of her veteran skippers to call on President Roosevelt to ask for assistance for the fisheries.

The ship went to the Chicago World's Fair as the Massachusetts exhibit, and was used by MacMillan on his last northern expedition. The Bluenose also went to the World's Fair, taken there by Angus Walters, who sailed her to England for the King's Jubilee.

These fishing schooner races are said to attract more witnesses than the America's cup contests. With the New England states alert to the value of this sporting event as a major recreational attraction to tourists from all over the country and Canada, it is expected that Boston will be the magnet which will draw many thousands of visitors to New England the latter part of August.

A fund of $50,000 is now being raised by the promoters of the race to fit the vessels in the best possible condition for their August clash.

Chicopee Relief Costs

CHICOPEE, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Increasing welfare expenses were foreseen today by Thomas F. McElhone, City Almoner, unless "influential citizens" stop encouraging many to apply for assistance regardless of need. With such backing, Mr. McElhone said in his annual report, "The recipients' demands become greater and the thought of getting off the welfare rolls is something far-fetched."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Thursday's Programs

890kc-WEEI-500m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy stars"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Carolina Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Marjorie Mills	"As You Like It"	Housebost Hannah	Food talk	Piano and organ
9:15 Marjorie Mills	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Talk; Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Marge"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Talk; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Vocalist
11:15 Romany Trail	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded program	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Mdw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; World	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	Farm news by J. Clyde	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Marquis, from Rome	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasure; in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Homingways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Studio speaker	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 News for Women	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Edna Carter, songs
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"	Dance Melodies
2:30 American School of the Air	"Let's Talk It Over"	Household talk	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
2:45	Vocalist; orchestra	Talk; music	Raoul Nadeau, orch.	Syncopated Serenade
3:00 News Service	Piano soloist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater dramatization
3:15 "How to Get"	Eastman School Symphony Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	
3:30 Studio program		"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 Lenten service	"Lanita and Lannie"	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatization	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hester's Orch.	Stocks; weather; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 Boston Hour	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Popular music	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	University singers	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Minnetrier"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportsheets	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dan Hayes and All	Dance Revue	Ray Bryan's Orch.	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the World"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Sing and Swing"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 George McCall	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gabriel Heatter	String Ens. songs	"News Reporter"	"Sandlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Gabriel Heatter	Popular music	"Concert Album"	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Yales Hour; Connecticut	Nicheletis; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Yale Choir; people	Nicheletis; orchestra	Commentator
8:30 Kate Smith Hour	Business School	Yale Choir; Connecticut	"Green Hornet," drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Kate Smith Hour	Business School	Yale Choir; people	"Green Hornet," drama	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Council on Foreign Relations; speaker; orchestra	"Good News of 1938"	Tito	Louise Farley, songs
9:15 Major Bowes Hour		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Mary Lewis, songs
9:30 Major Bowes Hour		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes Hour		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Talk	America's Town Meeting	Vocal Varieties	Dance Music; orchestra	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15				Orie Alonso's Orchestra
10:30				Orie Alonso's Orchestra
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00				
11:15				
11:30				
11:45				

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personally, we're pretty much satisfied with things as they are, and we think that each year is better than the last, so we don't waste any time going around wishing that we could turn the clock back to any particular year!

But, come to think of it, if we did wish ourself back to any particular stage, we do believe it would be the real baby-stage . . . that is, if we could be sure that our mother would see that we were perambulated along the avenue all done up in those baby clothes we saw at C. Crawford Hollidge's last week. They were nothing short of darling, and then some! They always have the best-looking things for all the young heirs and heiresses about town anyhow, but the selection that took our eye this time wasn't in the usual pink and white, nor was it in blue and white. Which is what one usually expects when one says "baby clothes." The 1938 baby is shown to the world in nothing short of yellow and white . . . and wait till you see all the ensembles turned out in these colors! and see if you don't think they're right cute and baby-ish. Especially attractive, if you're seeing that some baby has an Easter present, are their new Shetland baby robes . . . the ones that are lined with chiffon, and quite washable; even though they are pretty yummy looking. And their pram covers, little shawls and bed jackets that would certainly start any baby off right!

###

Slips for Those Stiffed Skirts

A lot of the spring frocks have slits either fore or aft, or they button up the back or the front and right at the bottom of the skirt there are a few inches that open as one walks. Which is all as it's meant to be . . . but it looks pretty silly to see a white or pale pink slip showing through. A colored slip is ever so much better . . . and Gilchrist has a model that they're pretty much excited over. Their Taffeta Secreté Slip, which sells for $1.98. It's of Celanese rayon, and they practically talk out loud as they swish along. And it's about every "proof" you can think of, and a lot you couldn't! In other words, it's spot-proof, crack-proof, it's washable, and retains it crispness indefinitely. Then, too, it's equipped with a divided bra top, and some of the slips have a scalloped bottom, pleated ruffles, or appliqued shirred ruffles. In colors such as navy or bright blue, emerald, dubonnet, copper and tea rose, as well as black. We'd say they'd be just the thing for your sheer dark dresses this summer . . . for they're shadow proof beyond a doubt!

♣ ♣ ♣

Sweater-Style Dinner Gowns

You who feel so much at home in a good old sweater and skirt might feel equally at home all done up in dinner clothes . . . if you picked out Jordan Marsh's sweater style dinner gown. There is an authentic close fitting sweater waistline, short puff sleeves, a tuck-in Ascot at the neck, a low V neck with turn-off revers, and a narrow belt. Just the way you wear your daytime sweaters . . . except of course this top is of shirred chiffon; all over! The skirt is sleek fitting over the hipline and then breaks into fullness. Either a rose or cornflower top with a black skirt. For only $29.95. Sizes from 12 to 20. The Better Dress Shop, which is on the second floor of the main store.

♣ ♣ ♣

You Should Not Overlook These

Current Reminders: Slattery's has a particularly outstanding buy in the way of tailleur handbags at the moment . . . all copies (and what copies!) of expensive models. Beautifully lined, high-priced styling and what not. For only $5. Lamson & Hubbard will store your furs for you, you know. At the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets. At least that's where the store is; we don't know actually where they store them. Lots of patterns in lisle stockings at Jays. R. H. Stearns has "The Marioness," too. That's the clever little catch-all envelope affair in taffeta that holds all the necessaries that you have to transfer from one purse to another when you change. With this, all you do is move "The Marioness" to the new bag; a saving of time and bother. It's a lone dollar. The Bermuda-bound should take a look at Filene's three-piece rayon jersey sets. Shorts, skirt, and a shirt. Worn separately or combined. Or you could hoard it for summer time; which isn't too far off at that! $8.95. If it's a flower your old hat needs, or a hat your old flower needs, try Wethern's. On West Street; or you may prefer to use their Temple Place entrance. Either way you get the same results!

Janet Treat

Ten-Ton Elm Goes to Sea To Beautify Island Home

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y., March 30 (AP)—Tree experts were busy here today transplanting a sea-going elm, 43 feet tall and weighing about 10 tons, to beautify an estate on this Island where big trees are a rarity.

The tree was dug up in Center Groton, Conn., and was hoisted aboard a lighter yesterday for the 10-mile trip on Long Island Sound to the Island. Accompanying the elm were nine bales of peat moss which was mixed with the top soil for the transplanting. It will form part of the landscaping scheme on the estate of John Nicholas Brown of Providence and Newport, R. I., where a new house is being constructed.

Short-Wave Programs

For Thursday, March 31

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Chamber Music. TPA2, 19.6m, 15.24meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

London—6:50 p. m.—Welsh Concert; talk, "The Way of Peace"; Spanish music recital; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Army Songs. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; Selections from operas; "Guidonia, City of the Sky," talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; 3QY, 25.31m, 11.90meg.

Boston—8:45 p. m.—Sonata recital; Klaus Goetze, pianist. WIXAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Flim and Flam," the radio jesters. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—10:50 p. m.—Selections from the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Amusements

BOSTON

JOHN HANCOCK HALL (90 St. James Ave.)
TED SHAWN and his Men Dancers
Four Lecture-Demonstrations
April 5-6-7-8, 4:30 & 8 p. m.
Admission $1, including tax. Tickets for entire series $3. Special rates to schools and groups. Mail orders: A. H. Handley, 162 Boylston Street. HANcock 5488.

SYMPHONY HALL
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 8 P. M.
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE CHOIR
HENRY VOLD, Conductor
Acclaimed as the leading exponent of the Modern Choral School in America. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c. Auspices New Sweden Tercentenary Committee.

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Gladys George and Franchot Tone
"LOVE IS A HEADACHE"
E. G. Robinson and Rose Stradner
"THE LAST GANGSTER"
Travelogue—"COPENHAGEN"

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WELLESLEY HILLS
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.
SONJA HENIE
in HAPPY LANDING
Also BEG, BORROW or STEAL and a New Disney Cartoon

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

LAST 2 WEEKS
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

7th Ave. & 50th St.
ROXY
Shirley TEMPLE
"REBECCA of SUNNYBROOK FARM"
RANDOLPH SCOTT
Jack Haley • Gloria Stuart
BIG STAGE REVUE
All Seats 25¢ to 1 P. M.

Style Accent for your Spring Costume!

Calfskin Bag in copper, navy or black. $3.

English Doeskin Gloves in white or yellow, stitched in contrasting colors. $3.

Deep Calfskin Bag with shell loop. Copper, navy or black. $5.

Imported French Suede Gloves with kid palms and trim. Black and navy. $3.50.

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SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

CHANGE OF TIME!
U. S. ROYAL MASTER TIRE PROGRAM
"Yowsah, Yowsah!"
BEN BERNIE AND ALL THE LADS WITH LEW LEHR
NOW WED. NIGHT
COLUMBIA NETWORK
8:30 E.S.T.
7:30 C.S.T.
"Monkeys is da cwaziest Pippin'!"

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Collectorship of Customs Accounted Rich Party Prize

Leg of the Port of Boston

"Joe" McGrath chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Curley supporter, politician for more than a quarter of a century, former Representative in the Legislature and then member of the Boston City Council, gets the Number One Federal plum in New England—the position of Collector of Customs of the Massachusetts District.

He becomes the thirty-first incumbent in that office and thereby affixes the title "Honorable" before his name. The plum is classified in the $8,000-$9,000 a year grade, entrance salary being $8,000 a year. Advancement may be made up to $9,000, a figure that was last paid to Republican Wilfred W. Lufkin, who held the post 12 years.

Once known as "Collector of the Port," the incumbent in modern days is called "Collector of Customs for District No. 4," the former title passing with the inclusion of 10 sub-ports in the Massachusetts District.

Only one collector has ever "come back" after once relinquishing the position, though Mr. Lufkin, of Essex, told employees that he would be back, when he handed over the reins to Democrat Joseph A. Maynard in 1933. The one exception was Alanson W. Beard, who first served a four year term from April 1, 1878, to May 21, 1882, and returned March 1, 1890, to serve another four years to March 19, 1894.

In the long line of citizens of the Bay State who have been collectors of customs, only John M. Fiske was an "ad interim" incumbent up until Owen P. McKenna took control as "acting collector," succeeding Joseph A. Maynard, on Jan. 8. Mr. Fiske served 14 days as "ad interim," the records disclose; and that was March 4, 1867, to March 18, 1867; but Mr. McKenna has already held the office nearly three months.

George H. Lyman who was collector from April 1, 1898, to Jan. 23, 1910, only surviving past collector, visits the tall tower frequently to chat with old associates.

First collector of customs in Boston was Benjamin Lincoln, who served from Aug. 3, 1789, to March 1, 1809. Then came Henry Dearborn, for three years; and Henry A. S. Dearborn, from Nov. 17, 1812, to April 6, 1829, the longest term that any one man has held the office. He was followed by David Henshaw and such citizens as George Bancroft, Levi Lincoln, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Lemuel Williams, Marcus Morton, Philip Greely, Jr., Charles H. Peaslee, Arthur W. Austin, and James S. Whitney, the latter serving one year to March 31, 1861.

The collector in Civil War years was John B. Goodrich, from April 1, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1865, Lincoln's Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin, served one year, from Sept. 1, 1865, to Oct. 8, 1866. Then came Darius R. Couch, John M. Fiske, Thomas Russell, William A. Simmons, and Alanson W. Beard; the latter the last collector openly to exert political influence, though all have worked "on the side" for their party.

Roland Worthington followed Mr. Beard, and then came Leverett Saltonstall, grandfather of the 1936 aspirant of that name for the lieutenant governorship. Winslow Warren, George H. Lyman, Edwin U. Curtis, and Edmund Billings were next in line and Wilfred W. Lufkin took office July 1, 1921.

When Joe McGrath takes office, it will be different from the days when the Custom House was known as the "old stone fort." Then every employee from collector down took the stump for his political party.

Civil Service has gradually eliminated the practice, and now political activity is forbidden among federal employees.

Mr. McGrath, a native of Boston, and a resident of Dorchester, is seldom seen without a fresh white carnation in his buttonhole. Nearly 500 customs workers in the District await the opportunity to welcome their new chief.

Leon Stone

Flood

(Continued from Page 11)

gressman would not go so far as to say whether the President's recommendation would be along the line of his bill, but he said it would obviate the necessity of inter-state compacts such as those entered into by four New England states.

Consistent refusal of Congressional leaders to let the New England Flood Control Compact come up for a vote is another indication that some change in policy is imminent. This compact, entered into by Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, has been held up for many months.

Last week, the New England Compact was temporarily approved by the Senate when Administration leaders were caught napping, but a motion for reconsideration has been entered, and the Compact will undoubtedly be returned to the calendar when the powers that be are ready to have it.

New England is expected to offer stiff opposition to any proposed change in flood control policy involving a reduction in local participation and local sovereignty. The New England Governors, when they saw the President, entered a strong protest against any further Federal usurpation of natural resources in their section.

The House Committee's review of the flood control situation throughout the country will continue for two weeks. New England's problems will be especially discussed on April 4 and 5.

Water

(Continued from Page 11)

of the present means of transferring the water.

The plan advocated by Mr. Hultman called for construction of the following:

1. Works to relieve the Wachusett Reservoir from dangerous pollution by diverting wastes from drainage areas or by treating the same, $400,000.
2. Construction of pressure aqueduct between Wachusett aqueduct terminal chamber and Western Aqueduct inlet at Sudbury Dam, $3,500,000.
3. Additional pipe line in each of the two inverted syphons on the Western Aqueduct totaling 4,735 feet in length which will permit the entire aqueduct to carry its full capacity, $400,000.
4. A section of pressure aqueduct about 5¾ miles long between a point near the Western Aqueduct terminal chamber and a point near the Chestnut Hill pumping station, $5,400,000.
5. Pipe line about three-fourths of a mile long on shore of Spot Pond between outlet of the present line from Western Aqueduct and the Spot Pond pumping station, $300,000.
6. Such miscellaneous connections at the Chestnut Hill and Spot Pond pumping stations and elsewhere as are required to adapt all portions of the future pressure aqueduct distribution system to the present needs and to provide, without undue interference, for its future extension, $200,000.

Arms Budget Doubled

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 29 (AP)—Finance Minister M. Cancicoff has announced an appropriation of 5,544,000,000 lei (about $4,047,000) would be recommended for Rumanian armaments in the 1938-1939 budget.

New Hampshire State Library Put on Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—A remodeled truck, carrying signs which announce it as the "New Hampshire Public Library Commission, Traveling Library," will be rumbling over rural roads in Carroll County, in the eastern slope section next month.

New Hampshire is definitely library conscious. In this State the first free public library and the first public library supported by public taxation in the Nation were established many years ago. But the fact that the State has about 200 small towns hardly large enough to support their small libraries presents a problem that the State Library and the State Library Commission are trying to solve.

The State Library serves as a reservoir from which the town libraries, large and small, may draw to supplement their own books. But the people of small towns often hesitate to ask their libraries to obtain books for them and they often find it inconvenient to visit their libraries during the few hours a week that they are open.

To a large degree the "Traveling Library" is expected to solve this problem. The truck will be so equipped that it will be able to carry about 600 books, and they will include the latest publications as well as volumes intended for children and educational works for young people of high school age.

Carroll County has been selected for the experiment as it is definitely rural and includes no large community. The Conway Public Library will serve as headquarters for the touring library and it will be staffed alternately by Miss Margaret Grant, secretary of the State Library Commission, and Miss Catherine Pratt, field worker for the Commission. If the experiment proves to be a success in Carroll County, it is expected that the next extension of the service will be into the balance of the northern part of the State.

Stone

(Continued from Page 11)

giving Judge Stone the benefit in his first skirmish in removal proceedings. The Schofield bill went to the Rules Committee because it was considering the Eawyer bill today.

Says Lesson Unlearned

Representative Sawyer pointed out that in 1933 the House of Representatives voted 130 to 75 to ask the Governor and Council to remove Judge Stone and the Senate voted 25 to 12 against removal. He remarked:

"It was said in the lobbying that went on in the Upper Branch that Judge Stone had learned his lesson, but there is evidence in abundance to show Judge Stone did not learn his lesson."

Mr. Sawyer told the Committee that the 1933 case was that in which Judge Colin C. Campbell ordered Judge Stone to pay $16,000 with interest and lawyer's fees to the Clarke Estate which he administered for two elderly women in Cambridge.

He then went into a discussion of the Long case and declared that Judge Stone's records of the estate of Sarah F. Long, mother of the boy recently convicted of murder in New Hampshire, did not tally with other known facts.

"The evidence," he said, "shows Judge Stone misappropriated funds here."

Quoting the report of the Governor's Crime Commission, Mr. Sawyer said that Judge Stone turned over to Howard Long $2,560 of the $10,000 estate and in the final settlement added $5,015 more. Mr. Sawyer charged that Judge Stone said he had charged only $300 for his services.

"There is a disparity in the figures, as you can see," he declared.

State Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville, a member of the Rules Committee, asked Mr. Sawyer if he thought it proper for the Legislature to institute removal proceedings when Judge Stone had been cleared in disbarment proceedings before Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sawyer answered that disbarment and impeachment were not the same thing.

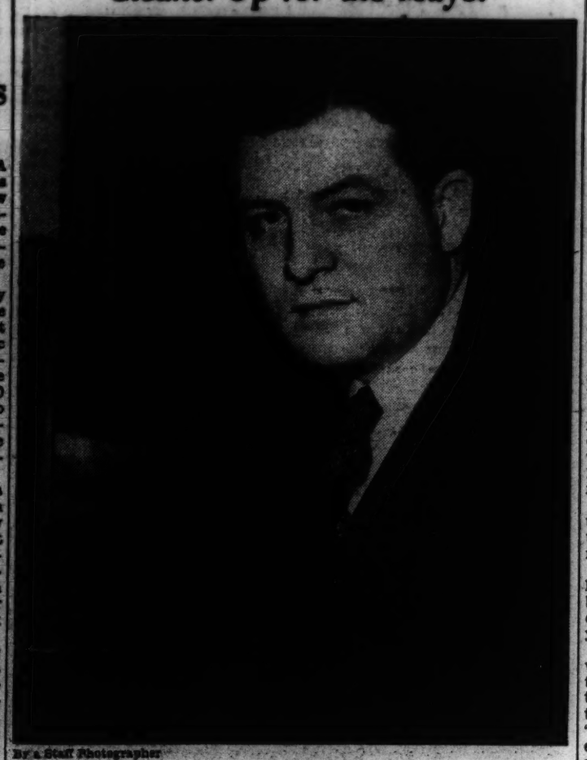
Manchester Union Notes 75th Year

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 30 (AP)—The Manchester Union yesterday observed its 75th anniversary with the publication of a diamond jubilee edition that added 112 special pages to its regular thickness.

The paper's history recounted how it was founded during the height of the Civil War as a militant Democratic daily in a city which already was supporting two Republican dailies.

Years later it became Republican in policy, making the change about a decade after it broke with William Jennings Bryan and free silver while under the ownership of Gordon Woodbury, who later became Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson.

Cleaner-Up for the Mayor



By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Richard Whitcomb

To Him Mayor Tobin Has Intrusted the Job of Renovating and Revitalizing Civic Departments in Search of Efficiency and Economy

Mayor Tobin's Pledges

(Continued from Page 11)

search Bureau, and the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Second, the Mayor announced he will oppose a legislative proposal for the Metropolitan District Commission to construct new water tunnels from both the Wachusetts and Weston Reservoirs. This work would cost $12,000,000 and Boston would be assessed about two-thirds of this, or $8,000,000. Mr. Tobin has previously stated that he would oppose any such projects by the M. D. C. which would add more debt to already over-burdened Boston.

But these two moves are only the latest of a series which the Mayor has made that is encouraging to the large group of taxpayers, business, real estate and professional leaders who supported him in the campaign and who will continue to back him so long as he keeps resolutely putting his right foot forward as he has so far.

It will take another three months at least before events will have transpired in the Legislature and at City Hall so that Mayor Tobin's gains can be fairly assessed. Today, while the Mayor is in the midst of his struggle, an observer can only record what important steps the Mayor has taken and the relative value of each.

Expert in Showing Results

When the City Council passed an order introduced by the Mayor appropriating $25,000 for the hiring of an expert to come to City Hall, recommend changes of department policies, swap old systems of billing, bookkeeping and general office detail for the most up to date method, it took perhaps its most important step of the year. This was late in January.

Early in February the Mayor announced that Maj. Richard Whitcomb of Springfield, an executive of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and for several years a personal friend, would become the efficiency expert.

Mr. Whitcomb has been at work only two months. He instituted a drive to collect $2,000,000 in unpaid water bills and the drive is expected to be 75 per cent successful. He has gone into the Assessing Department to attempt to place that department's operation on a more equitable basis through the induction of better assessing methods.

He has looked into conditions in the Public Welfare Department and even the City Hospital. And the end is not in sight.

Promises Clean Sweep

When the Mayor asked the Council to approve his appropriation for the work Mr. Whitcomb is now carrying on, Mr. Tobin pointed out that he does not have the proper time to make such a survey himself and that he would have to rely upon recommendations which the expert would make.

That is what is now transpiring at City Hall. Major Whitcomb is carrying on an extensive program with the support of the Mayor and which, if carried over a period of time, probably two or three years, will change the City's system of doing business more than it has been altered since the Civil War.

The Assessing Department, where Major Whitcomb is now at work is a graphic example of this. It is reliably understood that efforts are being made to revive an old CWA, ERA and WPA project to establish a card index of real estate of the city which will contain much information for proper approaches to assessing property, together with new block maps, etc.

This project is said to be nearly completed and if it can be all prepared the city will have most valuable information on which to base a program of more equitable and scientific assessments than the city has had in 25 years.

Cleaning up Tax Appeals

At the present time there are a great many appeals from Boston taxpayers before the State Appellate Tax Board. This is another problem on which Major Whitcomb is working. The city would like to clean these cases up as quickly as possible, get its books in shape thereby, and then try and establish rates of assessments that will be more fair to both the city and real estate owners. It is possible that a committee will be appointed by the Mayor to handle this matter.

Entirely apart from Major Whitcomb is another move which the Mayor has made. He has found, since his inauguration, that the city is worse off financially than at first supposed. Indeed, there was barely enough money in the Treasury to meet accruing tax anticipation notes of last year, this month. The Mayor stood on his campaign platform, reiterated his pledges to introduce constructive measures at City Hall, and go through with them.

It was with some satisfaction, probably, that the Mayor early in March announced that banks and business houses, after presumably a most careful investigation on their behalf, had bought $4,000,000 tax anticipation notes at the lowest rate of interest received by the City in many months.

These notes were bought and held locally, a new trend; in recent years most Boston notes have been sold far outside New England.

For the past two weeks, and probably for one week more, the Mayor has been hard at work on his budget. He is making every effort to keep the budget at last year's level, $39,766,900, despite increases of $3,000,000 that he cannot avoid. These include an added welfare cost of $2,000,000 and an additional $1,000,000 for expenses incurred by the previous administration.

According to a source close to the work, the Mayor may not be able to bring the budget to last year's level, but he is approaching that figure. Many savings have been made and the Mayor believes that these are of a nature that will accrue into larger savings next year and the year after. His budget probably, it appeared today, would be submitted to the City Council April 11.

In addition, the Mayor has taken another step in filing his funding bill with the Legislature. This bill would re-align certain financial obligations of the city, and what is more important, would give the Mayor "absolute veto power" over the budgets and expenditures of the School Committee, Police Department and the County.

Is of Extreme Importance

Such a measure is of extreme importance as these departments account for over 30 per cent of the city's total expenditures. If the Mayor could control these agencies his opportunity to rehabilitate the city would be immeasurably increased.

This was one of the Mayor's boldest strokes, but is not yet assured of success. The School Committee has announced it will oppose the proposal and this group in the city can exert the greatest amount of pressure.

In addition to these major moves of the Mayor are many lesser changes which do not need to be recounted in this survey. At the present time, it is sufficient to point out that the Mayor has a constructive course, much as he promised he would last fall.

He has started out on a career at City Hall that is filled with possibilities. He has equipped himself with a group of department heads and assistants generally considered of high caliber. And he is no less interested in its outcome for both the city's possible gain and his own progress, than are the 800,000 Boston citizens who may reap the benefits if they support him.

No Lighting During D. S. T.?

GILBERTVILLE, Mass., March 30 (AP)—This little town votes Friday on an economy proposal to save money by discontinuing all street lighting during the five months of daylight saving time, between April 24 and September 25.

Paul Revere Ride This Year Occurs On 'Official Day'

Town meetings, spring cleaning, and sugarin' appear in New England with the first robin, but for the section's school children the season's arrival is a signal for a return to historical texts and a famous poem, for the re-enactment of early events of the American Revolution.

As in the past, schools, various organizations, the State, and governments of most of the towns and cities on the route taken by Boston's patriot-silversmith, Paul Revere, and later by British troops on April 19, are co-ordinating their activities for the 22nd time.

Plans for this year's celebration, for the first time designated Patriots' Day, will have as the central theme re-enactment of the rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes from Boston to Lexington.

"Samuel Prescott" will meet the two riders in Lexington at noon, and then leave to "spread the alarm" to natives of Concord.

Lexington's parade, one of the high lights of the annual celebration, will be in the afternoon this year instead of the morning, as it has been for years past.

This year for the first time there will be an official proclamation by the Governor, acting under legislation passed by the present Legislature. The new law sets aside the Day "in commemoration of the opening events of the War of the Revolution and the struggles through which the Nation passed in its early days."

And while pupils declaim with proper emphasis and gesture, "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," tradesmen prepare for the seasonal influx of tourists who yearly make the pilgrimage to Lexington and Concord.

Besides Lexington and Concord, Arlington, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Medford, and Somerville are co-operating with the Committee of the Public Celebrations Association in preparation for the holiday.

C. I. O. Organizer Cross-Questioned

(Continued from Page 11)

of questioning, on the ground that it was immaterial to the case, at which Mr. Bromley replied that he was attacking the witness's credibility and honesty.

Mr. Koch organized the local union at the East Boston plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and attempted to organize one at the Fore River plant.

Questioned about presentation of union demands to the company officials at East Boston, he admitted that the company never refused to bargain collectively, but that officials intimated such a refusal would be forthcoming.

A check-up of the signatures of union members, as recorded on its files, with the signatures of employees recorded in company records is being carried out today to determine whether the signatures are genuine and to discover how many union members are actually working at the plant at the present time.

Little Known Facts About Massachusetts

This state has 857,000 male industrial laborers and other craftsmen, of which 281,000 are skilled workers and foremen, 346,000 are semi-skilled, and 230,000 are unskilled.

Massachusetts has more public libraries than any other State in the Union with the exception of New York.

In 1912 there were 2951 miles of street railway tracks in the State, but by 1932 this mileage had dropped to 1305 miles.

Farmers in Massachusetts spend approximately $1,000,000 a year for electric light and power.

The Roxbury Latin School was founded in 1654 by John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, and by 60 families of Roxbury.

The Arnold Arboretum is the largest museum of living foreign trees and shrubs in the country and is owned by Harvard University.

The Forest Hills Cemetery is the largest in New England and is known as one of the most beautiful in the United States.

Massachusetts produces more than 3,000,000 bushels of apples in a good year.

The State Department of Conservation is preparing a directory of all sawmills and timber operations in the Commonwealth to encourage use of local forest products. Lists for Franklin and Berkshire Counties already have been published.

Cape Cod Canal, completed in 1914, was first proposed in the Legislature in 1697.

(Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board)

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

ing him guilty of failure to make reports and contributions under the Unemployment Compensation Law. Then Mr. Proctor's attorney, Ernest Bell, took the stand that he would make a motion to disqualify all veniremen, who potentially are subject to the Unemployment Compensation Law, either as employers or employees. Superior Court Justice Henri Burque turned the question over to the State's Supreme Court for a ruling. If the position of Attorney Bell is upheld, considerable difficulty in the drawing of juries to hear Social Security cases may be experienced.

* * *

Practical Training

A group of New Hampshire boys are getting a practical education by working on various projects at the University of New Hampshire under a National Youth Administration program. The boys have either high school diplomas or the equivalent and their education will include work in the University machine shop. During the five-month period it is hoped that the boys will be able to qualify as mechanical helpers and obtain employment in private industry.

Pittsfield G. E. Cuts Pay

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Pay cuts effective "early next month" far salaried employees of the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company were reported yesterday by several workers. They said a 10 per cent reduction had been ordered on that portion of employees' salaries between $2,000 and $3,000 and larger cuts on salaries over $3,000. The workers said the reductions, limited to salaries above $2,000, would affect a majority of the 5,500 employed here.

Contest

(Continued from Page 11)

Constitutional Convention in May and approved by the voters of the State at the next general election.

If the Constitution is changed to allow State funds to be used to aid private industry—maybe with the intent of assuring the development of a self-liquidating flood control and water conservation program—Governor Murphy may be expected to again seek the enactment of legislation which would permit the use of State relief appropriations to make loans to private industries and businesses which could show that by obtaining funds they could maintain or increase employment.

On the Democratic side, Attorney Sullivan, who is State Commander of the American Legion, has sought this office before, but his friends feel that a sufficient break has developed within the Republican ranks to give a Democrat a fair opportunity for election. Mr. Sullivan has made no announcement, his silence giving rise to the report that he has hopes that a Federal appointment, possibly Under Secretary of War, may come out of Washington before the election.

WHAT better friend has friendship than the telephone? *Only* a visit in person can bring you closer to friends. To make plans or engagements—to exchange news or just to let friends out of town know you are thinking about them, use the telephone. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday out of town calls, 26 miles or more away cost less. Then, you can telephone 80 miles for 30¢*—96 miles for 35¢*—140 miles for 45¢*.

*3 minute station-to-station rates.

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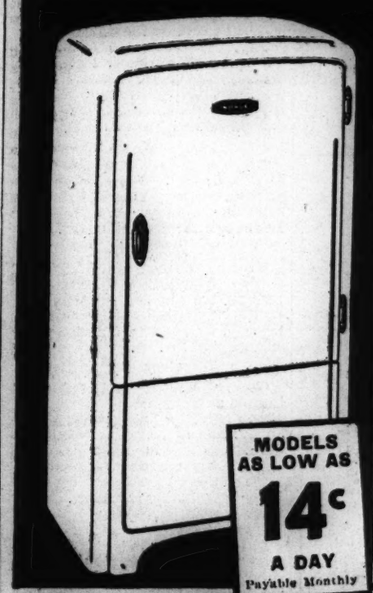

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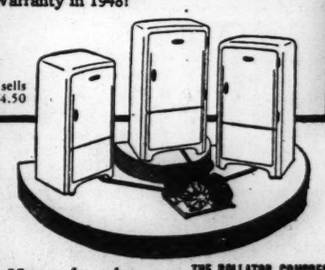

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Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 30	Plymouth	Apr. 7	Mar. 29	8:00 pm	Mar. 30	6:00 am
†Bremen	Apr. 1	Cherbourg	Apr. 7	Apr. 1	1:00 pm	Apr. 1	8:00 pm
‡Conte di Savoia	Apr. 1	Gibraltar	Apr. 7	Apr. 1	1:00 pm	Apr. 1	8:00 pm
¶Hamburg	Apr. 2	Cherbourg	Apr. 10	Apr. 2	1:00 pm	Apr. 2	8:00 pm
§Carinthia (Bos.)	Apr. 3	Glasgow	Apr. 11	Apr. 3	12 midnt.	Apr. 3	7:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Matsonia	San Francisco	Apr. 9		Apr. 4	4:00 pm	Apr. 4	7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Apr. 13		Apr. 9	4:00 pm	Apr. 8	7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Apr. 26		Apr. 21	4:00 pm	Apr. 21	7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 26		Apr. 23	4:00 pm	Apr. 23	7:30 pm

*Except Ireland. †Except Italy. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ¶Except Ireland and Scotland. §Ireland and Scotland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" plane, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesday and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesday.

Maple Leafs Outsmart Boston Hockey Forces to Win National Hockey League Title

Bruins Falter in Overtime Struggle, 3-2

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The big rough and tough Boston Bruins simply roughed and toughed themselves right out of the Stanley Cup play-offs last night. Toronto Maple Leafs, with two games in hand, beat the Bruins 3-2 after 10m. 4s. of overtime on a 40-foot drive by Gordon Drillon. Tiny Thompson had his view obstructed by players between him and the puck.

There still remains doubt this afternoon about which is the better team, but one thing is certain—you cannot overlook a club that can take three straight. Neither can you overlook a club that holds its opponents to two goals in three games (it is now generally admitted that the Boston goal in the second game never entered the net although it was allowed).

While the complete failure of the Bruins is a crushing blow to hockey experts and Boston hockey fans, it can be attributed to many causes. Art Ross of the Bruins was voted the honor as manager of the second all-star team, but Manager Conhy Smythe of the Leafs, with no votes, outsmarted him in this important series. The Leafs in general had too much between the ears for the Bruins.

Cold Facts

Even cold facts grow colder when your team is definitely out of the running, but let's look at a few. The Bruins did everything except play their regular game throughout the series. They say play-off hockey is different, but surely not so different as the Bruins made it. First they played defensive hockey and lost 1-0, then they played a wild offensive game and lost, 2-1, and last night they tried to pound the Leafs into submission—and lost 3-2.

Post-mortems are dreary subjects often biased with uncontrollable bitterness so we abandon that for a moment and give due credit to Toronto. Hal Broda, Maple Leafs goalie, was the individual hero of the series to this column. And next to Broda we bow in recognition to Jimmy Fowler, Red Horner, Syl Apps and to the boy who couldn't "take it" —Gordon Drillon.

Conn Smythe and Dick Irvin began to prepare for these play-offs early in February. They look ahead at all times, those fellows, as witness the veterans Day, Conacher, Primeau, Clancy, Hainsworth and others they have replaced with youth. Early in February they were being smeared by opponents, as in the 9-1 licking from Bruins and the 6-1 from Canadiens.

By a Staff Photographer
Gordon Drillon

Back-Check

They knew that sort of business would not do in the play-offs and went into a huddle. Shortly thereafter the Leafs reduced their attacking slightly and began to backcheck, work with the defense and protect Broda, the goalie. The result was a revelation and the red light bill at the Toronto end of the rink became almost nil. That was the tip-off on what Leafs could do if necessary, but I'm afraid most of us missed it when we talked three-straight for the Bruins.

That first game of defensive hockey by the Bruins suited the Leafs perfectly. They never expected it, but it was ideal for them. When they won that game they became the greatest front-runners in the world. Not once during the three games have they been behind for even a moment. The Bruins never were better than even on the score and usually were trying to come from behind. That allowed the Leafs to bait the Bruins and wait for the "breaks." They had few scoring chances, but what they had were good and they capitalized.

On the Boston side of the ledger stands Eddie Shore as the most remarkable player of the modern age. He could not have played better, and while the Bruins were losing all the way, Shore never looked like a loser. He battled all the Leafs on his own account and then took the part of teammates in difficulties. He assisted Cowley to a second goal last night and engineered countless forays on Broda.

Ice Hockey Dribblings

Last night's game between the Bruins and Maple Leafs really was not hockey. It was an exhibition of nastiness on skates, with sticks for clubs and a puck for an excuse.

♪ ♪ ♪

The games in Toronto were much the same because we take the word of Dit Clapper any time and the big fellow stated that the Leafs were allowed too much freedom along the illegal line by the referees.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins were bitter against the Leafs and began a form of retaliation from the opening whistle last night. The officials called penalties against Shore and Davidson twice, and Horner once, in the opening session, and then let them go to it for the balance of the game without restraint.

♪ ♪ ♪

Probably some will tell you last night's game was not distasteful, but to this writer it was not only distasteful, it was malicious. Now that is not hockey. You can call it what you like, but it is not hockey. The Bruins could have played (and probably won) regular hockey against the Leafs, if the referees had been firm from the start.

♪ ♪ ♪

And we do not blame the referees, because they are not restrained from overlooking roughness. Evidence of that came at the pre-game dinner when the writer, after reading the accounts of what a rough game Chicago and Canadiens had played in Montreal, asked Frank Calder, league president who saw the game, if it was rough, and he said, "No."

♪ ♪ ♪

There is the answer—when the league president thinks a rough game is not rough—and there is why hockey will get rougher and rougher until something serious happens. It will take something serious to bring to light that the game is rough enough and good enough without intentional nastiness.

♪ ♪ ♪

Americans continue to hold their seasonal edge over the Chicago Black Hawks. They won the opening of the series B play-off, last night, beating the Hawks, 3-1, and it was the same Detroit castoff, Johnny Sorrell, who provided much of the Amerks' winning goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

The second game of that Chicago-Amerks series will take place tomorrow night in Chicago with a third, if necessary, due to return to New York for Sunday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Meanwhile the Toronto club will recuperate from their bruising series with Boston and Smythe hopes the Chicago-American affair will go three games, giving his club more opportunity to rest.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gordon Drillon and Syl Apps teamed well against the locals. They played defensive hockey until offered an opening and then they out-distanced Boston forwards time and again. Drillon scored the first and third of the Toronto goals with Pep Kelly contributing the other. Cowley made the two for Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

In New York Voss tallied the Chicago goal and Stewart, Sorrell, and Schriner scored in that order for the Amerks. Chicago took the lead and for the third time in the present play-offs the Amerks came from behind to win. They trailed in the first and third games against the Rangers and yet won.

W. M.

Hockey Play-Offs At a Glance

By the Associated Press

First-Place Series

First Game—Toronto 1, Boston 0 (overtime, 21:33).
Second Game—Toronto 2, Boston 1.
Third Game—Toronto 3, Boston 2 (overtime, 10:04).
Toronto wins National League championship 3-0 and enters Stanley Cup finals.

Stanley Cup Semifinals

First Game—New York Americans 3, Chicago 1.
Second Game: At Chicago tomorrow; third, if necessary, at New York Sunday.

Preliminary Rounds

Americans eliminated New York Rangers 2-1.
Chicago eliminated Montreal Canadiens 3-1.

N. E. College Results

Baseball

Virginia 9, Vermont 5.

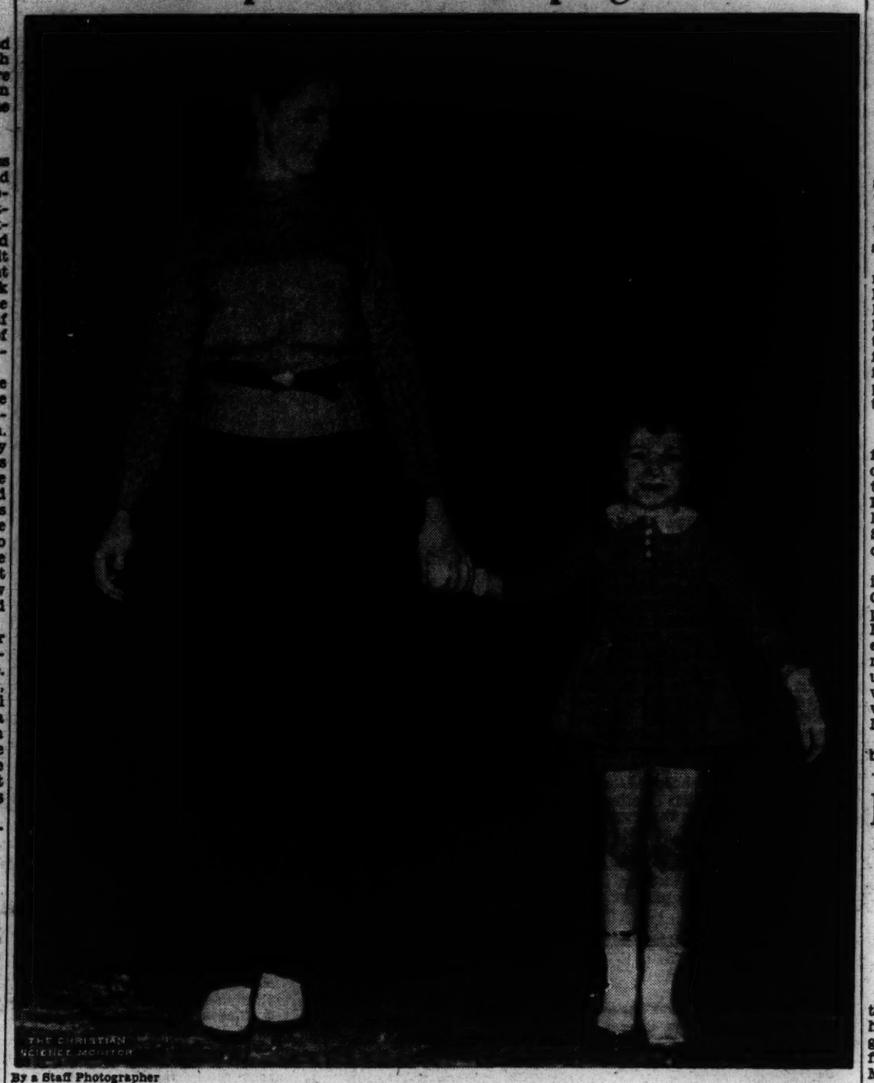
Tennis

North Carolina 9, Williams 0.

Lacrosse

Princeton Jayvees 7, Williams 5.

Champion Lends a Helping Hand



By a Staff Photographer
Joan Tozzer of Boston, National Figure Skating Champion, Who Will Appear in the "You're Invited" Ice Carnival of the Skating Club of Boston at the Garden Friday and Saturday, Halted During Practice to Skate With Little Peggy Garren, Five-Year-Old Daughter of H. L. Garren, Director of the Coming Carnival

Evelyn Chandler Adds Color to Carnival

While Evelyn Chandler has skated in Boston before, her reception at the Skating Club of Boston annual ice carnival, "You're Invited" at the Garden, Friday and Saturday, will be no less enthusiastic. Because, principally Evelyn Chandler is perhaps one of the most colorful and dynamic figures of the sports world, and because Evelyn has one of the most capitvating personalities of any of the figure skaters who have ever graced Boston ice.

Evelyn Chandler's vitality is amazing. She seems almost tireless. In her every appearance she is called back for encore after encore, yet she never slackens her sensational and amazing tempo. She is the fastest of figure skaters. She leaves the slow graceful ice movements to such stars as Sonja Henie. Her repetoire is an astounding series of jumps, spins, splits, speed turns, and fast intricate steps.

For the first time in Boston, Evelyn will be accompanied by her husband, known to the skating world as Bruce Mapes. Their pair numbers have every bit of the speed and sensationalism of Evelyn's solos. While the amateur skating champions will all receive their due applause for their really skilled work, it is no idle prediction that Miss Chander is apt to steal the show. Just as she stole the show away from the skiers, snowshoers, and other skaters when she last appeared in Boton at the Garden Ski Show, more than two years ago.

As a skater, Miss Chandler's yearly income perhaps ranks all others, including Sonja Henie. Sonja, of course, tops her by counting in her movie contracts and royalties, Miss Chandler came to the top the hard way. She started on the public rinks and backyard ponds of Brooklyn. Immediately after her marriage to Bruce Mapes, a skating instructor, she turned professional, and has skated almost continuously for the past six years with hardly a day's rest. She and her husband have just completed a 20-week trip skating in England and Scotland. She returned from abroad last Thursday, and this intervening period, up to the time of the Boston Garden show, is the first real lay-off that Evelyn has had since she started her spectacular profesional career.

Sporting Around the Hub

Two of New England's leading tennis players—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, seeded No. 1 and Katharine Winthrop, seeded second—are coasting along with little difficulty in the N. E. indoor championships at the Longwood Covered Court. In yesterday's play Mrs. Fabyan took two love sets from Katharine Hubbell while Miss Winthrop duplicated this in winning over Margaret Helmhols of Minneapolis. Others to advance were Mrs. Philip Theopold, who defeated Emily Lincoln, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5; Dorothy Wightman, was victor over Virginia Hitt, 6-4, 6-3; Louise Harding, winner over Elena Ciccone, 6-3, 6-3; Cissy Madden, who played a delayed first-round match, defeating Helen Jones, 6-2, 6-2. Miss Madden meets Mrs. J. L. Bremer today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two of the victors in the national table tennis championships held at Philadelphia last week, Laszlo Bellak, Hungary, who retained the United States singles title, and John Abrahams, who teamed up with Miss Fuller to win the mixed doubles event, will play at the Boston Arena on Friday, April 8, in the International table tennis matches. Other leading stars are scheduled to appear including Ruth Hughes Aarons, undefeated world champion.

♪ ♪ ♪

It's almost Marathon time again. Entries are beginning to find their way to the office of Manager Tom Kanaly. Already 22 runners have filed blanks, including Gerard Cote of Hyacinth, Que., and Johnny Semple of Beverly. Cote finished seventh last year and Semple was ninth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Solly Nechtem, versatile Boston University athlete, will have a try at the first-base position. Coach Mel Collard will work the Chelsea flash out at this post during the week with the hopes he can handle the duties there. Collard also plans a heavy batting drill with several practice games scheduled.

♪ ♪ ♪

Don't put your skis away. Word from northern New Hampshire reports plenty of snow above the timberline on Mount Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympic hockey season will not end until the week end of April 8 and 9, when the Sherbrooke Red Raiders will be back in town for two more contests. The Raiders meet the local boys this Sunday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

New Haven and Bridgeport, outstanding Connecticut quintets, will be back this year to compete in the Boys' Club basketball championship. The New Haven five will be defending the title they won last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's baseball squad has another problem to contend with. He is puzzled as to where he will play Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere, Natick star. Flumere is a second baseman, but since Capt. Ralph McDonald is holding down that spot, Gallagher must find a place for the flashy Natick lad. Third place is the logical post, but there are several capable candidates for this position. Nevertheless, Gallagher wants to play him for he likes Foxy's stance at the bat. So it's likely Flumere will be in that infield, either at shortstop or on the third base bag.

National Hockey League Champions

1918—*Toronto Arenas.
1919—*Canadiens.
1920—*Ottawa Senators.
1921—*Ottawa Senators.
1922—*Toronto St. Pats.
1923—*Ottawa Senators.
1924—*Canadiens.
1925—Canadiens.
1926—*Montreal Maroons.
1927—*Ottawa Senators.
1928—*N. Y. Rangers.
1929—*Boston Bruins.
1930—Boston Bruins.
1931—*Canadiens.
1932—N. Y. Rangers.
1933—Toronto Maple Leafs.
1934—Detroit.
1935—Toronto Maple Leafs.
1936—*Detroit.
1937—*Detroit.
1938—Toronto Maple Leafs.

*Stanley Cup champions.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn 15, Detroit 2.
Boston (A) 8, Cincinnati 4.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia (N) 1.
Chicago (A) 8, Chicago (N) 7.
New York (A) 5, Kansas City 4.
Rochester 1, St. Louis (N) 0.
Philadelphia (A) 15, Mobile 3.
Washington 43, Columbus 4.
Boston (N) 9, Louisville 1.
Pittsburgh 11, Sacramento 5.
St. Louis (A) 5, U. of Texas 1.
Toronto 7, Indianapolis 3.
Baltimore 4, Nashville 1.
Newark 8, Sebring Firemen 0.

ARCADIA, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Backing up the consistent mound work of Johnny Niggeling, 32-year-old knuckle ball rookie, the Boston Bees yesterday turned their bats in rattling salvo on the Louisville Colonels, the damage being 9 to 1 when the smoke cleared. A homer by Mueller, a triple and a pair of doubles highlighted a dozen hits for the offense, while Niggeling, after spotting the Colonels a hit and a run in the first stanza, held total hits to six.

TAMPA, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Breaking a 4-4 tie with two-run rallies in each of the last two innings, the Boston Red Sox defeated Cincinnati, yesterday, 8 to 4. Generosity of left-hander Johnny Vander Meer in issuing five bases on balls, three of them in the first inning, offset his one-hit performance during five frames he worked. Doerr homered with Nonnenkamp aboard in the ninth, off of Lloyd Moore, who had replaced Ray Davis on the mound.

Spring Football

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Some 42 football candidates reported to Coach Paul Stagg of the Springfield College varsity for the start of spring training. The practice period will run two weeks. The group includes mainly sophomore and junior holdovers from last season, Stagg's first as head coach here. A bucking back, a field general, a passer and reserve tackle strength appear to be Springfield's chief needs.

Southern Pick-Ups

Lopez for Buddy Hassett?

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30—The apparent failure of Paul Dean to stage a comeback has placed less weight on a Giant-Cub duel in the National League pennant race. Dizzy Dean is ready again, but without Paul the Cardinals do not figure to make a serious threat in the flag scramble. Unless, of course, Frankie Frisch comes up with enough young talent to atone for the loss of Dizzy's brother.

The Cardinals have another weakness at shortstop. They will miss Leo Durocher, who is now with the Dodgers. Frisch has played speedy Don Gutteridge between second and third in a majority of the Grapefruit League engagements, but the former third baseman does not impress as a capable successor to the brilliantly defensive Durocher.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Max West is found wanting at first base and is chased back to the outfield, the Boston Bees will be in the market for a first sacker. Elbie Fletcher, according to latest rumors, has not satisfied Manager Casey Stengel that he is a big leaguer, despite his ability defensively.

The Bees are definitely interested in Buddy Hassett. Since the trade for Camilli, the Dodgers have been playing Buddy in the outfield. Larry MacPhail, Brooklyn's live wire general manager, was in Bradenton recently in search of a catcher, and undoubtedly would consider parting with Hassett should the Bees be willing to give up Al Lopez or Ray Mueller.

The Bees are extremely fortunate behind the plate. In Lopez, Mueller, and Johnny Riddle, the Indianapolis veteran, they present the strongest backstop department in the National League, defensively at least. Any one of the three might catch regularly with a majority of clubs in the majors.

Mueller, the pride of Pittsburg, Kan., was one of the most improved ball players in the game last season. He should be catching more than 100 games every year.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Cincinnati Reds may shift their spring training camp from Tampa to Tarpon Springs in 1939. Officials in the latter city are trying to interest the club in a tract of land suitable for a training base. Tarpon Springs is the home town of Milton Gaston, former American League pitcher.

And speaking of the Reds, Bill McKechnie is getting off on the right foot in his managerial experiment with the Crosley organization. With a few additions, Bill has the last-place club of 1937 creating somewhat of a sensation in the Grapefruit League. The McKechnie-Giles combination shapes up as a winner.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shorts . . . Don't be surprised if Larry MacPhail eventually owns the Dodgers. . . . Although Schoolboy Rowe still has difficulty throwing, Detroit experts contend the lanky pitcher is merely paying for his layoff last season, and will stage a comeback when his arm becomes stronger . . . Sammy Baugh, who received in the vicinity of $15,000 for playing professional football with the Washington Redskins last fall, can hope for no more than $7,000 for a season's work in the major leagues (if he makes the grade with the Cardinals).

Seventeen home runs with the bases loaded were hit in the National League in '37, Cincinnati's Alex Kampouris and Philadelphia's Dolph Camilli being the only repeaters . . . Kampouris did it against Sylvester Johnson of the Phillies and Jeffcoat of the Dodgers . . . Camilli connected off Pittsburgh's Cy Blanton and Ray Davis, Cincinnati . . . Mickey Cochrane, Detroit manager, was paid $45,000 last year, a top figure for active big leaguers.

McNair, Doerr After Second Base With Sox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30—Now that Eric McNair is in uniform, after his lengthy holdout campaign, the general makeup of the Red Sox infield is once more in doubt. Although Manager Joe Cronin has worked Jimmy Foxx at first base, Bobby Doerr at second, Mike Higgins at third and himself at shortstop through a majority of Grapefruit League games, there is a suspicion that little McNair, despite his slow start, will be in the line-up when the Sox open against the Yankees at Fenway Park on April 18.

McNair was originally a shortstop, but with Cronin ready for another good year, Eric must concentrate on beating out young Bob Doerr for regular pay checks at second.

Last spring the Red Sox moved north with the same infield Cronin has used here in recent exhibition games, McNair being confined to the bench in a utility role. Doerr was the freshman sensation, a big league star in the making. But when the Pacific Coast youngster batted only about .230 during the initial month of the pennant race, and the team's offense reached a new low when Rick Ferrell was injured, McNair, because of his experience at the plate, was inserted in place of Doerr.

How Eric went is well remembered. There were times when it seemed he was carrying the club on his shoulders. From June 3 until early September, except for a stretch of six days in late July, McNair hit over .300. After relieving Doerr, "Booby" never dropped below the .292 average. He slumped to that level on July 30, but the following afternoon collected four hits in four tries against Tiger pitching at Fenway Park and jumped back among the select.

It is hoped that the holdout experience will not affect the playing of the Mississippi infielder, who is now starting his tenth flag race in the American League. He is a quiet southerner, seldom talking but always thinking.

In regard to Doerr, it should be remembered that he was doing well enough at the plate until hit on the head by Washington's Ed Linke in the Fenway game of April 26, 1937. It was the fourth encounter of the regular season. In the first three Bobby had managed six hits in 15 times up, which averages a neat .400. Following the Linke incident, which kept the rookie on the bench for four days, his batting dropped until McNair was called in.

The Doerr case is puzzling. He is a big league fielder, but offensively is still a question mark. If Cronin keeps him in a utility role, the boy would be fortunate to make the box scores of 50 championship games. What Bobby needs is a full schedule and under the present Red Sox setup the only place he can get that experience is in the minors. However, there is always a chance that Cronin may ignore 1937 averages and give the youngster another early opportunity to measure American League pitching. The McNair-Doerr decision may not be announced until after the opening at Fenway.

E. R.

Harold White Chosen Outstanding Swimmer

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 30 (AP)—Harold White of Bowdoin College has been chosen the outstanding swimmer of the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association for the season just completed, by the coaches of all teams in the association.

Three Top Handicap List

Three women golfers—Virginia H. Bascom of Worcester, Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River and Deborah Verry of Tatnuck—top the Women's Gold Association of Massachusetts 1938 handicap list. They have been given a rating of one stroke by the handicap committee: Eleanor La Bonte, chairman; May Kennedy and Mrs. Henri P. Prunaret. Mrs. Prunaret, who plays from Charles River, is handicapped at two strokes.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League
(Standing March 29)

	Strings	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Monitor No. 1	387	73	23	37,230
Globe No. 1	390	71	33	37,146
Record	390	68	36	37,139
Post No. 1	387	64	46	36,969
American	387	51	53	36,927
Post No. 2	390	50	54	36,576
Monitor No. 2	390	49	56	36,569
Transcript	390	45	55	36,909
Globe No. 2	387	36	78	34,698
Pilot	380	26	78	34,614

Results March 29
American 4, Post (No. 1) 0.
Record 3, Post (No. 2) 1.
Globe (No. 1) 3, Monitor (No. 1) 1.
Monitor (No. 2) 3, Globe (No. 2) 1.
Transcript 4, Pilot 2.

Records
High Single—Johns, Post (No. 1) 138.
High Total—Swasey, Monitor (No. 1) 372.
High Team Single—Monitor (No. 1) 699.
High Team Total—Monitor (No. 1) 1997.

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Commerce and Finance

Banking Struggle for Chesapeake & Ohio Control Now in Open

Business and Industry

New Farm Law Is Seen as a Vital Business Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The outcome of the farmers' referendum on Federal marketing controls for cotton and tobacco means that the full restrictive force of the newly enacted Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 will be put into operation this season with respect to these crops, and that the Act must henceforth be reckoned with as a vital factor in the agricultural outlook, as well as a major influence in the general business situation, according to The Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is regarded as the most ambitious experiment in farm relief ever tried by a democratic nation and one of the most important pieces of economic legislation in the history of the United States," the review declares. "Except that it embodies no provision for processing taxes, its terms are much more sweeping than those of the original AAA, the principal features of which were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. American agriculture can be brought under centralized control to an unprecedented degree.

Effect on Farm Relief

"Any attempt to judge the probable effects of the act on the agricultural situation or on American economic life as a whole encounters many difficulties. . . . However, some general conclusions can be drawn. . . . One is that the cost of farm relief will be substantially greater under the new act than it has been in recent years. It is probably safe to say that the act will do nothing to aid American agriculture in recovering the foreign markets lost in recent years. Any effect that the law may have will be in the opposite direction, since the marketing controls and crop-loan provisions rest on the idea of pre-war price parities and are entirely unrelated to existing prices in world markets. Neither a restricted output nor a pegged price is well calculated to recover foregin markets.

"In so far as agriculture in recent years has been faced with the therat of unsalable or price-depressing surpluses, the situation has been due to a number of special factors. During the decade following the World War, the United States insisted on receiving payment of its loans abroad but refused to accept the import surplus that constituted the only means by which the payment could be made. The natural effect of this policy—a stagnation of export trade—was averted by the making of new loans abroad.

Export Trade Drops

"When the depression put an end to the new loans, export trade declined sharply; and large quantities of cotton, wheat, and other farm products that had previously found markets abroad became surplus products. Then, instead of seeking to regain the foreign markets, we accepted the surplus theory and proceeded to limit output. As a consequence, cotton production in foreign countries expanded rapidly; and this year we plan a sharp reduction of cotton acreage, despite the fact that many foreign consumers would admittedly prefer to follow their traditional practice of using American cotton if a dependable supply could be had at a competitive price.

"In the case of wheat the difficulties were due in large measure to a rapid process of mechaniaztion, which increased output and depressed prices but at the same time reduced costs. The oversupply situation spread in varying degrees to other farm commodities with the shift of wheat acreage to alternative uses.

"Experience has proved that, while schemes involving payments for non-production may be defended as means of temporary relief to a depressed group passing through a period of necessary but painful readjustment, in the long run they are unsound and canont be justified as a permanent feature of any nation's economic system."

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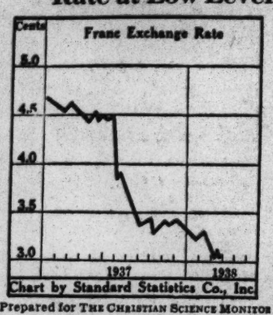

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The recent decline in the franc to new low ground at around 3 cents hardly appears to have brought French exchange to a level at which there is any real hope of semi-permanent stabilization. The new French cabinet appears to be struggling unsuccessfully with the problem of internal finances. Public financing is impossible at this time, and the cabinet has been defeated on its proposals for emergency financing through increasing the treasury's borrowing power at the Bank of France.

Power Production Lowest Since 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended March 26 slid below the 2,000,000,000 mark to the lowest point since April, 1936, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output in the latest period amounted to 1,975,239,000 kilowatt-hours, a drop of 2.1 per cent from 2,017,653,000 in the preceding week and 10.2 per cent under production a year ago of 2,200,143,000 kilowatt-hours.

The institute reported the following percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographical areas: New England 13.4, middle Atlantic 5.8, central industrial 17.3, west central, 5.3, southern states 5.4, Rocky Mountain 19.0, Pacific coast 4.9.

Court Bars Guaranty Trust From Voting Chesapeake Stock

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP) — Guaranty Trust Company, third largest bank in the United States, today was restrained by federal court injunction from exercising stock voting rights which would give it virtual control of the vast Van Sweringen rail empire.

The temporary injunction, returnable Friday, was issued by Federal District Judge Albert Coxe on allegation of Robert R. Young, 41-year-old Texas and Cleveland financier, that his control of the Van Sweringen roads was menaced by a combination of Morgan banking interests and prominent General Motors officials.

Young Names Opponents

Mr. Young, who last year with a comparatively small cash outlay got control of rail properties once rated at $2,000,000,000, filed an equity petition in which he charged that Guaranty Trust Company, improperly and for reasons connected with its financial relationship to General Motors, J. P. Morgan & Co., and others, was planning to get control of the management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Guaranty Trust Co., as trustee, holds 1,278,000 shares (about 71 per cent) of Chesapeake Corp., middle Van Sweringen Holding Company. Young asked the Federal Court in effect to enjoin guaranty from voting that stock contrary to Young's wishes at a special meeting April 4, and to issue an order directing guaranty to give Young proxies for that stock.

Young in his petition named for the first time those he considered his opponents in a desperate struggle, which first came to light a fortnight ago, to control the Van Sweringen Roads, and especially the 9,287-mile Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, only line in the country that increased its dividends during the depression.

Mr. Young in the petition identified his opponents as:

Donaldson Brown, financial vice-president of General Motors Corporation.

John Thomas Smith, general counsel and vice-president of General Motors.

Frank F. Kolbe, New York financier, until recently an associate of Mr. Young.

Charles L. Bradley, president and director of Chesapeake Corporation.

John P. Murphy, secretary and director of Chesapeake.

Plan Management Change

The petition alleges in substance that Mr. Young was informed that Guaranty intends to exercise its Chesapeake Corp. voting power to change the management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. It recites that Guaranty's "failure to follow the wishes of Brown and Smith may prompt said Brown and Smith to cause to be lessened the preferential treatment of long standing given to the defendant (Guaranty Trust) and to J. P. Morgan & Co., by the General Motors Corp., with respect to the distribution of its huge deposit of cash balances."

The petition continues:

"Defendant's (Guaranty's) course of action threatened as aforesaid is also motivated by its improper desire and intent to bring about such changes in the present directorate and management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway as will assure to Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., an investment banking corporation, the benefit of underwriting such securities as the Chesapeake & Ohio . . . may have occasion to issue . . . and to assure . . . the continuance of emoluments which said J. P. Morgan & Co., has enjoyed. . . ."

(Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., was formed in 1935 to take over the investment banking business of J. P. Morgan & Co. Some of its officials were previously identified with Guaranty.)

Mr. Young, defending the present president of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, George D. Brooke, other officers, and their record for earnings and management, added, in the petition:

"Chesapeake & Ohio is and has been one of the few railroads in the country which have enjoyed a direct and strong ownership-controlled management as distinguished from Eastern banker dominated management."

Alleges Use of Threats

Mr. Young alleged that Guaranty "has made numerous efforts during the past few months to persuade, and by threats, to compel Young to agree . . . to bring about substantial changes in the C. & O. management.

"On March 14, and within an hour after Young has rejected defendant's (Guaranty's) last proposal . . . Murphy, as secretary of Chesapeake Corp., advised the New York Stock Exchange of President Charles L. Bradley's call for a special meeting on April 4 to consider changes in the Chesapeake Corp., board."

It was this act which brought the struggle into the open.

Mr. Young vigorously opposed the meeting, then asked for proxies. Messrs. Murphy and Bradley first indicated to the Stock Exchange they, too, would ask for proxies, but did not do so.

Guaranty has declined publicly to indicate whether it would vote the stock it holds as trustee, and if so, whether it would be cast for or against the Young group.

The bill of complaint supporting the action which Mr. Young brought today, in behalf of Alleghany Corp., top holding company in the Van Sweringen structure, appeared to indicate Guaranty did not leave Mr. Young himself in doubt.

Guaranty holds the Chesapeake stock, which is owned by Alleghany Corp., as collateral for three issues of Alleghany bonds.

A block of 780,100 shares of the Chesapeake stock held by Guaranty is mentioned in the action as being in a separate category by reason of an indenture default.

This indenture provision has been recently met, the petition recites, however, and proxies for this bloc of stock are asked for specifically and separately by Alleghany Corp., through Mr. Young.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, the rich prize whose control is involved, increased its net income from $6,500,000 in 1923 to a high of more than $43,000,000 in 1936.

Total net income in the period 1923-1937 was $410,416,527, of which $239,051,785 was distributed in dividends.

Steel Output Rises For the Third Week To 35½ % Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production, under the stimulus of a mild seasonal improvement, has increased for the third consecutive week, now estimated at 35½ per cent of mill capacity, or five and a half points above the level at the beginning of the month, according to Iron Age.

As in previous weeks, the better volume of buying has come from miscellaneous sources, with the automobile industry, the railroads and building construction playing an exceedingly minor role. Light products, especially wire fencing, barbed wire, nails, galvanized sheets and strip, have gained more than the heavy products such as rails, plates, shapes and pipe.

Geographically, the rise in production extends to almost all districts, Detroit being a notable exception, the Ford Motor Co., which has ample supplies of steel for some time, having shut down its open-hearth plant for at least 30 days; reducing the steel-making rate in that district to less than 20 per cent of its capacity.

The scrap market does not yet reflect confidence in a major upswing in steel production. On the contrary, scrap prices are declining coincidentally with the rise in ingot output, reflecting the almost complete lack of buying by the mills and a sharp reduction in export demand. No. 1 heavy melting steel has declined 50c a ton at Chicago and Philadelphia and 12½ cents at Pittsburgh, bringing the Iron Age composite price down to $13.17, only 25c above the 1937 low point of $12.92 in November.

Associated G. & E. Co. Registers With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Associated Gas & Electric Company, a $1,000,000,000 utility system, bowed to the Supreme Court decision upholding the 1935 utility holding company law by registering with the Securities Commission

Associated was the largest holdout from registration prior to the court decision upholding the right of Congress to force utility holding companies to register and filed detailed information with the commission. During the bitter controversy over the 1935 Act, administration lawmakers charged Associated spent millions of dollars in fighting the bill.

United Gas Improvement Company, an $817,000,000 system, also registered.

United Carbon Net Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Principally in reflection of lower prices for carbon black, it is likely that net profits of United Carbon Co. for the current quarter will show a sizable reduction from a year ago. Prices on domestic carbon black are the lowest in years. From early indications, it is probable that the company will come through with net income equaling $1.25 to $1.40 a share of capital stock. This would compare with actually reported net of $722,368, after all charges, equal to $1.81 a share, in the first period of 1937.

RFC Loan Plan Is Approved By Senate Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration's bill to make $1,500,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds available for business and public works received the approval of the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee acted after a brief hearing at which Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC said the legislation would invite any business with a legitimate need for credit to "come and get" long-term government loans.

Besides permitting the corporation to make business loans, the measure would revive the agency's former powers to finance projects for states and municipalities which demonstrate ability to repay.

The committee disregarded a suggestion by Secretary Ickes that the Public Works Administration, which he heads, pass on the loans to public agencies. He said he thought a saving could be effected if PWA were given this duty.

Mr. Jones told the committee there was an "impression" that commercial banks could not meet the demand for business loans.

"What we want to do is to tell anybody, anywhere, 'If you've got a legitimate right to borrow money for 5, 10 or 15 years, come and get it.'"

Mr. Jones agreed with Senator Townsend (R-Del) that commerical banks are "full of money they want to loan but can't." He said, however, that the Government could afford to make loans that banks could not underwrite.

The RFC chairman also was a witness before the House Banking Committee, which is considering a companion bill, and encountered some criticism of RFC lending policies.

Several members asserted the agency had delayed action on loans in many cases so long the applicants were forced into bankruptcy.

Representative Kopplemann (D-Conn) declared "this bill is unnecessary if they (the RFC) want to function. They don't want to function."

Representative Mead (D-NY) said the bill was 'a splendid approach to the subject," but he found fault because "it makes no specific provision for the benefit of small business."

" I predict the passage of a bill this session which will expedite the granting of loans to small business," he said.

Exchange Seat Price Lowest in 20 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

New York Stock Exchange memberships took a further downward skid in value when arrangements were made Tuesday for the transfer of one at $55,000, the lowest since 1918.

The $55,000 sale represented a dip of $1,000 under a sale at $56,000 last Thursday, a price which was also the lowest since 1918, when memberships changed hands for as little as $45,000.

The highest an exchange membership has sold this year was $75,000 on January 12.

Slump in Rubber Prices Follows Expanded Quotas

LONDON (AP)—Basic rubber export quotas in a proposed five-year continuation of a control program were revised upward in final recommendations made Tuesday by the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

The committee suggested yearly quotas rising from 1,519,000 tons in 1939 to 1,569,000 in 1943. The preliminary figures had called for annual amounts ranging from 1,335,250 tons in 1938 to 1,494,250 in 1943.

The governments of France, the United Kingdom, India, The Netherlands and Siam must decide before June 30 whether they will accept the recommendations to extend the control upon expiration of the present agreement in December.

Other provisions in the modified plan call for:

New planting allowed up to 5 per cent, equivalent to about 400,000 acres.

Committee empowered to decide on amount of new planting, if any, to be allowed in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

Deficit on permissible exports to be carried over, cut from 12 to 10 per cent.

United States manufacturers' representatives on the advisory panel increased from one to two.

Crude rubber futures on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., yesterday, reached the lowest levels in over three years, with transactions amounting 8,220 tons, the heaviest volume in 11 months.

Since the restriction policy was inaugurated June 1, 1934, crude rubber prices on the Commodity Exchange have fluctuated between a low of 10.38 cents a pound on March 25, 1935, and a high of 27.50 cents on April 1, 1937. The record low price was 2.53 cents, on June 28, 1932. May futures were 11.45 cents a pound at yesterday's close, a drop of 145 points.

The London committee's recommendations provide for an increase of 12.2 per cent in basic quotas for successive increases each year to 1943, when the quota will be 15.6 per cent above 1938.

Basic quotas for Malaya, Netherlands India and Siam remain unchanged, but Ceylon's proposed quotas for each year are 8,000 tons higher. Burma has been offered an additional 1,500 tons each year. North Borneo an additional 2,000 tons in 1939; 1,750 tons in 1940, 1941 and 1942, and 1,250 tons in 1943. Sarawak has been offered an additional 4,000 tons each year except in 1940, when it has been offered an extra 4,250 tons.

Totals for each year, as recommended, will be 1,295,250 tons basic quota for 1938, 1,464,750 tons for 1939, 1,488,260 tons for 1940, 1,499,000 tons for 1941, 1,507,000 tons for 1942, and 1,509,000 tons for 1943, exclusive of Siam, which for the corresponding years has been offered basic quotas of 40,000, 54,500, 55,300, 55,700, 56,000 and 60,000 tons respectively.

Siam has been guaranteed a minimum annual export of 41,000 tons for the five years 1939 to 1943, although it will now be subject to the same percentages of basic quotas as the other producing territories.

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular, and such offer will be made by the undersigned in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

$30,000,000
(of which $28,000,000 are publicly offered)

Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway Company

First Mortgage 3½% Bonds

Dated October 1, 1937 *Due October 1, 1962*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and any multiple of $10,000. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable.

Sinking Fund, commencing April 1, 1938, designed to retire approximately $600,000 principal amount of Bonds each six months, calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity.

Redeemable at Railway Company's option in whole or in part at any time upon at least 60 days' notice, or by Sinking Fund on any interest payment date upon at least 30 days' notice, at the following redemption prices: to and including October 1, 1947, 105%; thereafter, to and including October 1, 1952, 103½%; thereafter, to and including October 1, 1957, 102%; thereafter, to and including October 1, 1959, 101%; and thereafter 100%; in each case together with accrued interest.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds are legal investments for Savings Banks in the States of New York, California, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

United States Steel Corporation states that it owns all of the capital stock and $28,000,000 principal amount of the total issue of $30,000,000 First Mortgage 3½% Bonds, due October 1, 1962, of Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway Company. Subject to certain terms and conditions, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated has agreed to purchase said $28,000,000 principal amount of the Bonds from United States Steel Corporation at 96% and accrued interest.

Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway Company has summarized as follows certain parts of its letter to United States Steel Corporation dated March 28, 1938, describing the issue. The entire letter and Exhibits thereto contained in the Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE RAILWAY COMPANY *Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway Company was formed July 1, 1937, under the laws of Minnesota, by consolidation of Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company and Spirit Lake Transfer Railway Company. In March, 1938, the Railway Company acquired substantially all the properties of The Duluth and Iron Range Rail Road Company and Interstate Transfer Railway Company. The Railway Company, which is the largest carrier of iron ore in the United States, operates about 527 miles of road situated in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, connecting the Mesabi and Vermilion iron ore ranges in northern Minnesota with ore docks owned by the Railway Company at Duluth and Two Harbors, Minnesota. During the past 10 years iron ore traffic constituted about 94% of total freight tonnage of the Railway Company and about 88% of its iron ore tonnage was shipped from mines owned or leased by subsidiaries of United States Steel Corporation.*

THE ISSUE *The entire $30,000,000 principal amount of Bonds were issued: $19,500,000 to acquire, through exchange, the entire capital stock of The Duluth and Iron Range Rail Road Company, $500,000 to acquire, through exchange, the entire capital stock of Interstate Transfer Railway Company, and $10,000,000 (which were sold at 100% and interest to United States Steel Corporation) to provide a portion of funds for (a) repayment of an advance used to pay at maturity, October 1, 1937, $8,151,000 of First Mortgage 5% Bonds of The Duluth and Iron Range Rail Road Company, (b) retirement prior to maturity of $1,000,000 First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Spirit Lake Transfer Railway Company, and (c) retirement prior to maturity of $1,000,000 First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Interstate Transfer Railway Company.*

EARNINGS *The following summary has been prepared by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. from the Consolidated Statement of Income of the Railway Company and its predecessors for the years 1928 to 1937, Exhibit C to the Railway Company's letter, and is subject to the notes forming an integral part thereof.*

Calendar Year	Total Operating Revenues	Net Railway Operating Revenues†	Non-Operating Income	Miscellaneous Deductions from Income	Income Available for Fixed Charges	Fixed Charges*	Net Income
1928	$24,183,681	$10,092,264	$1,438,274	$494,675	$11,035,863	$8[illegible]	$10[illegible]
1929	28,082,528	13,024,098	1,634,570	281,452	14,377,216	786,080	13,591,136
1930	21,224,315	7,534,020	1,768,812	322,900	8,979,932	757,897	8,222,035
1931	11,275,168	1,936,674	1,811,036	241,354	3,506,356	722,236	2,784,120
1932	2,590,154	2,405,921 Loss	1,761,008	171,149	816,062 Loss	684,528	1,500,590 Loss
1933	9,913,749	3,690,688	1,752,414	338,956	5,104,146	642,365	4,461,781
1934	9,486,186	1,957,643	1,588,308	467,254	3,078,697	606,610	2,472,087
1935	11,523,689	3,665,347	1,104,468	233,208	4,536,607	564,652	3,971,955
1936	19,141,941	8,367,579	405,041	842,370	7,930,250	525,356	7,404,894
1937	26,701,066	12,482,406	469,122	734,847	12,216,681	529,708	11,686,973

† After taxes, hire of equipment and joint facility rents, but before loss on retirements or sale of road and equipment.

** Annual interest charges on the entire funded debt now outstanding, consisting of $30,000,000 of these Bonds and $3,528,000 of equipment trust certificates, are $1,138,200, which figure represents substantially all of the present "fixed charges".*

The volume of traffic of the Railway Company is largely dependent upon the activity of the steel industry which is subject to wide fluctuations. Steel production has declined drastically since the summer of 1937 and is now at a low level while stocks of iron ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks are high.

THE BONDS *The Bonds, in the opinion of the Railway Company's Counsel, are secured (subject to taxes and assessments not yet due or being contested in good faith) by a first lien on all the physical property of the Railway Company except land grant land not used for railroad purposes, and on the Railway Company's equity in certain equipment leased under an equipment trust. Of the 527 miles of road operated, about 501 miles are owned, of which about 97 miles are held under deeds reserving certain rights. The First Mortgage, under which The First National Bank of the City of New York is Trustee, limits the principal amount of Bonds to $30,000,000. The mortgage lien as well as the provisions (with certain exceptions stated in the Offering Circular) of the First Mortgage may be modified by vote of holders of 66⅔% of outstanding Bonds.*

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated March 30, 1938, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular are obtainable only by registered dealers from the undersigned, who will offer these Bonds in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

Price 98% and Accrued Interest

The Bonds are offered subject to prior sale and when, as and if accepted by Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and subject to approval of its counsel, Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in definitive form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about April 1, 1938, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated is authorized in agreements with Sub-underwriters to purchase and sell Bonds, in the open market or otherwise, either for long or short account, for the respective accounts of itself and such Sub-underwriters, within the limits and during the period set forth in such agreements referred to in the Offering Circular.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

March 30, 1938.

A Trust in Massachusetts

"ALL that can be required of a trustee to invest is that he shall conduct himself faithfully, and exercise a sound discretion. He is to observe how men of prudence, discretion, and intelligence manage their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income, as well as the probable safety of the capital to be invested."

On this opinion of the Supreme Court, given in the case of Harvard College vs. Amory, in 1843, much of the present structure of Massachusetts Trust Law is based.

The years have proved that the Massachusetts type of trust developed under the comparative freedom allowed by this decision is sound and successful.

For over 60 years we have acted as Trustee for property of residents both of Massachusetts and other states. If you desire to bring to all or a part of your property the benefits of Massachusetts Trusteeship, we invite you to communicate with our officers, or write for our booklet, "Estates and Trusts."

The
New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH :: 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day 1,721,750
1938 volume to date 58,731,380
1937 volume to date 157,612,616

Upturn in Stock Market Checked By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Stocks generally got back on the rallying trail today but the going was made difficult by profit taking on a morning bulge running to a point or so for recently shaky leaders.

Demand was broadest in the first hour when, for a time, the ticker tape lagged 2 minutes behind floor transactions. Dumping of impaired margin accounts before noon occasioned a temporary dip in which a number of issues touched new bottoms since 1933 and 1932. Fresh support then appeared and the climb was resumed. Top marks were reduced substantially or cancelled here and there near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares.

Steels Advance

Favored on the upswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Westinghouse, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Loew's, Allis Chalmers, North American, Johns-Manville and American Telephone.

Both oil and mining issues seemed buoyed by Washington's protest to Mexico on the expropriation of foreign-owned petroleum properties. American operators of mines in the southern republic were said to believe their position has become more solid lately and were planning to reopen some closed plants.

Rails were bolstered by thoughts the President's forthcoming message to Congress on relief for transportation systems would propose a constructive federal program. At the same time it was learned class 1 roads in February suffered an operating deficit of more than $2,000,000, the first for this month since 1921. In Febraury last year net operating income aggregated nearly $39,000,000 and in 1930 it topped $58,000,000.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market continued to lose ground today with losses of 1 to more than 3 points scattered among the rail and industrial group. U. S. Governments were uniformly lower, Treasury loans of near-by maturity losing as much as 8-32ds of a point.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s last 13 points under light offerings and the 5½s were 4 lower. Other losers of 1 to 3 at the beginning of the final hour included Allied Stores 4½s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Northern Pacific 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Pere Marquette 5s of 1956.

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—General losses in the curb market today were relieved by a sprinkling of small gains among oils and utilities.

Aluminum Co. of America was down around 2 near the final hour followed closely by Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Sherwin Williams slipped about a point and fractional declines were turned in by St. Regis Paper, Lake Shore and International Petroleum.

Wide losses were noted in a few generally inactive issues. American Capital pfd. slumped more than 7 points and Eureka Pipe was off nearly 4.

Whitney's Taking Of Gratuity Fund Known by Brother

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Richard Whitney, bankrupt Wall Street broker, testified today that his brother, George Whitney, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., knew he had been using securities of the New York Stock Exchange gratuity fund improperly and that the latter was "terribly disturbed" by that knowledge.

"Did your brother know what securities had been used improperly?" he was asked.

"He knew only about the stock exchange gratuity fund," Mr. Whitney replied. "So far as I know, he knew nothing about the rest until it all became public."

Under questioning by Bertram F. Shipman, attorney for the receiver of Richard Whitney & Co., the broker related the conversation he said he had with his brother concerning a loan of $1,082,000 to repossess the gratuity fund securities.

"I told him I had been using customers' securities improperly," Mr. Whitney said. "He was aghast at that fact, terribly disturbed. He said he would see if he could arrange to lend me the money and told me to find out what was necessary to clear up the situation.

"I did so and the next day the money was loaned. That, in brief, was the story of the conversation."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market rallied in late dealings as liquidation dried up and Paris traders turned to the buying side. All sections of the list sold considerably lower at the opening influenced by Amsterdam selling and the sharp break in Wall Street Tuesday. Rubber shares sold off, due to the weakness in that commodity and domestic rails and industrials regained some of their early losses. Brazilian bonds closed about three points down, and the oil group was mixed.

Paris: Leading issues in the Bourse rallied from the low levels of the day and the market closed firm with government bonds strong. Rentes advanced 15 to 125 centimes and Suez Canal 200 francs net higher. Bank of France and Royal Dutch finished more than 100 francs down, while industrials moved irregularly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures were adversely affected by the lower overseas markets, Tuesday's slump in Wall Street and weakness in the silver prices. Final quotations were off 5 to 7 points.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	37½	36½	36½	—9
52	34½	Acme Steel (2)	3	34½	33½	33½	—1½
10¾	6½	Adams Exp	29	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
20¾	12	Adams-Millis (3)	3	18	18	18	Mar29
23	19	Addressog (1.60)	1	18	18	18	—1
2	1¾	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar29
58½	43	Air Reduction (1a)	*20	45	45	45	— ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	8	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
13¾	9	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	20	9½	9	9	
1¾	1	Alleghany Corp	60	1½	1	1⅛	
17¾	8¾	Alleghany pf ex w	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar23
17⅞	8¾	Alleghany pf 650 ww	13	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
17¼	10	Alleghany pf 940 ww	3	8	8	8	—8
17⅛	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar28
21¾	13¾	Allegheny Steel	19	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Allen Industries	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
176½	126	Al Chem & Dye (6)	32	130	127	128¼	+ ¼
9⅝	7¾	Allied Kid (1)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar30
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills	14	9½	9	9	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	48	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
53½	40	Allied St pf (5)	1	39	39	39	—1
51¾	36	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	67	37½	35½	35½	— ½
15¾	11½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	6	1½	1⅝	1½	— ¼
24	10½	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	— ½
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	58¾	58½	58¾	— ⅛
86	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	3	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	Am Bank Note (⅝e)	12	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
42½	24½	Am Brake Shoe(⅝e)	12	25¼	23½	25	+ ⅝
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	21	78	76	78	+2
167	161¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	160¼	160¼	160¼	—1
27½	13¼	Am Car & Fdy	27	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
50	29¼	Am Car & F pf	3	28¾	28	28	—2
17¾	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	27	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (8)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105⅛	95	Am Chicle (4a)	3	96	93½	93⅝	—2
8⅞	4½	Am Colortype	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	10	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
16¾	9	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	12	9	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2½	Am & For Pow	38	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
26¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
11½	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	12	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
26	12½	Am Hide & L pf	3	12¾	12	12¼	— ¼
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	32	31½	32	
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	14	14	14	
7⅞	4½	Am International	16	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	12	13½	12½	13	+ ⅝
74½	49	Am Locomot pf	4	50	48	50	+1
14¼	10½	Am M & Fdy (.30e)	15	10⅝	10½	10¾	+ ¼
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
38¾	24	Am Metal (3g)	20	24½	23	24½	+ ½
105½	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	—3½
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	43	3⅝	3½	3½	
40½	30½	Am P & L $6pf(1⅝k)	11	30½	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
33	16¼	Am P&L$6pf(.83¾k)	1	17	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.80)	111	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	56	14⅜	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	59	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	16¼	Am Safety Razor (2)	8	17⅜	16¼	17	Mar28
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	91	31½	28¾	29⅝	+1⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	4	103¼	103	103¼	+ ¼
82	48	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47	47	47	—1
34¾	16¾	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	50	17¼	16	16½	— ⅜
11¾	7	Am Stores	3	7	7	7	
31	22⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	22¾	21½	22⅞	+ ⅜
117⅜	105	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	104⅞	103⅜	104⅞	— ⅛
18½	13	Am Sumat Tob (1)	5	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
149¾	112	Am Tel & Tel (9)	92	113¾	111	111½	—1
71	58½	Am Tobacco (5)	6	59	58	58	—1
72¾	50¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	61	60	60	—1
139⅝	135	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135¼	134½	134½	— ½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Am Wat Wks	43	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	3½	Am Woolen	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
35¾	26¼	Am Wool pf	17	26½	25	25	—1¼
8½	4½	Am Zinc L & S	49	4¾	4¾	4½	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	25	25	25	
36¾	22¼	Anaconda (¼e)	246	23½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	29	29	29	—1
18	11⅝	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	7	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
19	11	Andes Copper	1	11	11	11	Mar29
3¼	2¼	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30¼	21½	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	21	21	21	— ½
100½	85	Armour Del pf (7)	1	82	82	82	—3
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	39	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	5	31	28	31	+2⅝
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	7	26½	25	26	+ ¾
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	7	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Artloom Corp	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	18	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	69¼	69¼	Mar 5
33	28	Associates Inv (2)	2	27	27	27	—1
42	23½	Atch T & S F (2g)	32	24	22⅝	23⅜	
72	44	Atch T & S F pf (6)	1	44	44	44	
27⅝	15	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	7	15½	14½	14½	— ¾
7¾	4⅛	Atl G & W Indies	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
24	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	18	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
107	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Mar26
9⅞	5⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	22	6	6¾	6	+ ⅛
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40	39	40	+1
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	2	36	36	36	Mar29
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack	13	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
6½	3	Auburn Auto	9	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
3½	2	Aust Nichols	2	2	2	2	
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	32	2⅜	2½	2½	

B

10¾	5½	Bald Loco ct	94	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
10⅞	4½	Balt & Ohio	82	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
34	29¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	7	30½	29¾	29¾	—1
19	13¼	Barber Co	48	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
10½	5	Barker Bros	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	93	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
12¾	9⅜	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	7	9½	9	9	— ⅜
17¾	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
96½	93½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	96¾	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	97	96¾	96¾	Mar29
8⅜	6	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	10	6	6	6	
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.37½)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅝	9	Bendix Aviat	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
40½	27½	Best & Co (2½a)	10	28	27	27	— ½
48	46	Beth Steel	122	44⅝	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅝
16⅛	13⅝	Beth Steel 6% pf (1)	7	13	13	13	— ⅜
98¼	84	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	81	81	81	—3
38	19⅝	Bigelow-Sanf	4	19⅝	18	18	—1⅝
17⅜	9⅞	Black & Decker	16	10½	9⅝	9⅞	
15½	10¾	Blaw-Knox	18	11	10½	11	— ½
35½	21½	Boeing Airplane	81	22⅞	21½	21½	— ½
30	17	Bohn Al & Brass	10	16½	16	16	—1
13⅞	9¾	Bond Strs (.20e)	3	10	9⅝	10	
19⅝	16	Borden Co (1.60)	34	16⅝	16	16	
28½	17⅞	Borg-Warner	31	18⅜	17½	17½	— ⅝
8	3	Boston & Maine	5	2	2	2	
22¼	14	Bower Roi Bear(⅝e)	1	14	14	14	Mar29
10⅞	5½	Bridgeport Brass	25	6	5½	5⅝	
26¼	14¼	Briggs Mfg	46	14¾	13¾	14⅛	— ⅛
30½	21	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	20	20	20	—1
34	23	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	4	29	29	29	+ ½
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1¾	1½	1½	
9¾	3½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
37	18½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	9	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
21¼	14½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar31
10	6½	Brunswick-Balke	2	6	6½	6½	
9¾	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	21	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Budd Mfg	61	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	25	3⅜	3	3	
20	14¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	6	14½	13⅝	14¼	— ¼
23½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	6	17⅜	17	17½	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
20¾	15	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	30	15	14⅝	15	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar29
9¾	8¾	Butler Bros (.60)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
29	16½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop & Z	25	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	6¼	Byers (A M) Co	7	6½	6½	6¼	
19¾	13½	Byron Jackson (½e)	5	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛

C

24½	16	Calif Packing (1½a)	8	16¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
49¼	47½	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Mar30
2¾	1⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	64	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¾	Calumet & Hecla	78	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	11	10½	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13¼	Can Dry G Ale	100	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Canad Pacific	36	5⅝	5	5½	
36	29	Cannon Mills (⅝e)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
18	13	CarriersGen (.25e)	1	13	13	13	
4½	2½	Carrier&Glen (.25e)	4	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
97½	63¼	Case (J I) Co	10	68	64	64½	+1⅛
35½	21	Caterpil Tract(½e)	33	21	20½	20	—1
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	2	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
18⅝	10⅝	Celanese Corp	74	10⅝	9	9	—1
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13
23½	13½	Celotex Corp	8	15	14	14⅝	+ ½
28	21	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	21	20½	20½	— ½
4½	2	Cent Foundry	10	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	5	4½	4	4	Mar29
8½	3½	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Mar29
46½	26½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	28	27⅝	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4¾	Certain-teed Prod	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
23½	13⅞	Champ Pap & P(1¼e)	3	19	18½	19	— ⅛
7	7	Checker Cab	1	7	7	7	
28⅝	22½	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	83	24½	23½	23⅝	— ½
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	80	80	80	Mar23
48½	32	Chic Corp (3)	3	38¼	37½	37½	—1½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	6	½	½	½	Mar29
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	7	⅞	¾	¾	
4⅜	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar29
1¼	½	Chi Great West	9	⅝	½	½	
3¾	2	Chi Great W pf	3	2½	2½	2½	
14	9½	Chi Mail Ord (⅛e)	6	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7	Chi Pneu Tool	14	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23½	23½	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	5	23½	23	23½	+ ½
1¼	¾	Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	¾	¾	¾	
2¼	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1½	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅛e)	1	8	8	8	Mar29
16⅜	12	Chicks Cot O (⅛e)	8	13½	13	13	Mar30
8½	3½	Childs Co	2	3½	3½	3½	
28½	27½	Chrysler Corp	318	29½	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	4	10¾	10	10½	— ⅜
3¾	3	City Stores	11	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34	19⅝	Clark Equip	6	13½	11⅝	12	— ⅛
26½	15⅞	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	3	18	18⅜	18	+ ⅛
41	33⅜	Climax Molyb(.30e)	31	23¾	23½	23	
15½	11⅛	Clues Peabody (.40e)	1	11½	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
135	108	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	11	108	106½	108	+2
89	88	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88	88	88	Mar28
11⅞	7⅜	Colgate-Palm-P	41	7¾	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
86½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (8)	2	92	92	92	Mar16
27⅞	16⅝	Collins & Alk (½e)	10	18⅞	14¾	15	
20	10½	Col Fuel & Iron	15	10½	9⅞	9½	—1⅜
22½	13	ColumBr'eastA(.60e)	2	13½	13½	13½	
21¾	13	ColumBr'eastB(.60e)	1	13	13	13	Mar28
9¾	5¾	Colum G & E (.48g)	100	6¼	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	33	Col Oil & E pf A (6)	2	66	66	66	Mar29
18½	9¾	Colum Pict vte (1)	6	9¾	9	9	— ¼
34	28⅝	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
78	57½	Colum Carbon (4)	5	58	55	55½	—2
38¾	34	Comi Credit (4)	23	34½	33	33½	— ½
85	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	33½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅜
99	93	Com In T cv pf (4½)	1	95½	95½	95½	Mar29
10	6	Comi Solvents (.60)	46	6¾	6⅝	6	
3	1	Comyith & South	201	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
43½	20½	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	29	37½	36	36	— ½
27⅝	22½	Comwith Edis (1¼)	18	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Conde Nast	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
24½	18	Congoleum-N'n(⅛e)	18	18½	15	15	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	35	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	10	4½	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
28½	17¾	Cons Edison (½e)	109	18⅝	17½	17¾	— ⅛
98½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1	1⅛	Mar29
6⅛	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
5¾	3	Cons Laundries	19	3	2⅞	3	
10½	7¼	Consol Oil (.80)	136	7¾	7	7½	— ⅛
101⅜	98¾	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	
7½	3½	Consol R R Cuba pf	10	3½	3	3½	
1½	1¼	Consol Textile	4	⅝	½	⅝	
5⅝	3¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
23	13	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	Mar23
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
18⅜	10⅝	ContainerCorp(1.20)	29	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
18½	8½	Cont Bak A	19	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	31	1½	1¼	1¼	
85	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	66¼	66¼	66¼	—3¾
45⅜	36⅝	Cont Can (½e)	30	38½	36½	37	+ ⅜
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	108¼	107½	107¼	Mar29
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	8	7	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
32	22¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	22½	21½	21¾	—2⅜
1¾	1	Cont Motors	41	1	1	1	
34⅜	21½	Contl Oil Del (¼e)	42	23½	21¼	22	+ ⅛
75	60	Contl Steel	1	10	10	10	Mar28
65½	54	Corn Products (3)	9	54¾	53½	53¾	— ⅛
166¼	163¾	Corn Products pf(7)	2	163½	163	163	— ¾
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc	14	3½	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
29½	10	Crane Co	18	24¾	23½	24	+ ⅛
88	87	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	88	86	86	—1
25	21½	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
10½	5½	Crosley Radio	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	23¼	Crown Crk & S(½e)	22	23⅝	23¼	23½	—1
37	33	Cro Crk pf ww(3¼)	8	33	33	33	Mar23
33⅜	29½	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	4	30	27	27	—3¼
13¼	7½	Cro Zellerbach(½e)	28	8	7⅝	7⅝	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Anaconda Copper Doubles Earnings During Year 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Anaconda Copper Mining Company reports for the year 1937 a consolidated net income of $31,387,982 after all charges, taxes and reserves, except deductions for mine depletion, equal to $3.62 each on the 8,674,236 shares of capital stock outstanding. For 1936, the company reported a net income of $15,861,829, or $1.83 a share. Gross revenues last year were $233,916,532, compared with $160,862 the year before.

Current assets as of December 31, last were $99,869,662 and current liabilities $20,074,990, compared with $82,268,560 and $15,442,067, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1936. Cash was $12,691,875, against $16,282,191. Metals and finished manufactured products on hand increased to $51,364,458 from $33,775,539. The funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries was reduced by $9,780,000 during 1937. Capital expenditures during the year amounted to $8,622,564.

"Under the terms of the indenture covering the 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures of the company," Cornelius F. Kelley, president, said, "there will be paid into the sinking fund on Aug. 15, 1938, an amount equivalent to the sum of $1,000,000, plus 20 per cent of the consolidated net income of the company for 1937, or approximately $7,277,000, or in lieu thereof, in whole or in part, debentures at cost. Debentures held in the treasury at the close of the year to apply against this sum amounted to $320,000 par value.

"During 1937, the company increased its ownership in the stock of Anaconda Wire and Cable Company from 279,222 shares to 281,622 shares, or 68.78 per cent of total issue of 421,981 shares outstanding; and of Mountain City Copper Company from 1,457,134 shares to 1,462,234 shares, or 61.86 per cent of total issue of 2,371,427 shares.

"To meet the increased demand, production of copper by the company and its consolidated subsidiaries was increased progressively until in May an output of approximately 85,000,000 pounds, an increase of more than 100 per cent above the production of the same month in the previous year, was reached. The general recession of business thereafter in the United States forced a curtailment in the production of its domestic mines."

The total output of copper by the plants of the company amounted to 1,211,791,560 pounds, while deliveries in both the domestic and foreign markets were 1,072,289,858 pounds.

Zinc production was 209,335,808 pounds, lead 107,908,357, silver 17,-825,832 ounces and gold 197,844 ounces. Shipments of manufactured products from the plants of the American Brass Company and the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company amounted to 744,661,851 pounds, an increase of 9 per cent over 1936.

Business Personals

Edmund F. McAuliffe, formerly manager of the Boston office of Ell .T. Watson & Co., is now associated with Arnott, Baker & Co. in Boston.

C. M. Osborne & Co. has announced that Lawrence Lembe, formerly of Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, is now associated with them and that he will specialize in New York Port Authority and Triboro issues.

Reginald C. Foster, resident partner in Boston of Spencer Trask & Co., has been elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, the committee on public relations of the exchange announced. Spencer Trask & Co. also hold memberships on the New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb Exchange. Offices are located in New York, Boston, Worcester, Albany and Glens Falls, N. Y., and in London, England.

James D. Seaver has become associated with Bond, Judge & Co., Inc., Boston, as manager of their municipal bond department. Mr. Seaver was formerly with the Boston office of Burr & Co., Inc., in charge of their municipal bond department.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Pd. rlod.	Pay. able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Iowa Elec L & P				
7% pf	87½c	..	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
do 6½% pf B	81½c	..	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
do 6% pf C	75c	..	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
	Increased			
Capital St (Clevs)	30c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Ot Southern Life Ins Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
do	25c	..	July 11	July 1
do	25c	..	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
	Reduced			
Colum Mills, Inc.	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hook Drugs, Inc.	12½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
State St Inv Corp	40c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Waterbury Farrel Fdry & Mach	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Wilson & Co pf	75c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
	Regular			
Amer Asphalt 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Amer Can Co	81	Q	May 21	Mar. 21
Am Gen Insur Co	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 28
Auto Vehicle Parts Co 8½% pf	$1.21⅞	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Calumbe Sugar Refining	50c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 7% pf	35c	Q	July 1	June 15
Cities Postal Trr & Realty 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Consol Chem Ind.	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do B	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Cunco Press, Inc	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	June 15	June 1
Danahy Paxon Stores, Inc	50c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 20
Foreign Light & Power Co 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gardner - Denver Co	50c	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 8
Do pf	75c	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 8
Hale Bros Co pf	62½c	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Harder's Inc	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Horn & Hardart (NY)	$1	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
L'Aiglon Apparel, Inc	25c	Q	May 2	Apr. 15
Do 1st part A	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Merch-Mat-Mach Co	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Morris Plan (S. Prov.)	40c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Nat Bk Com & Tr (Prov, RI)	$1.50	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Newfield Gold Ltd	6c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Northern Assurance pf	1s	..	June 10	May 27
N River Insurance Co	25c	..	..	May 17
Spokane, Wash.)	15	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Ontario Oil Co	5c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Perry-Paul Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Phil Commercial Ltd	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Phil Commercial Int Inv. Tr. Ltd pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Reed-Prentice Corp	37½c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 8
Sou New Eng Tel Co	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Taylor Mfg, Inc.	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Washington Gas Lt Co 6.60 Jan cv pf	$1.65	Q	May 10	Apr. 30
Wayne Knitting Mills	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
W Penn Pr 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
31	3¼s '43-45 reg	106	106.31	106.31
1	3¼s '41	107.15	107.15	107.15
1	3¼s '47-43	108.12	108.12	108.12
36	3¼s '46-43	107.27	107.27	107.27
3	3¼s '46-44	107.30	107.30	107.30
10	4s '54-44	113.15	113.8	113.8
7	3¾s '47-45	104.6	104.7	104.7
22	3¼s '43	103.12	103.11	103.12
28	3s '46-44	108.17	108.17	108.17
3	3¼s '49-46	108.13	108.12	108.13
50	3¼s '51-49	103.8	103.8	103.8
50	3¼s '46	101.8	101.8	101.8
41	3¼s '43-40	106.1	106.1	106.1
50	3¼s '54-51	99.30	99.27	99.27
18	3s '55-51	101.11	101.7	101.8
14	3¼s '44-43	104.11	104.7	104.7
40	3¼s '60-58	102.9	102.4	102.6
40	3¼s '58-56	100.30	100.24	100.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

9	3s '47-42	104.2	104	104
10	3¼s '47-42	102.24	102.24	102.24
34	3¼s '44-44	104.14	104.12	104.14

Home Owners' Loan

30	2¾s '49-39	101.23	101.21	101.21
2	3s '52-44	103.24	103.24	103.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s '48 ctf	100½	100½	100½
10	Alleghany 5s '44	53	51	51
5	Alleghany 5s '49	44½	44	44½
19	Alleghany 5s '50 ctf	40¾	39	39¼
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	107	102	102
16	Allied Stores 4½s '51	83½	82	83
35	Allis Chalm 4s '52	100¾	99½	99½
14	Am & For P 5s 2030	40	39	39
13	Am ICOchem 5½s '49	99	98½	100
19	Am C Nitra deb '37	113¼	113	113½
12	Arm Del 4s '57	99	99½	99½
9	Arm Del 4s '55	99	99½	99½
22	AT&SF 4s '95	100¾	100¾	100¾
46	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	99½	99¼	99¼
14	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	93	92	92
6	AT&SFtrRyDiv 4s '95	96½	96	96½
1	Atl & Chas AL 5s '44	75	75	75
1	A C Line 4½s '64	82	82	82
9	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	52	52	52
12	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	14¾	14½	14½
9	B&O rfg 5s '95	83½	81½	81½
10	B&O 1st 4½s '48	18¼	17½	18¼
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	41	40¾	40¾
24	B & O 5s '96 P	17½	16	16
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	16½	15¾	16
113	B&O cv 4½s '60	16½	16¼	16¼
7	B&O 4s '48	12½	11¾	11¾
6	B&O 5s S W '89	40½	39½	40½
6	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	38	38	38½
2	Bang & Aroos 5s '43	100	99¾	99¾
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	108	108	108
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	116¾	116¾	116¾
11	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	Beth Stl 5½s '42	101½	101	101½
25	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	93¼	93	93
8	Bostonian 5s '37	83½	83	83
4	Boston&Me 5s '55	38½	38¼	38¼
1	Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	37½	37½	37½
3	Bkly Bat Tun 5s '50	104½	104	104¼
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	37½	36¾	37
4	Brown Shoe 3½s '50	64	64	64
1	Buf Gen El 3½s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
15	Buf Gen El 4½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	17½	16½	17
2	Cal Pack 5s '48	39	39	39
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103½	103½	103½
1	Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	117½	117½	117½
5	Can Nat Ry 4¼s '56	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
4	Can Pac 5s '54	111¾	111¾	111¾
14	Can Pac 4½s '46	92	91¾	91¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	91¾	91¾	91¾
15	Can Pac 4s cv '49	88½	88½	88½
4	Carc C & O 6s '52	74¾	73¾	73¾
1	Cen Ill G&E 3½s '66	98	98	98
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	108	108	108
1	Cen Ill Pow 3½s '63	103	103	103
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67½	66¾	67
11	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	31¾	31¾	31¾
7	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	31½	31½	31½
7	Cent Ohio Steel 5½s '48	20¼	20¼	20¼
71	Champion Paper 4½s '56	80¾	80	80
4	C & Ohio ref 3½s '96	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	C&O 4½s '92	113¾	113¾	113¾
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96 D	89	89	89
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	88	88	88
53	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97½	95½	95½
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	CB&Q 4s III '49	100½	100½	100½
20	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Chi & Erie 5s '51	70	70	70
14	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ctf	85½	85½	85½
14	Chic Gt West 4s '59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	CMSP & Pac 5s '78	15¾	15¾	15¾
121	CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	7¾	7¼	7¾
20	CM&StP 4½s '89 C	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Chi&NW rfg 5½s '37	24½	24	24
1	Chi&NW gns 5s 87	7¼	7¼	7¼
40	Chi &NW cv 4½s 49	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
40	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	7¾	7¾	7¾
12	Chi & NW 4s 87	14	14	14
3	Chi & NW 3½s 87	14½	14	14
12	Chi & P 4½s A	3	3	3
20	Chi & P 4½s B	3	3	3
1	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5¼	5¼	5¼
11	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5¼	5¼	5¼
11	CRI&P 4s 88	14½	14½	14½
1	CRI&P rfg 4s34	14	14	14
1	CRI&P rfg 4s34 ctf	14	14	14
1	Ch & W Ind 6s 33	78½	78	78
1	Childs Co 5s 43	70	70	70
2	Cinn Gas & El 3½s 67	107½	107½	107½
1	Cin Gas & Elec 3s 60	104½	104½	104½
1	CinUnTerm 4½s '77 C	107½	107½	107½
10	CCCaStL 4½s '77	45½	45½	45½
2	Cley UnTerm4½s77C	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Clev Ry & Lt 5s 33	67¾	66¾	67¾
2	Colombia G&E 5s 52 May	90½	90½	90½
17	Colombia G 5s 1961	90½	90½	90½
1	Col Ry Pw&Lt 6s 57	104½	104½	104½
17	Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104½	104½	104½
43	Com'l Cred 3½s 42	104½	104½	104½
1	Com'l Cred Tr 3½s 51	102	102	102
1	Comwith Ed 5s 51	111	111	111
1	Comwith Ed 4½s 57	111	111	111
1	Comwith Ed 4½s 81	107	107	107
1	Comwith Ed 3½s 70	107	107	107
1	Comwith Ed 3½s 66	105½	105½	105½
1	Con Edis 3½s 66	103½	103½	103½
12	Con Edis 3½s 58	103½	103½	103½
1	Con Gas 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5	Consol Coal 5s '60	45	45	45
6	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103½	103½	103½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '61	101	101	101
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	103½	103½	103½
7	Cuba RR 7½s '46	32	32	32
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	44	43	43
3	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107¾	107	107
39	DelaHud rfg 4s '43	107	107	107
7	Del P&L 4½s '69	35	34½	34½
1	D&RGWest 5s'39	103½	103½	103½
3	D&RGW 4s '36	11	11	11
1	D&RGWest 5s'78	5	5	5
2	Det Ed 3½s '66	106	106	106
8	Det Mack 4s '31	105½	105½	105½
1	Duquesne Light 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
17	Erie rfg 5s '67	19	19	19
15	Erie rfg 5s '75	19	19	19
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	30	30	30
1	Erie 1st 4s '96 A	30	30	30
1	Fed L&Str 5s '42 st	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	Fla E Cst 4s '74 ctf	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Francis Bug 6s '56	98	98	98
1	Gen Amer Inv 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½	100½
1	GenMotAccep3¾s'40	104½	104½	104½
2	Gen MotAccep3¾s'51	101½	101½	101½
1	Gen Steel 5½s '49	70	70	70
19	Goodrich 6½s '45	48	48	48
22	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105½	105½	105½
1	Gouge T & R 5s '57	103½	103½	103½
1	Gt Nor 6s '36 A	63	63	63
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 D	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Gt Nor 3s '61	77½	77½	77½
1	Gt Nor 3s '67 E	77½	77½	77½
1	Gulf St Util 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Hoe & Co 5½ '62	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Hous Oil Sec 6½s '54	97½	97½	97½
1	Hous Oil'tex 4½s '52	97	97	97
1	Hud & Manh 5s '57	41	40½	40½
11	Hud&Man 1st 5s '57	41	40½	40½
11	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106	106	106
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	77	77	77
1	Ill Cen 4s '55	77	77	77
1	Ill Cen 4s '66	77	77	77
1	Ill Cen 3½s '51	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent 3½s '52	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent 3½s '53	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent 3½s '66	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent 3½s '74	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent 3½s '79	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent 3½s '80	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent 3½s '96	77	77	77
1	Ill Cent

Street Sees Borrowers Scared Rather Than Any Credit Lack

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the stock market crashing to new lows daily and business getting no better fast, Street observers are again appraising with some emotion the meaning for business of various economic policies now in vogue in Washington.

The most fashionable program this month, that of providing added credit facilities for the little business man, as exemplified in the latest Glass-Steagall bill, is skeptically viewed here as a new version of the easy-money policy which has been Washington's chief rescue method for depressed business ever since the first Glass-Steagall Act increased the rediscounting powers of the Federal Reserve Banks and created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to tide debtors over. These and later policies, including devaluation, have resulted in an unprecedented volume of excess reserves, and with the excess reserves and the government spending more bank deposits than the country ever had before. But still, the bank deposits don't turn over. People who have them don't want to spend them. And the banks don't know what to do with their excess reserves. They don't seem to want to risk their money with the people who want to borrow, and those they want to lend to are afraid to borrow.

Begin at Wrong End

Now the little business men have made a point of their financial difficulties, and the RFC is to be allowed to lend, as the Federal Reserve banks have for three years been allowed to lend, to people who can't get credit from the banks. The rumor even circulates here that the RFC will be empowered to go into the market and buy securities. In Street opinion, this whole program simply tries to expand a policy which never was a success, and the government would do better, instead of trying to make money easier for apparently poor risks, to try to remove the fears that keep the good risks from borrowing.

One of these reasons, it is felt, is that the government is going into everybody's business. It competes with the utilities via the TVA, which bothers utility investors and managements more than the SEC. It is in competition with the savings banks via the postal savings system and the Treasury baby bonds. It is in the transportation industry via the barge business and the shipping business. It is in the real estate mortgage field via the FHA to the disgruntlement of the savings bankers and the building and loan people. The RFC has been in the investment banking business, having underwritten a B. &. O. loan at a loss and tried to chisel into New York Central's refinancing in 1935 and 1936. The government and the state take more out of the railroad business each year than the stockholders, and federal taxes are said to take more out of the electric holding company systems than the holding companies themselves. The FHA cut into the installment selling business, and the new RFC small-business plan looks like entry into the factoring business.

Federal Competition Factor

Of course in our system of free competition there is already plenty of competition from outside in every field. The banking picture, in particular, is reminiscent of the old ditty about "The cow is in the hammock, the cat is in the lake, etc." The commercial banks are in the savings bank business with their thrift accounts ,and in the Morris Plan business with their personal loans. The savings banks are in the commercial bank business by virtue of their abrogation of the 60-day limit on withdrawals, and the general fact that they allow themselves to be called "banks."

The installment people have been in the commercial loan business for some time, because of the slowness of bankers in seeing the possibilities in wholesale automobile financing. The Reserve banks are in commercial loan business, via their 13B loans, and the commercial banks are in the investment business because they can't find commercial loans enough to use up their excess reserves, so they have loaded up with bonds.

The principle trouble with our economic system now, in Street opinion, is not that credit is scarce but that borrowers are scared, and owners of money are afraid to risk it. The undivided profits tax penalized corporate outlay on additions and betterments. The discouraging effect of the capital gains tax on venture money is being heavily stressed.

The feeling here is that the anti-business or reform attitude at Washington will have to be liquidated before business will pick up, and all such political straws in the wind as the vote on the reorganization bill, not a type of legislation in which the Street is usually interested, have become definite market factors.

Credit Artificially Plentiful

To put it another way, credit is being made artificially plentiful for the little business man, and it already is artificially plentiful for the big business man; but the little business man, who is being politically encouraged and favored, does not prosper because his economic fortunes are tied up with those of the big business man, and the latter is being artificially discouraged, by political threats, graduated taxes, and red tape.

Another potential difficulty is being discussed here at increasing length—the capital and surplus position of the banks, in the light of recent declines in the bond market. A year ago the banks were being encouraged to put conservative appraisals on their bond portfolios, to take their bond profits and add them to surplus, and to avoid second-grade investments. That attitude on the part of banking authorities and examiners is now being reversed. Some banks are being asked to put up more capital in order to maintain a safe margin of capital and surplus over deposit liabilities, but the recent melting of portfolio values has led to a milder attitude and even some discussion of the use of convention values for investment holdings instead of market values. The problem of bank capital was temporarily solved in 1933 and 1934 by RFC investment in bank preferred stocks and debentures. A large proportion of these were paid off last year, and the problem of adequate bank capital became in the last year or two a rather academic one. With bonds now back to 1934 and in some cases to 1932 levels or worse, the question is again becoming a practical one.

U. S. Steel's Duluth $28,000,000 Issue Is Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Company is offering to the public $28,000,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds of Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Company, thus breaking the long dearth of corporate bond financing.

The bonds are regarded in investment circles more as an industrial issue than a railroad loan because the road is so directly connected with the United States Steel Corporation.

The bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1962, will be priced at 98 and accrued interest to yield about 3.62 per cent to maturity.

The issue has been subunderwritten by 33 investment firms, which constitute the primary selling group. Their names were not disclosed, but it is understood that the houses are those that usually appear on lists here and in other leading cities. The issue consists of $30,000,000 of first-mortgage 3½s, of which $2,000,000 will go directly into the United States Steel Corporation's pension fund.

The Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, which owns the road's entire capital stock. The $30,000,000 of bonds was issued by the company on Jan. 31 for the following purposes, according to the offering prospectus: $19,500,000 to acquire, through exchange, the entire outstanding capital stock of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company; $500,000 to acquire, through exchange, the entire outstanding capital stock of the Interstate Transfer Railway, and $10,000,000 to sell to the United States Steel Corporation at par for the purpose of providing a portion of the funds (a) to repay an advance that was used for paying at maturity $8,151,000 of first-mortgage 5s due on Oct. 1, 1937, of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company; (b) to retire prior to maturity, by purchase at 103, $1,000,000 of first-mortgage 5s of the Spirit Lake Transfer Railway Company due on July 1, 1946, and (c) to retire before maturity at 103, $1,000,000 of first-mortgage 5s due on July 1, 1945, of the Interstate Transfer Company.

The issuing company was formed on July 1, 1937, by a consolidation of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company and the Spirit Lake Transfer Railway Company.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

GLASGOW—Young man with knowledge of paper trade desires to get in touch with a mill with a view to represent them in Scotland. Box W-554, BCM/CSM, London.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. One year, $1.00 Subscribe

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

BRAND NEW
4 Units—Beverly Hills—4 Unit
All leased—unfurnished—fine location
TRADE FOR EASTERN
Vacant or improved. Write or call Mr. Cox.
O'CONNOR, RICE & BARNES
174 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
CR. 19138 WO. 62715

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR CALIFORNIA
SANTA ANA,
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd. Ph. 5800-W

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property with Bonded Agent
Well cared for homes, rent or sell.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Cal. YO. 5131

E. KING KAUFFMAN CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO
Real estate investments Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member, National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bk. Bldg. Main 1210

4400 ACRES
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Numerous living springs feed the streams that water this vast area. Also an old Spanish ranch house built in 1856. Oak trees, hundreds of years old, dot the surface of this great estate. Approximately one-fourth of the property now under cultivation, and at least one-half could be placed under cultivation. There are numerous barns, corrals, and stables. Adequate caretaker buildings. Less than four hours by automobile from Los Angeles. Most delightful and moderate summer and winter climate.
BEVERLY HILLS REALTY COMPANY
400 N. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to demonstrate Sandra Cosmetics (Monitor advertised) to friends and neighbors; commission basis. Write SANDRA INC., 2212 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, CA. 2020.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing the famous line of California sportswear; complete selling, fitting and delivery service; no sales experience nor necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; management will finance persons of unquestioned character who qualify. Well-rated company whose factories are already successful and valuable vacancies are limited. Write for complete information. CALIFICE SPORTSWEAR CO., 9139 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Ladies' Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in spare time. Experience unnecessary. Write quick. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. D-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Boone Monitor-advertised Lines. Liberal commissions and steady sales. Write A. A. A. MFG. CO., 1000 W. Adams St., Dept. 166, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN doing direct selling, to take orders for our dollar "Ready to Sew" dresses for little girls. Illinois woman writes, "Have sold over 100. As I have shown samples to 'Tell' the rest of your ability, Commission. WM. MOORE, Box 304, Davenport, Iowa.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS direct to friends, co-workers; good commission; permanent; substantial profits; new product; exclusive territory. Write
HERMAN CO., 144 Monroe St., N. Y. City

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, old guns. What have you? Prompt reply. Write Box 61, Somerville, Mass.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

A HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE of space and charm, 3 to 5 room suites, exceptionally well planned; beautiful court, garden; conveniently located. Call Mrs. Hall, Asp. 5872 (Mass.).

NEWTONVILLE, 7-ASS.—Perfect condition, 6 rooms, garage; all bath; 3 min. to Christian Science church; $55. Tel. New. No. 2349.

NEW YORK CITY
140 East 46th Street
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-6200.

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—6-room, heated, modern apartment, unfurnished; rent reasonable; adults only. Call PARKway 6046.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Upper apartment, 4 rooms and den, all improv., white sink, coal range; 2 piazzas; adults. Prospect 2499-M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS. 1821 Beacon St., S. 1—Sublet May-Oct., 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, porch; garage available; conveniently located. Asp. 6701.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractively furnished 5-room suite (2 chambers) on Memorial Drive above Harvard Sq.; beautiful view overlooking "The Charles"; lot from June 1 to Oct. 1. KIR. 6561.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

WOMAN desires automobile trips with woman owning car; will share expenses. Write Box S-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yerkian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4345.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealer in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4040. We do cleaning and repairing too.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPEND your vacation among the beautiful hills of Vermont; swim, hike, ride horseback; enjoy a quiet rest; reasonable rates. HUTTON FARM. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hutton, Proprietors. Oroton, Vermont. R. F. D. 1.

DRESSES

SAVE on your Easter Wardrobe! To stimulate business, dresses radically reduced; some unusual "finds" at $10.75. NATALIE NADELLE, 9 East 49th St., New York.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, experienced (colored), to take work home; highly recommended; alterations. Beatrice Hudgins, 355 W. 149th St., N. Y. C. ED. 4-0283.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Agnes Vibora, frocks, suits, coats exquisitely, reasonably done. Hawthorne Court, Apt. A-4, 72-34 Austin St., Bou. 8-5964.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2980

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Agency, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway). Bou. 8-4657. Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4870 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3432.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

MIAMI, FLA.—Income property; $5500 cash; small mortgage, buys comfortable well-built 7-room home; 3-room garage apartment; excellent neighborhood; or would trade for house in New Britain, Conn., or suburbs. Owner, MRS. R. P. HASWELL, 416 N. E. 34 St., Miami, Fla.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 17 West Street, Boston. HAN. 8071.

YOUR old fur coat restyled into waist length, attractive cape, $5.00; fine workmanship. REICHBART, 53 West 36th, N. Y. C.

GAMES

BRAILLE anagrams that the blind and seeing may play together. B. L. Martien, 1239 Que St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

GARDENER and cook for Conn. estate; man must understand and love flowers; wife plain cooking and housekeeping, no washing; permanent position; $75 with meals and small separate apartment. Write fully, Box X-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED athletic and craft teachers for boys' camp; good opportunity for permanent summer position; Christian Scientists preferred. Write X-5, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Writer-business woman desires part time secretarial worker for few hours each week. Write Box T-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSER, fully experienced; used to high-class trade; permanent position. Gittler, 603 Franklin Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study-rest; care if needed. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 58.

SERENE, comfortable home for those seeking rest and harmony; care if necessary; high altitude; lovely mountain views. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 310.

Sunny Hours

A Home Meeting the Individual Need
Established 1920—ALBERTA C. FIELDER
Tel. Verona 5-5547 VERONA, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

SALE all week! Costly furniture and appointments, from estates and homes; living room, dining room, paintings, antiques. GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (52nd), N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y.—Modern house, six rooms and bath, extra lavatory; oil burner; real fireplace; two-car garage; near school. 104 Cedar Avenue.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

GENTLEMAN leaving for Sweden within a month would like to handle sale of patents, electrical and manufacturing articles and tools. F-5, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DREM is a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE E. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

SCRANTON, PA.—Used steel office furniture, cabinets, desks, etc. excellent condition. 222 Scranton Life Bldg. Tel. 2-1410.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time available after six; part Saturday. Pick Bldg., N. Y. C. Write Box W-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, well established, centrally located, N. Y. C., to rent part time. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to rent morning and Saturday. Grand Central zone. Call MO. 3-2073 after 1:30 P. M.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Clean—Reasonable—Anywhere
P. J. SWENSON
280 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. C.
Wash. Hts. 7-4529

PAUL PHILPOTT—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 183 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4388.

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KIMBERLEY STONE, HAMPTON, VA.—Winter, spring vacations and permanent guests.

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126 Church St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oak. 1478
N. Y. C.—ACademy 2-1133

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SLIGHTLY used Steger style piano, $115; also good reconditioned uprights; guaranteed; terms. $10 up. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 338 Boylston St., Boston. COM. 2464.

BEAUTIFUL Steinway Grand sacrifice given out of care in this locality; must be sold at once; a gilt edge bargain. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 338 Boylston St., Boston. COM. 2464.

Local Classified

PRINTING

Printing, Lithographing, Engraving, Embossing, your every need, all kinds; low prices, good service. Call Fitz. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-4491.

REAL ESTATE

A Charming HOME
FOR SALE
One of the Loveliest Early Colonial Homes in New England

Equipped for year round residence—steam heat and every modern convenience. Partially furnished.
Unsurpassed near and far outlook. Elevation 1,000 feet—25 miles from Concord, New Hampshire. Highest house in township. Improved highway to property. Living springs—tiny brook—ice pond—tennis court and gardens, large barn, four-room cottage, 250 acres of land.
Property cost more than $50,000. Can be purchased for an incredibly low price by one who would enjoy and fit into the traditions of an exceptional New England rural community.
Address inquiries to Box X-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HANOVER, Mass.—Colonial in splendid condition; old feature preserved; oil burner, 2 baths, O. E. kitchen, convenient commuting to Boston. R. A. Carter, Wash. St., Hanover. Tel. Hanover 101.

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For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 275 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Ave. Com. Newton 0333

RUTHERFORD, LYNDHURST and vicinity—Modern homes, bungalows and apartments for rent; inquiries solicited. ANDREW M. PETERS, 218 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J. Ru. 2-3808.

PACIFICUS, VENTNOR, N. J. (Atlantic City)—Lot 35' x 62½' ocean beach 2 blocks; 16 Baltimore Ave.; choice location; clear title; easy terms; cash. J. D. Farrington, Margate City, or owner, 4407-139 St., Flushing, N. Y.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Colonial, 9 rooms, 2 baths; built by engineer for own home; oil burner; 2-car garage attached; many extras; priced for quick sale. Owner, 472 Mountain Ave., West. 2-1837.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY — Sell guaranteed nursery stock; full or part time; liberal weekly commission on orders for future delivery; no collections. BUELL NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

WOMEN and men, Long Island residents, who wish to earn additional money, can substantially to income by working few hours a week, commission basis; no canvassing. Independence Fund, 40-42 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.

REWEAVING

REWEAVING moth holes, tears; invisibly woven silk, wool, linen work guaranteed. ANTONIA KOSTYAL, 3011 Oliver St., Rahway, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady desires home with meals in cultured private family, Manhattan. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cosy rooms, quiet rest and study near church, $1 daily, special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

ATLANTIC, Mass.—A sunny room, attractively furnished, in private family, suitable for business man or woman. 91 Alstead St.

BOSTON—Select rooms, free parking. Mrs. Ellis, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 9, 5th floor; elevator service. Tel. Com. 9115.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 105 Mountfort St.—Front room, $4.50; side room, $3; parking space. COM. 8591.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Very desirable rooms for business man; private family; five minutes from car; call mornings or evenings. Longwood 4333.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1784 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—2 rooms, furnished, housekeeping; private home; business couple; reasonable. 915 East 34th St. M. M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quiet single room, adjoining bath; near church and two subways. 203 Underhill Avenue (Apt. 3).

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5243. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., West 79th St.—Attractively furnished large room, bath, $10; private family; two adults; unusual home; permanent gentleman. EN. 2-6812.

N. Y. C., 483 Amsterdam Ave. (83rd), Apt. 7 Light, attractively furnished homelike apartment to share; single-double; privileges; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st, (Apt. 4)—Desirable, quiet, sunnyy, single; comfort, refinement; convenient location. Tel. mornings, CA. 5-0984.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Attractively furnished second floor front room, private bath; also single combination bed-sitting room, running water. 4435 Chestnut St. Tel. Eve 7453.

N. Y. C., 144 W. 77—Unusual, light, airy, studio apartment, modern bath, lovely sunny kitchen. $50; service, clean, quiet.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rambler Rose (formerly on G St.), now 2111 19th St. N. W., near carline, buses; sane management; sunny rooms, porches; garage. DUpont 0840.

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertising Salesmen

The Osborne Company, in Clifton, N. J., oldest company selling art calendars, direct mail advertising campaigns and specialized publicity is enlarging its sales organization and will consider applications from men of character who seek a permanent connection.

The Company has a record of 50 years' service to bankers, manufacturers and better class retailers. Over half of its 200 representatives have been Osborne men from five to forty years.

Osborne Art Calendars, with exclusive reproductions of original paintings by famous artists have won world renown. The business is interesting, stimulating and highly profitable to men who are prepared to study and work with close home office co-operation.

Standard sales contract offers full time work, and liberal commissions with reasonable drawing privileges.

Write today for further information, giving your personal and business qualifications, or apply at office Friday, April 1, or Saturday, April 2.

A. G. MAXHAM, District Manager,
The Osborne Company
14 Boston Street Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CORPORATION executive, now employed, seeks new connection; 20 years' experience financial, accounting, corporate and legal matters; university graduate; good health and habits; highest references. Write Box B-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EDITOR—Trade paper, house organ experience, advertising background. New York. Write Box V-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, with Diesel training, desires employment, capable at anything, good references; have car. Write Box P-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Companion, housekeeper; knowledge of sewing; go anywhere. Write X-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

EXPERIENCED business woman desires typewriting, literary or business work. Box T-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS-Companion, Parisienne, experienced, traveled, excellent references, desires position with lady with children over five; go anywhere. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE young woman desires position as companion or chauffeuse; 4 years' experience driving car; refs. exchanged. Den. New. 6180. (Mass.).

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, executive ability, traveled, knowledge French and German, handle details, experienced selling, decorating and commercial fields. Write Box M-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, college graduate, wishes position secretary-stenographer, selling experience with decorator or artistic lines preferred. Write Box M-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, reliable, wishes position few days weekly as housewarker, expert at taking care of children. MRS. HERTHA RUMPF, 7110 Jerome Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TAILORING

CHESTER, PA.—Cleaning, repairing, alterations; suits and overcoats to order. Fur coats stored, cleaned, glazed; formal clothes rented HERRMAN, 810 Welsh St.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST-TEACHER-ACCOMPANIST
128 W. 71st, N. Y. C. Su. 7-8301

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS KALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7440.

Voice Trained by Scientific Speaking
ALICE W. LAWRENCE
New Address: 119 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Tel. Susquehanna 7-7919

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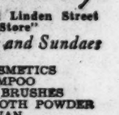
(Anni K. Strauss)
Top off your Easter costume with one of our jolly spring HATS
Handbags, gloves, and hose to match, or in contrasting colors.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

A Free Tow

This story is sent us from Alexandria:

A prominent Briton parked his Baby Austin just behind a big Chevrolet near the Ionian Bank in the Boulevard Zaghloul. When he came to retrieve his car an hour or so later it was gone.

He inquired of the policeman at the corner as to the whereabouts of his small blue car. The officer of the law pointed up the street and grinned. The next policeman also met the inquiry with the same gesture. These grins and gestures continued all the way up to Ramleh Station.

"Ah, well, it saves gas anyway."

Eventually the mystified owner learned what had happened. The owner of the big Chevrolet in backing out of the parking place in Boulevard Zaghloul got his rear bumper entangled with the Baby Austin, and quite unaware of this he had towed the other car all the way to Ramleh, to the amusement of many who saw what was happening.

More Blizard

Further with regard to our researches as to the beginning of that word, "blizzard," so popularly unpopular in certain places during the winter months: We now hear that there is a Blizard family in England, a Mr. William Blizard being park-keeper at Southfields Recreation Ground in Bedford Park.

Schoolboy Howler

Here's a new one offered by J. S. B.:

When an English schoolboy was asked to define "pas de deux" he said, "It must mean, 'father of twins.'"

Further Inquiries

J. E. W. says the Berlin press has recently told a good story of bureaucratization in the "good old days," which ran somewhat as follows:

During a very heavy storm, the roof of a public building was blown away. Herr Lehmann, a local tiler, was employed to do the necessary repairs, and sent in the following bill to the authorities:

For carrying tools from workshop to building	RM 3.
" fixing ladder to roof	" 1.
" carrying tools to roof	" 2.
" actual repairs	" 81.

After a long period in which the bill was not paid, the tiler presented it once more and received the following reply from the competent official:

"It has yet to be established whether Herr Lehmann, the tiler, is still on the town-hall roof since on the account there is nothing charged for the removal of the ladder, or for the return of the tools to the workshop!"

Senatorial Brick

J. de G., writing from Brussels, tells that a nation-wide campaign was recently launched demanding that everybody "buy Belgian." Many prominent politicians took part in the campaign, which was highly successful. But while taking the advice of the senators and deputies, the Belgian people have had a good laugh. Somebody discovered that the new cups bought not long ago for the Senate refreshment room bore this legend: "Made in Hungary."

Yachting Notes

M. S. has noticed some odd happenings in the neighborhood of Peter

The Enthusiast

Pan's Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, London. It is well known that Peter Pan never grew up. It is equally well known that not a few London fathers steal off to the Round Pond on occasions to sail their sons' boats.

But M. S. declares she recently noticed that a great many of the fathers had apparently handed the toy boats back to Junior—and had taken to playing "diabolo" on the grass instead. E. H. H.-J. A. M.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The recession is the hole we had left after we got through filling up the depression.

Atlanta Journal: "The world will last a billion years longer," declares a Chicago physician. Tut, tut, doctor; this is no time for pessimism.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Ignatz Whoofnoodle thinks it must be trying on the ears to be in England at this time—having to listen to the angry squeaks of the British lion.

Detroit News: Still, "Loch Lofmond" must be a temptation to swing bands, with a hot trumpet taking the high road and a bass viol the low road, to see who'll be first to Scotland.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Department of Agriculture finds some families in the North rank motoring second to food in family budgets, but they are probably only the homes lucky enough to have a crackerjack cook.

Northwood Anchor: The United States Navy is to be built up to a size in keeping with the importance of this nation. Many new battleships are to be built. Soon there may be so many that Dick Powell won't have time to make a musical movie on all of them.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram—a quotation from Letters of Thomas Carlyle:

"CRY P TPO GR YAMR SO FSN SOYROYSUON POQ FSN RVVUAYN YU VMCVSCC YFRT, POQ YFR XUSOY SN ZPSORQ, DFRYFRA FR NMEERRQ UA OUY."

The Hidden Name

A Long Beach, California, reader shares this one. In the following six names of boys there is the name of another boy. The first letter of this name is hidden in the first name, the second letter in the second name, and so on. Can you discover the hidden name? Eugene, Howard, Manuel, Hewitt, Lester, Thomas.

Letter Changing

A Hinsdale, Illinois, family—after cutting down the number of moves on several recent puzzles—turns about and shares several springlike items. The first—PLOW to REAP in 6 moves. Others will be shared in the days to come.

How Long Is the Handrail?

A Milwaukee reader submits this for the enjoyment of other readers: A stairway has 9 steps, each with a rise of 7 inches, and a tread of 12 inches. A handrail on one side reaches from the edge of the first rise of the lower step to the end of the last tread on the upper step. How long is the handrail?

Fun With Synonyms

This list of words and their synonyms is shared by an Osage City, Kansas, reader:

1	dream	heathen	
2	list	bustle	
3	education	reverie	1
4	haste	register	
5	genius	tidings	
6	news	talent	
7	image	vendetta	
8	pagan	effigy	
9	mania	discipline	
10	feud	frenzy	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Springtime in Rural England

Monitor Camera Club From H. A. Summers, Bristol, Eng.

A Countryside Scene at Iford, Wiltshire

Daily Anecdote

Related

An old fisherman, devoutly Christian, once came to hear Spurgeon preach; but was held in the vestibule while the pew-holders of the church were seated. Finally an usher asked him if he belonged there.

"No," replied the old man, "but do you know the Lord Jesus Christ?"

"Yes, I do," said the usher.

"Well," exclaimed the fisherman, "we have the same Father."

With a beaming smile the usher escorted him to a good seat.

Jest a Minute

"Maybe we're flying too low."

Quotation for Today

A WELL-GOVERNED mind learns in time to find pleasure in nothing but the true and the just.—AMIEL.

In Lighter Vein

Logical

Wife: "Oh, do come to Mrs. Barker's with me, Tom. She'll make you feel so at home."

Husband: "Then what's the use of going?"

Why Can't Others Emulate Him?

A retired vocalist who had acquired a large fortune by marriage, was asked to sing in company.

"Allow me," said he, "to imitate the nightingale, which does not sing after it has made its nest."

Modest

Among the applications received by a firm for a junior post was this one:

"I am 15 years of age, smart, and said to resemble Freddie Bartholomew, but of course I would not expect anything like his salary."—Tit-Bits.

Spring Training Story

It happened at the spring training camp of a major league baseball club.

"The umpire for today's game is at the gate with two friends. Shall I pass them in?" inquired the gatekeeper of the manager.

"An umpire with two friends!" gasped the manager when he could get his breath. "Sure!"—Wall Street Journal.

The Inside Facts

Sergeant (to raw recruit): "Mark time, there, you!"

Smallish R. R. (whose shoes are too big): "Please, Sir, I am, Sir! Inside me boots!"

Secret?

Centurian (to reporter): "Young man, you can include in your article that I am convinced that the secret of my longevity is that I have always eaten a great deal of garlic.

"Secret?" gasped the reporter.

Aha!

"Goodness!" said the young miss as she inspected Granny's wedding ring. "What heavy, unwieldy things those were 50 years ago."

"Yes, dear," said Granny; "but you must remember that in my day they were made to last a lifetime!"

Stand Closer!

The professor of chemistry was giving a lesson on the powers of different explosives.

"This," he explained, "is one of the most dangerous explosives of them all. If I am in the slightest degree wrong in my experiment, we are liable to be blown through the roof. Kindly come a little closer, so that you may follow me better."—Kentish Mercury.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Two's a Couple, Three's a Crowd

For this jolly tag game, all the players except two hook arms to form couples. One of the free players is the runner and the other is the tagger. The runner may gain safety by linking arms with any couple. As soon as he does so, however, a crowd is formed. The third player (the one at the other end) in this crowd must run away to be pursued by the runner.

This runner may save himself by hooking arms with any other couple, whereupon the third member would have to flee. When the tagger touches a runner they exchange places.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Look Within

Rastus, Rastus—why you blamin'
Someone else fo' yo' mistakes?
Blamin' others ain't correctin'
All dose blunders dat you makes.

Look right in yo' own mind, Rastus—
Dere's where yo' mus' fin' de blame.
Den correct yo' fault an' loose it—
Dat's a liberatin' game.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

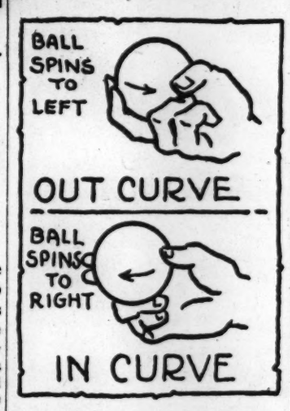
How a Pitcher Makes A Baseball Curve?

A ball pitched in a vacuum would curve only as the result of the pull of gravity, which would cause it to drop gradually toward the earth. A ball thrown through the air, but flying on an even keel—that is, not spinning — would not curve any more than would a ball traveling through a vacuum.

If, however, the ball is thrown through the air and the pitcher starts it spinning rapidly as it leaves his fingers, it will curve. The reason for this behavior on the part of the ball is that as it spins on its own axis, part of its surface is whirling forward and part of it backward. As the ball spins, the slight roughness of its surface drags with it a few particles of air, thus causing a thin layer of air to spin with it, just as our atmosphere follows the earth in its daily rotation.

As the pitched ball flies toward the batter, the pressure of the air is greater on the side of the ball that is whirling forward because it is augmented by the air particles which are spinning round with the ball. These forward-flying air particles next the ball collide with particles in the air through which the ball is traveling, and the resulting increase in air pressure exerts a slight force on the ball, tending to push it sideways to escape the pressure. As a consequence, the ball curves in the direction in which it is spinning.

The reason that the baseball does not curve, or "break," until just before it reaches the batter, is that when it first leaves the pitcher's hand, it has enough forward speed to overcome the slight sideward pressure of the air. It is only when the ball has lost some of its momentum that the air pressure finally becomes successful in disturbing its line of flight.



Since the direction of the spin of the ball determines the direction of the curve, the pitcher can make the ball curve or break downward or upward, outward or inward, or a combination of these, by controlling the direction of its spin.—W. P. Keasbey.

Odds and Ends

Arctic Wheat

Wheat will ripen at Fairbanks, Alaska, within the Arctic Circle.

The Exception to the Rule

We do not truly have Leap Year "one year in four." Centuries not multiples of 400 are exceptions.

And One Tenth the Freight

The Pennsylvania Railroad received 20 per cent of the money spent by Americans for railroad tickets in 1935.

"Today's News, Today"

Western newspapers have a three-hour advantage on national news. Moreover, subscribers may read at breakfast what the Europeans have already read at luncheon.

The Richman Family

Cleveland, Ohio

The boss is the first one to arrive in the morning and the last to leave at night at the Richman Brothers plant in Cleveland; for, according to a company tradition, he personally greets his employees at the beginning and end of each working day.

Frank C. Lewman, president of the concern, which manufactures and retails men's clothing, knows about 75 per cent of his 3,000 employees by their first names. At 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. each week day he stands in the lobby of the building bidding good morning or good night to Mary and Sally, Jack and Jim. He has a smile and a pleasant word for all.

This spirit of friendliness between employer and employee, which has had much to do with the concern's success, was started when the company was founded in 1879 by N. G. Richman, now chairman of the board. At that time there were only 25 employees.

Mr. Richman does not think of this policy as an employee-employer relationship, which he feels conveys an idea of formalities, but he prefers to speak of it as "the Richman family," and the company has become widely known as such.

The thought back of the policy, first enunciated by Mr. Richman and now being carried on by Mr. Lewman, is that a man's closest relationships are with the people he works with, and that those contacts should always be friendly ones, thereby adding to the joy of living.

Consequently, there is warm sincerity in Mr. Lewman's daily greetings to his employees. Like most Richman executives, he has worked his way up from "scratch" in the concern, rising from bookkeeper 23 years ago to head of the "family." He, himself, has heard the "boss" say "Good night, Frank," as he left after a day's work; and now he finds it enriching to carry on the tradition.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

No Vacancy

Question: Our bylaws were revised in July, 1937. Prior to that time the First Reader was elected yearly at the January quarterly meeting, taking office the following Feb. 1.

The present occupant of that office was elected in January, 1937, for his third consecutive term, which under the former bylaws would thus expire Feb. 1, 1938. The new bylaws, however, state in Section 1 of Article V: "Beginning March, 1938, Readers shall be elected for a term of three years." Another section states: "The Readers' term shall begin on the first of the month following election." Also, a portion of Section 3 of Article V reads: "Any vacancy in the office of Reader shall be temporarily filled by the Board until next quarterly meeting when the vacancy shall be filled by election for the unexpired term in the usual way."

Between Feb. 1, when the present Reader's term would expire under the provisions by which he was elected, and April 1, when the Readers elected under the new bylaws take office, there will be an interval of two months. Will this be a vacancy? If so, should there have been an election at the January meeting to fill the office for two months or should the Board fill the vacancy by appointment?

Answer: In the writer's opinion, assuming that the portions quoted from the bylaws are the only ones relating to election of Readers and their term of office, the answer is "No" to all questions. No action is necessary. The bylaws adopted in July, 1937, are the ones now in force. They do not specifically limit service to exactly three years. They specify that the next term shall begin in April, 1938. The effect of adopting the revised bylaws was to extend the term of the present Reader until April 1, 1938. Unless there was some motion adopted at the time the revised bylaws were adopted providing to the contrary, it appears that the present occupant of the office is qualified to serve until April, 1938.

Fairness

The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's
Is—not to fancy what were fair in life
Provided it could be; but finding first
What may be, then find how to make it fair
Up to our means, a very different thing!

—Robert Browning.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Let a man be true in his intentions and his efforts to fulfill them, and the point is gained, whether he succeed or not."

The Hidden Name: Ernest.

Letter Changing: Plow, plod, pood, rood, road, read, reap.

How Long Is the Handrail?: 126 inches.

Fun With Synonyms: dream—reverie; list—register; education—discipline; haste—bustle; genius—talent; news—tidings; image—effigy; pagan—heathen; mania—frenzy; feud—vendetta.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Goat*

By Le Pelley

I'm surprised at you, Tubby, just plain surprised — No wonder everyone laughed when teacher asked you when the war of 1812 was and you said you didn't know !!!
Maybe that was n't so bad — But you ought to have been able to answer "What country does the Panama Canal go through?" !!!!
And what excuse have you for not knowing who established the Pulitzer Prizes ?!!!
Well — Plunky — Somebody has to furnish the fun around here !!!

Animal Town—*A Stop in Mexico*

By Dummer

SO THIS IS MEXICO? I'VE SEEN WORSE
WHERE ?
THERE'S SOME ANIMAL BEHIND THAT ROCK
OUR ANIMAL TOWN AVIATORS HAVE LANDED HERE IN MEXICO HOMEWARD BOUND FROM THEIR GOOD WILL TRIP ROUND THE WORLD. THEIR NEXT STOP WILL BE ANIMAL TOWN, HOME
WHAT KIND OF ANIMAL ARE YOU?
I'LL BITE! WHAT KIND OF ANIMAL AM I?
I KNOW NOW WHAT YOU ARE. YOU'RE A MOUNTAIN LION, A PUMA, A PANTHER, A COUGAR, AND OTHER NAMES
WELL! MAKE UP YOUR MIND. I CAN'T BE A DOZEN ANIMALS, CAN I?
SOME OF MY PEOPLE USED TO LIVE IN NEW ENGLAND. BUT THEY MADE IT SO HOT FOR US WE MOVED OUT. BUT IT WAS A DIFFERENT HEAT FROM WHAT WE GET DOWN HERE
GOOD-BY, MR. PANTHER IF YOU EVER COME NEAR ANIMAL TOWN, LOOK US UP
SO LONG! SISTER MOUGAR NO! I MEAN, MR. COUGAR! PARDON ME!
SUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Point of Attack

A NEW element of dangerous weight is beginning to add itself to the scales of war. Its force is cumulative and its increase so gradual that its full significance is being too widely overlooked. This element is the movement of public opinion away from the attitude of radical resistance to war, to the mood of increasing acceptance of war; and if the forces still making for peace at this moment in human history are to regain the upper hand, this condition needs more vigorous and immediate attention than the whole portfolio of bigger armaments, bigger alliances, and bigger bluffs.

Perplexities of a Neighbor

AMERICAN and British protests to Mexico and President Cardenas' call for an "urgent" session of the Mexican Congress combine to focus attention on the situation precipitated by expropriation of foreign oil holdings. The American note is reported to have asked the Mexican Government to clarify its promise to pay for the property seized. And as if in answer President Cardenas, following a meeting with twenty-four state governors, called Congress to approve a bond issue to provide funds.

The trouble is that Mexico is more than a little embarrassed financially. This bond issue would have to be sold to Mexicans, it would at best produce less than 10 per cent of the values set on the oil properties, and the pesos would still have to be converted into dollars and pounds. And it is unlikely that foreign owners can be satisfied with the only other apparent method of payment. That is with badly depreciated bonds. Mexico has paid for some land seizures in this way, but owners have vigorously protested because the bonds are worth only a fraction of their stated value.

It is highly improbable that payment can be made on any satisfactory basis at any early date. What then? Particularly in Washington where the Roosevelt Administration has done so well with its "good neighbor" policy, what to do becomes perplexing. Secretary Hull evidently feels that there are limits. With all friendliness for labor and social reforms in Mexico, they may become too costly.

Yet it would be a pity to risk the good will that has been won in Latin America if any reasonable solutions can be found. Mr. Hull certainly wants no part in encouraging the old-fashioned form of protest in Mexico—foreign-financed revolution. Indeed the United States stands to gain nothing if pressures—diplomatic and economic—so weaken the Cardenas Government that a more desperate and disorderly situation develops. And Washington does not want Mexican oil diverted to Japan.

Mexico has had plenty of trouble with foreign ownership. Right and reason are not all on one side in the present case. Neither are the benefits from good neighborliness—nor the obligations to maintain it.

Poetry for Jones Minor

AT THE twenty-ninth birthday dinner of the Poetry Society in London, Mr. Harold Nicolson, M. P., made a protest against the doggerel that is so often taught to children by way of an introduction to poetry. He instanced the case of that bathetic ballad beginning, "The boy stood on the burning deck," and he demanded: "Why should not little boys be taught simple, good poetry?"

When will the young escape that champion bore, Old Kaspar, with his prosy repetitions in lolloping rhyme? Or the shrill rodomontade of "The Charge of the Light Brigade"? Some must yet incline an ear to Cowper, when, lapsing into pedestrian verse and a method reminiscent of Mr. Chadband's, he adds his painfully obvious comment to the sinking of the Royal George:

> It was not in the battle;
> No tempest gave the shock;
> She sprang no fatal leak,
> She ran upon no rock—

and other, and even worse, inflictions are sometimes visited upon them.

It is not altogether easy to account for the preservation of these ancient lights to illumine the young idea. It may, in a degree, result from the custom of calling upon children to recite; for Jones Minor, facing such an ordeal, is happier with narrative, a stamping meter, and an opportunity for gesture, than with pure poetry. Nevertheless, the aim of education would be better served by pure poetry; and Mr. Nicolson chose a perfect example of the type required, when he cited the Housman poem that opens with the lines:

> Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
> Is hung with bloom along the bough,
> And stands about the woodland ride
> Wearing white for Eastertide.

THIS is one time of year when, although everyone does talk about the weather, no one would even want to do anything about it.

A SOUTHWICK, MASS., man has won two seats on a five-man Board of Selectmen. It doesn't seem that he will have to worry about standing alone.

"Nice Work If You Can Get It!"

STANDARDS of local relief available to the unemployed in forty-three representative areas of the United States are "shockingly low," declares the American Association of Social Workers, an organization of 10,000 welfare workers, on the basis of a recent survey of relief conditions. The findings of the survey also revealed, in the words of the Association's new release, "Large numbers of able-bodied persons in need of and eligible for relief are unable to secure WPA placement because of quota restrictions."

Allen T. Burns, executive director for the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, was even more specific in a statement Saturday to the Senate special committee on unemployment and relief. He pointed out that families on direct home relief in most of the states receive an average of $22 a month, while the more fortunate ones who find a place on WPA get $50 a month, and he estimated that, "Something like two-thirds of those on direct relief, or 1,300,000 families, are employable and yet are on a $22 a month ration, compared with the 2,000,000 on the $50 a month allowance of WPA."

From this it is apparent that the Harry Hopkins hypothesis that the Federal Government through WPA would take care of all "employables" and leave only "unemployables" to the care of states and local agencies has broken down. It has deteriorated into a mere formula of discrimination between those who are fortunate enough to squeeze into the WPA quotas and the large number of equally capable and employable who fall without the pale and must rely on overtaxed local mercies.

No one will argue that even the WPA wage is a munificent income, but when it amounts to more than twice the average local cash relief allowance, the employable worker who is left on the outside may not unreasonably look at the comparison and quote with a grimace the current saying, "It's nice work if you can get it."

There is certainly some significance in the fact that the two organizations in America in closest and most responsible contact with the problem of relief, outside the Federal Government, are practically as one in their conclusions as to what should be done to remedy this cruel and strange inequity.

Walter West, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, presented to the White House on Monday a set of findings by the Association's division on government and social work. Among the recommendations is, "Creation of a federal employment authority with broad powers to inaugurate a flexible work program adapted to employment needs available to unemployed without regard to need," and a system of federal grants-in-aid to states for general assistance which would provide for those not placed on the work programs.

These recommendations are substantially identical with policies advocated earlier in the month by the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, which represents the community chest organizations throughout the country. Mr. Burns of that organization asserts that by this method more families were better cared for on the average, at less cost and with a larger proportion of work relief under the old FERA in February, 1935, than by the WPA in February, 1938.

It would seem as if the Government should give some heed to such competent and convincing counsel.

The Newspaper Goes to College

AMERICAN journalism has embarked upon an important experiment along paths of advanced learning with the awarding of fellowships to nine newspapermen for a year's study at Harvard University under the terms of the Nieman grant. Newspapermen generally will follow with particular interest the progress of the first few beneficiaries of the $1,000,000 grant a Milwaukee publisher and his wife established "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States."

The courses of study outlined by the winners show that the press generally is alert to the fact that increasing complexities in today's economic and political trends challenge the intellectual capacity of newspaper writers to interpret events with greater clarity and objectivity than ever before. These annual awards to candidates selected from newspapers throughout the country should furnish a perpetual stimulus to the intellectual forces at work within the press, and an incentive to younger writers in particular.

In a way, the aims of the Nieman fellowship parallel the idealistic purpose that inspired the founder of the Pulitzer award. One complements the other. The Pulitzer prize recognizes conspicuous journalistic achievement. Under the Nieman grant, the applicant's outstanding promise is more likely to condition the award. Carrying the comparison to its theoretical conclusion, today's Nieman beneficiary may stand a better than average chance of winning a Pulitzer award in the future.

A MAN WILL never be broke as long as he's bent in the right direction.

On the Fordian Pen

Book News of the Day

IN MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD (London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d.), Ford Madox Ford confesses (in the paper on Thomas Hardy) that his first book was a fairy story—one of those confessions which are tucked away halfway through a volume and which explain everything. He has been writing fairy stories and telling them about his friends ever since, unable to rest before the diurnal and obvious until he has turned it into some kind of fantasy.

Henry James, D. H. Lawrence, Conrad (of course), Galsworthy, Hardy, Turgenev, H. G. Wells, Hudson, Stephen Crane, Dreiser and Swinburne are his subjects in the present volume and, certainly, as time passes, Mr. Ford does not lose his juicy and magical flavor. His oblique antics, which are sometimes tedious in his later novels (as if the later Henry James had him in thrall as a punishment for his only too successful parodies and imitations), turn out to be just the thing to bring these rather sedentary, rather literary figures back to life. Whether these sketches are true to life or even merely true, is impossible for this reviewer to say; but they are vivid and unconventional, they are done with the seasonings of affection and malice. And the criticism is shrewd.

So, he sits on the thin, high knees of Turgenev and hears about grouse. Lawrence comes to a publishing office and remarks that he is out to make £2000 a year out of writing and that, compared with the brick and granite efficiency of a mine office, the elegance of Mr. Ford's does not inspire financial confidence. He opens by mistake a letter to Galsworthy and discovers, what Galsworthy's biographer has since told, that the story of Bossinny, Soames and Irene is autobiography (though not yet written) and that Galsworthy with his almost morbid sensibility for the feelings of others is preparing to find himself, melodramatically, an outcast.

Hardy is out when Mr. Ford calls at Max Gate, but Mrs. Hardy, who has been begging everyone to persuade her husband to burn the MS. of "Jude the Obscure," reads her own poetry over the tea table. Hudson leaves his Bayswater boarding house which is run by his wife, and with this tiny protesting creature—protesting that they are going the wrong way—marches for Paddington and a country train to look at birds. Stephen Crane draws a revolver to show how strong men swat flies in the West; it is gently pointed out by the English aesthetes that real toughs file off the foresight. And then there is Henry James, the most delightful of all.

Of the criticism that Mr. Ford has worked in, his defense of Turgenev against the sneer that he was expatriate and therefore rootless and socially and artistically limp or futile, is the most striking. It has that sound common sense which for all his fantasy, is Mr. Ford's great quality. All artists, as he says, are in one way or another expatriates. This is one of the most brilliant and enjoyable books I have read for a long time. It is incredible that Mr. Ford himself ranks now among the myths and elders.

V. S. P.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Origin of Boycotts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor mention was made of the derivation of the word "boycott" in the article "Boycotts for Peace" on the Editorial Page.

The word "boycott" originated in a small island in the west of Ireland about 1880 during troubles between peasants and the landlords. The people of the county were at odds due to the struggles involving land ownership and orders to enforce the demands of fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rent.

Capt. Charles C. Boycott, an agent for one of the extensive estates of an Irish lord, had reduced the wages of his tenant farmers and sought to evict them. The people called a mass meeting and obtained pledges from Boycott's servants, herders and drivers to join them in severing all relations with him and his family. Finally, after nearly being ostracized from the community, he left the country.

As a result, the Irish Land League was formed under the leadership of Michael Davitt and Charles Stuart Parnell to aid the Irish peasantry. Peasant proprietorship was advocated. The league sponsored a "boycott" of tenants who were bidding for lands from which old tenants had been evicted. This was a major cause of an outbreak of violence and incendiarism which strongly influenced the passage of the Land Act of 1881. The Act provided a land commission to fix a "fair rent," although no definition of that term was made. This act, supplemented by other acts, also provided further aid to tenants desiring to purchase their land; thereafter land purchase became the predominant issue; the landlord-tenant problem was to be abolished by abolishing the landlord.

Sharon, Mass. D. M. H.

"Menacing" Attitude

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Was the Japanese reply to Uncle Sam's request for a disclosure of her naval plans provocative to the extent of justifying the start of a new armament race?

Japan said in her reply: (1) "Japan has no intention whatever of possessing armaments which would menace other countries." (2) That they have always been willing to limit the kind as well as the number of ships, and that she was the only nation in the London conference who was willing to do this. (3) That they will be ready at any moment to enter into any discussion on the matter of armaments which gives primary importance to a fair quantitative limitation.

I ask you in all fairness is this a menacing attitude? It is common sense to be prepared, yes, but aren't we a bit under the menace of our own fears?

Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM NEWTON JOHNSON

She'd Have More to Cackle About If She'd Hatch Out Her Eggs

Parachute on Claverly Street

HENRY had moved his lamp out to the cool porch and was reading among the odor of honeysuckle. Phyllis had gone out to a piano recital dressed in muslin pomp—proud beyond articulation—and he was waiting for her. Then he became aware of people talking under the street lamp across the way.

Quite a group was assembled there, mostly men in shirtsleeves. The moon was coming up over the roof of the Beanes' house, making the tiles silvery and there was no wind at all, not even enough to stir the maple leaves.

"Got a flat?" asked Henry, sauntering over.

For some reason everybody laughed.

"It's the Morders' boy," said Mr. Baldwin. "He's got a parachute."

"A what?"

Again everyone laughed.

Henry gasped. Why, but it *was* a parachute; a real one, the kind you jump with. No wonder the men had come from their porches, and the girls had paused. The Morders' boy was pushing silk bales into a knapsack as everyone watched.

"How many times you jumped, Ray?" asked a voice.

"Fifty-six, tomorrow."

The amused stir came again. Henry noted the strong, tanned arms. A nice boy, he thought.

But here was one of these preposterous situations that are the bane of novelists. Henry, for the life of him, couldn't have imagined how Claverly Street, which is Our Street, would adjust itself to a parachute jumper who made preparations for the morrow's leap under one of its street lamps.

Yet real life comprehends these situations readily enough, Henry observed. The jokes went on, and the kneeling figure continued his competent manipulations. He got $25 a jump, he explained, plus transportation. Nice pocket money, with his regular job, he said.

"What's your regular job?" asked somebody.

He was a clerk over in the title insurance company. But what he wanted was to go to the Pensacola air school. He made his first jump at sixteen. It was easy—you just lay on the wing as the airplane went up, see? And then when you had got—oh, about 10,000 feet up—you just rolled off, feet first.

Everybody laughed again. Henry watched a firefly try to butt through a thicket of maple leaves. He had been nodding to the Morders for years, but never got to know them. The young man was explaining that the first jump was kinda hard, but after that it was easy. You had to go into the jump at the right angle, he said. That long silk trail behind you, which finally billowed out into a vast thistledown of safety, could give an awful yank.

It took about two minutes to come down 10,000 feet. A falling object ("unless streamlined," he explained carefully) comes down at about 120 miles an hour, or two miles a minute. That wasn't so fast after all. Personally, he only opened the parachute for the last part of the trip. At first he would cling to the release with both hands; but now he really couldn't tell you which hand he pulled it with. And there was always the extra parachute strapped in front, too; the government made you carry the emergency one.

"Betcha anything," said the Morders' boy, with a boyish yet respectful gesture between Henry and stout Mr. Baldwin, "betcha anything if you'd just jump once—I mean just once—nothing could stop you doing it again. It's the best sport there is."

Mr. Baldwin glanced at Henry. And Henry said, "Yeah?"

The critical point had now arrived. The trigger release mechanism was about to be set. As the silk had been folded into the knapsack it pressed down steel springs on the inside. Now a canvas cover was lashed over the open top, like parchment over a drumhead, and held with clothes-line. The final act was the deft substitution of a single thin wire band for this clothes-line. As the wire was clamped tight, the rope slid off. There the bundle stood, compact and complete, like an unexploded jack-in-the-box, waiting for one firm pull to bring its passenger drifting downwards.

The job was over. The Morders' boy made some final expert remarks on the importance of not letting your aerial chariot get to swaying too much before you landed, and Henry came back grinning to the porch. Odd world to be living in, he thought. Would the time come when everybody used these things? And that boy now—there was something fresh and gallant about him; a touch of the Lindbergh type.

As he sat there he heard the patter of feet above.

"Go to bed!" he called in a general upstairs direction.

"Can I come down and say my prayer?" asked a small voice.

Phyllis in her nightgown; goodness, it was past eleven! She had come in while he was out. Pretty late for a girl of eight; how they were growing up.

Henry sat for a while after that. The street lay in silvery moonlight now. Tomorrow hundreds of people would watch that breath-taking drop—the expanding silk web, the thistledown descent. They would think of the jumper as remote, possibly heroic. And really he was just the Morders' boy, of Our Street. Claverly Street wasn't heroic!

Then there was Phyllis. Her brown hair had lain against his as she said, "Now I lay me . . ."

Henry wondered if there was some coordinating factor about it all. But it eluded him. Life was getting on. Parachutes; first parties.

No; the relationship was too remote. Henry went to bed.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

Mirror of World Opinion

"B-ZZZZZZZ-T!"

LEARNED gentry in the United States are now busily engaged in establishing beyond disputation who it was, or is, invented the mechanical mystery, the zipper.

One says it was a colonel of sorts.

Another says it was a German milkman.

Yet another says it was the brain-child of a worker in a machine shop where they turned out 100-ton cranes and steam-navvies.

What do we care? Just that! What is it to us who invented the zipper?

What we do want to know is plain this:

Will somebody tells us, in simple, easily-understood words without diagrams or demonstration, how the zipper does itself up and undoes itself with that tantalising "b-zzzzzz-t?"—*Vancouver* (B. C.) *Sun.*

Collector of Protectorates

IN SPITE of a grain of false anti-Semitism which he now permits in Italy, because apparently it's Berlin fashion, Mussolini is still striving after the Protectorate over the Jews. So little as Mussolini is a "collector of deserts," so much is he a collector of protectorates. Is not he, since his notorious visit to Libya, already Protector of the Islam? The enormous sword, which he received as a present from the Mohammedan population of Libya, and which decorates his study, reminds him of it every day. How would his power and reputation grow, if he could hang the Morgan David, the Shield of David, next to it? Il Duce has proclaimed himself also the Protector of European civilisation. He and the Russian Bolshevists will from now on have to fight for the sympathies of the Jewish people. A moving, noble emulation which will make London stand by and look on struck all of a heap.—*Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam.

The Wide Horizon

Dangers of Thinking—Out Loud

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THOUGHT of a dissident leftwing character, always suspect in Japan, has now been almost completely proscribed. Hundreds of supposedly dangerous thinkers, including a high proportion of university professors, writers and publicists, have been arrested and are being held in prison. Almost every day brings the announcement of some new means devised by the ever vigilant police to check the infiltration of ideas which might undermine the war morale of the Japanese people.

So it has recently been reported that officials, to whom the Japanese press has given the picturesque and suggestive name of "thought hawks," will be stationed in various large cities of Europe and America, in order to watch radicals who may be sending undesirable literature to Japan. It is the contention of the police that American Communists have been in active communication not only with the few Japanese Communists who are out of jail, but also with persons of radical and liberal sympathies. "Thought hawks" have already been posted in Harbin, Peking and Shanghai.

A close surveillance is maintained over books, magazines, and newspapers which are sent from other countries to Japan. It is a general experience of foreign visitors to Japan that customs examiners are stricter with books and with magazines than with any other form of suspected contraband. Confiscations of objectionable magazines and newspapers in the mails are frequent and a milder form of censorship is to apply the shears and cut out offending pages.

* * *

Control over Japanese publications is naturally still stricter. Even moderate and widely read monthly magazines, such as the Chua Koron and Kaizo, suffer many eliminations at the hands of the censor. What happens to more definitely leftwing journals is evident from the fate of a magazine called Jiyu (Freedom), which was edited by the young Count Harumasa Ito. It started about a year ago and endeavored to camouflage its program of social criticism by quoting a number of liberal precepts laid down by the Emperor Meiji at the time of the opening up of Japan to contact with the outside world.

This method, however, was not effective; pages repeatedly had to be removed from the magazine before publication. A recent issue was totally banned; and the young Count Ito, finding that most of his contributors were in jail, saw no alternative except to discontinue publication. At the same time a sort of official boycott is being enforced against the writings of persons who are suspected of leftist views.

Typical of the present policy of repression against individuals who are out of favor because of their views was the recent police order to Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, well-known in America as a lecturer and the author of the autobiographical work, "Facing Two Ways," to stop the birth-control clinic which she has been carrying on for some years.

Apart from repressive measures the Government has itself entered the propaganda lists by promoting a huge "thought exhibition" in one of the large department stores. From a popular standpoint the exhibition was unmistakably a success; it attracted many thousands of visitors every day during the period of three weeks when it was held.

* * *

Perhaps the most striking feature of the exhibition was a huge map of the world, in which present-day ideological conflicts were illustrated with differing colors and neon lights, which were periodically turned on and off. Japan, Germany, and Italy were shown as constituting one ideological bloc, while the Soviet Union, France, Czechoslovakia, Loyalist Spain and Kuomintang China were depicted as making up a sinister "Red front." America and Great Britain were given the rating of neutrals.

Two other exhibits which attracted a good deal of attention from the milling throngs of visitors were a vivid depiction of the dangers of foreign espionage and a contrasted picture of the "right" and "wrong" kinds of young men. Foreign spies, comical figures with monocles and walrus mustaches, were shown coaxing military secrets out of unsuspecting Japanese girl dancing partners, listening in to the conversations of equally unsuspecting Japanese train passengers, going about with concealed cameras under their coats, blowing up munitions factories. This, one fears, may stimulate an already too prevalent suspicion of the foreigners within their midst on the part of the Japanese.

A primary reason for the present intensified drive against "dangerous thoughts" (this phrase, incidentally, was coined by a Japanese bureaucrat) is the state of war with China, with the consequent tension and desire to suppress any ideas and information that might dampen popular enthusiasm. A secondary reason is the closer contact with Germany and Italy which is a natural result of the anti-Communist pact. Anti-Semitism, hitherto unknown in Japan, is beginning to find expression here and there as a result of National Socialist influence. The exhibition also contained some disparaging references to Freemasonry. And the Rotary International barely escaped being pilloried as a subversive internationalist organization, thanks to the representations of some Japanese Rotarians.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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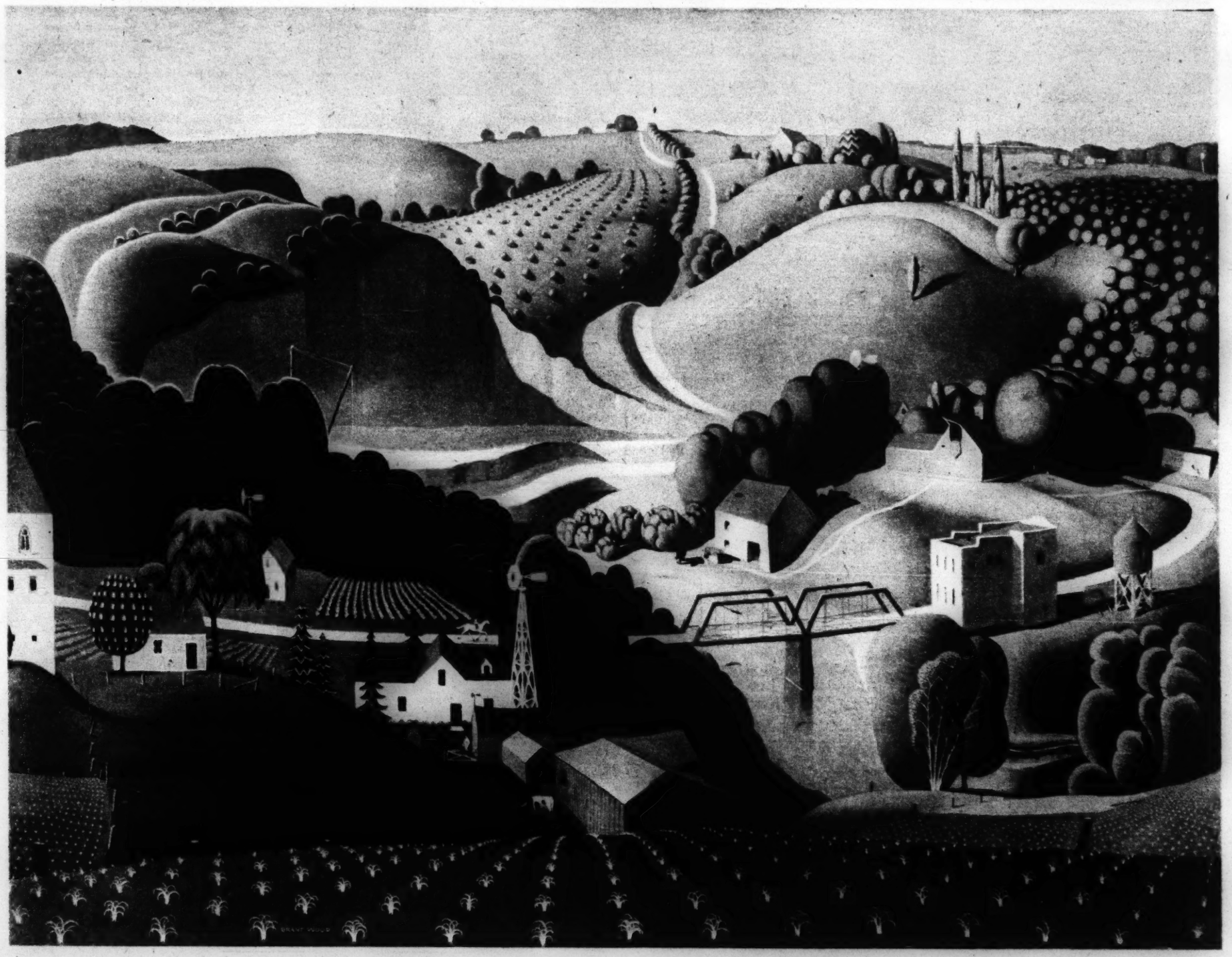


"STONE CITY" · FROM A PAINTING BY GRANT WOOD

Safeguarding Social Security

By Henry Cabot Lodge

United States Senator From Massachusetts

THE PROBLEM OF OLD-AGE PROTECTION is today the concern and the responsibility of our Nation as never before in history. The life span of the average citizen is increasing. In less than 40 years the proportion of those people over 65 years of age in the United States has practically doubled. But here lies the tragedy: While an increasing number of our citizens can look forward to a ripe old age, industry today places so great a premium on youth that almost insurmountable obstacles prevent these aging people from acquiring gainful employment.

It is evident, therefore, that we must leave no stone unturned in securing our aged from the hazards of an uncertain future. The Social Security Act sought to embody this praiseworthy objective in its provisions, but it has fallen short of achieving this goal. Authorities agree that the present Social Security Act, because of the haste in which it was conceived, contains weaknesses which will make impossible the attainment of its far-reaching objectives.

If we are to be counted as sincere friends to the cause of old-age protection, we should see the present Social Security Act for what it is—not a completed and faultless monument to social security, but rather a constructive measure with defects that we dare not ignore if we are to solve effectively the problem of old-age dependency.

It is easy enough to find fault, but it is my intention to do more than criticize. I have consequently introduced in the Senate of the United States a bill "to reduce the taxes of workers and employers and honestly to safeguard old-age funds." This measure, officially known as S. 3535, represents a series of amendments to the present Social Security Act, designed to eliminate the four outstanding defects of its old-age provisions—defects which The Christian Science Monitor has frequently pointed to as possibly requiring revision. These amendments I have submitted will: (1) Decrease payroll taxes; (2) establish a pay-as-you-go policy with a moderate contingent reserve; (3) decentralize the administration of this reserve; and (4) "nail down" the money so that it will be used for old-age pensions and not for current cost of the Government.

Let us examine the present act, and the amendments which I have outlined above, in the light of current criticism. There can be no doubt that the present rate of contributions is too high. Under the existing schedules we are paying far too much for the security we are to receive. These excessive tax assessments mean that both the wage earner and industry, already groaning under the burdens of the recession, suffer unnecessarily. It means further that industry will tend to pass its share of the tax on to the workers—that is, the consumer portion of the Nation. What is more, youth under the act pays a disproportionate tax to cover the unearned annuities of the older wage earners. My proposal meets these objections four square. It calls for an immediate reduction in the excessive taxes imposed upon the worker and the employer, and yet at the same time it does not reduce benefit payments. My plan contemplates an initial rate of 1 per cent increasing to a maximum of 5 per cent in 20 years in contrast to the initial rate of 2 per cent, rising to 6 per cent in 12 years under the present plan.

The most publicized objection made to the Social Security Act, and certainly one of its most fundamental

© Harris & Ewing

BOARD TO ADMINISTER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Left to Right—Miss Mary M. Dewson, First Woman Member of the Social Security Board, Was a Member of the Committee on Economic Security Which Framed the Federal Social Security Law. The Chairman, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Served as Head of the Compliance Division of the NRA and as Second Assistant to the Secretary of Labor. The Republican Member of the Board Is George E. Bigge, Formerly a Professor at Brown University

weaknesses, is the tremendous reserve fund that the operation of this measure intends to build in the years to come. The Old Age Account of the act will constantly increase in size, until in 1980 it reaches the fabulous figure of $47,000,000,000—a sum four times greater than the world's accumulated gold supply and over $9,000,000,000 greater than our national debt. Think of it! And it is intended that this staggering sum shall forever remain untouched as a cushion for the old-age pension system. The deceptive statement stems from the fact that instead of there being money reposing safely in the Treasury to guarantee the present workers that they will have a peaceful old age, all that will actually be in the financial cupboard will be a paper I O U for that amount. Too large a reserve of idle funds is economically unsound in any case—whether in government or in business. The plan I offer replaces this unwieldy $47,000,000,000 with a moderate contingent fund based on a pay-as-you-go policy.

* * *

The startlingly rapid growth of a centralized Federal Government has been one of the most striking phenomena of contemporary history. To check all unavoidable concentration of the powers and activities of the Federal Government is one of our most important tasks at the present time. My amendments, recognizing this new tendency, will effectively decentralize the administration of this reserve by providing for a greater spread in investment. One billion dollars of the Old Age Account is to be invested in Government Bonds and the balance of the above said sum is to be returned to the various States, in proportion to their contributions, for investment in a safe and broader field under the laws of the various States as they apply to their own fiduciary institutions and practices. To my mind, it is only fair that a substantial portion of the funds of a State should be returned for investment to that State.

The money which is set aside for old age should be "nailed down" for old age benefits and for that purpose only. It should not be used for any other government purpose. When John Doe gives his hard-earned old-age contribution to the Government he feels that this money will be placed aside, so that when he reaches the age of 65 his declining years may be spent in comfort and peace of mind. Nothing is further from the truth. The present policy of the Government is to spend this money as soon as collected on other projects far removed from old-age dependency.

It is clearly the intention of the Administration to use the $598,000,000 to be collected for the fiscal year of 1939 as social security taxes, together with earmarked funds, to make up the estimated $949,606,000 operating deficit of the Federal Government for the year ending June 30, 1939. This is clearly revealed by the President's own statement in his budget message last January. He said, "It should be pointed out, however, that the increase in the debt by reason of the deficit does not mean that the Treasury will borrow that additional sum on the market. There will be available during the fiscal year for investment in special issues of Government obligations, the net sum of approximately $1,163,000,000, which represents investments of $600,000,000 from the old-age reserve account and the railroad and Government employees' retirement funds, and $573,000,000 from the unemployment trust fund, and a reduction of $10,000,000 in investments held for account of the adjusted service certificate fund. As a result of these investment operations, the Treasury financing for the fiscal year 1939 would be confined to refunding maturing obligations."

It is unbelievable that the creation of a reserve fund was intended to finance the Government. This reserve represents a sacred trust fund and my proposal recognizes this fact.

Many of the ideas embodied in this program which I have offered have received the full endorsement of authorities in the field of social insurance. Executives of America's leading insurance companies have urged similar proposals.

W. R. Williamson, the chief actuary of the Social Security Board, has said that such a program of taxing provisions "would meet apparent benefits for a long time to come."

* * *

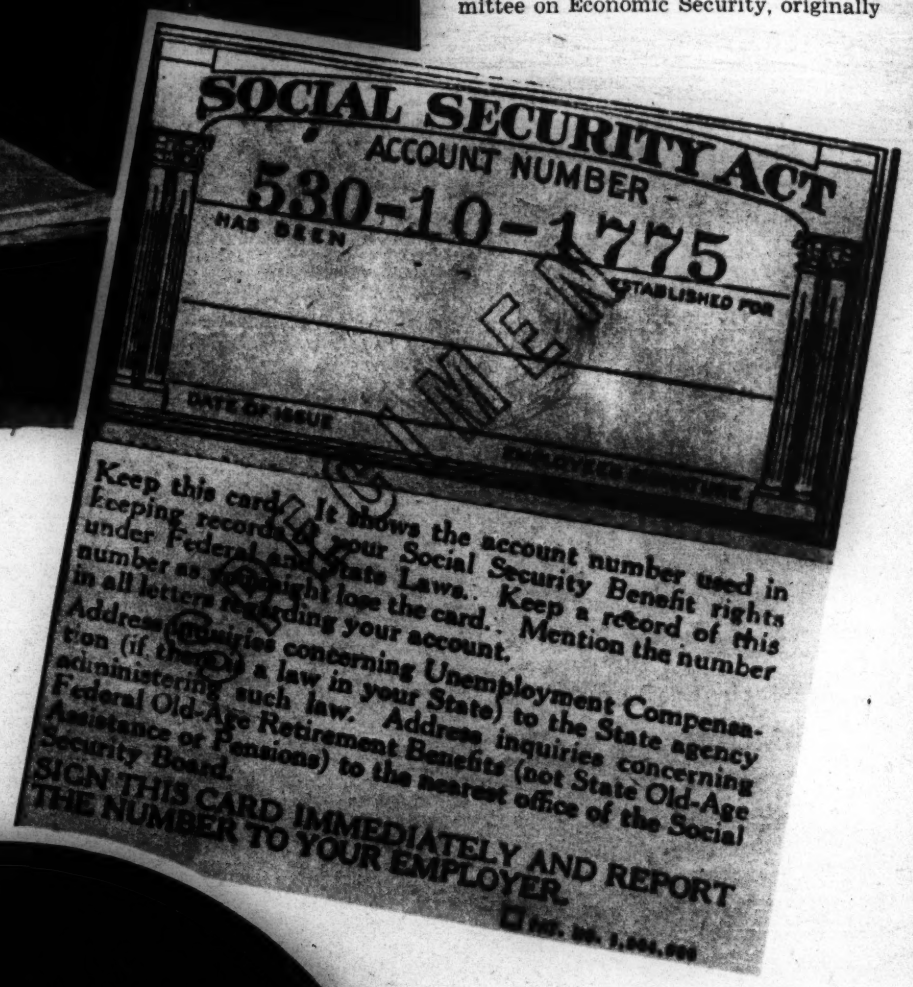
Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins says, "We came to the conclusion that it was better, from the point of view of maintaining and building up the national income, not to build up the reserve but to pay as you go."

It is a matter of record that the Committee on Economic Security, originally appointed by the President to formulate a program of social security, after mature deliberation recommended to Congress a similar schedule of tax rates. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Executive, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in 1935 and apparently reversed his own stand by proposing the creation of a $47,000,000,000 reserve as the one method of placing the system on a "sound financial basis." The incorporation into the Social Security Act of his recommendations clearly repudiated the report of the President's Committee on Economic Security and the best opinion of the recognized (social) insurance experts.

* * *

The defects which my amendments seek to remedy are serious ones. The wage earner has been misled. His tax payments do not become a reserve but are converted into an I O U by the Government of $47,000,000,000, representing a permanent debt owed to the people. In spite of the excessive taxation required to build this reserve, the taxpayer will again be asked to pay when the Government borrows the money to pay his insurance. This is a striking example of Peter robbing Peter to pay Peter.

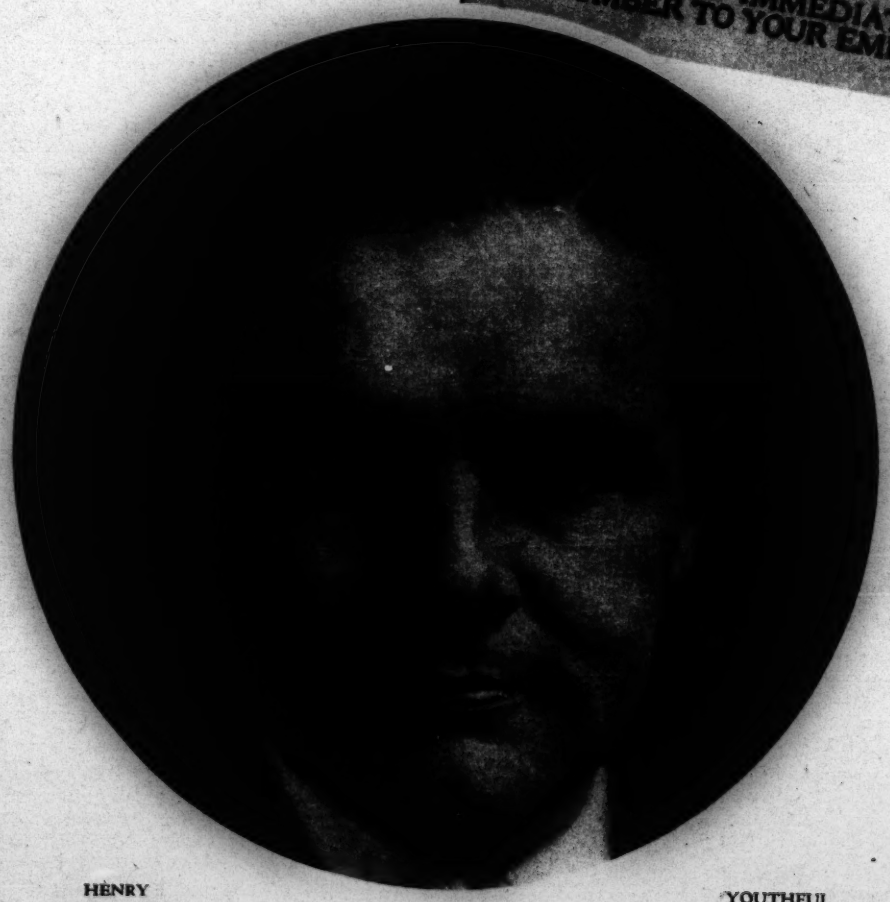
Social Security is of momentous consequence to Americans of every generation. Failure now might cost us the Nation's faith in the ideal of social security. I submit my amendments with the hope that they will contribute to the establishment of a sound and liberal program of old-age insurance.


SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
ACCOUNT NUMBER
530-10-1775
HAS BEEN
ESTABLISHED FOR
DATE OF ISSUE
Keep this card. It shows the account number used in keeping records of your Social Security Benefit rights under Federal and State Laws. Keep a record of this number as you might lose the card. Mention the number in all letters regarding your account.
Address inquiries concerning Unemployment Compensation (if there is a law in your State) to the State agency administering such law. Address inquiries concerning Federal Old-Age Retirement Benefits (not State Old-Age Assistance or Pensions) to the nearest office of the Social Security Board.
SIGN THIS CARD IMMEDIATELY AND REPORT THE NUMBER TO YOUR EMPLOYER.

Wide World Photo

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT CARD

Facsimile of the Face and Back of the Cards Distributed by the U. S. Post Office For Use by Employees Coming Under the Provisions of the Social Security Act



HENRY CABOT LODGE — YOUTHFUL U. S. SENATOR

Who Has Introduced a Bill in the Senate Which Represents a Series of Amendments to the Present Social Security Act

© Harris & Ewing

The Economics of Peace

Washington Conference on International Co-operation Proposes a Program of Improved Trade Relations Aimed to Ease Growing Seriousness of Commerce Disputes Between Countries

By Eugene Staley

SOME PEOPLE think economists ought to be magicians. They do not expect them to pull rabbits out of hats, but they do imply that if only the "experts" were clever enough they could concoct some ingenious plan for prosperity and peace that would still be "realistic" (much-abused word!) in the sense that statesmen and people could go on doing the same things and holding the same prejudices as before—but with different results. Unfortunately, no experts have yet discovered how to create world prosperity and prevent war while nations are stifling one another's trade by an exaggerated protectionism and thwarting world political organization by an exaggerated isolationism.

The world's international economic troubles today, in the judgment of the Committee of Experts which reported to the recent Washington Conference on World Economic Co-operation, center in a breakdown of trade, partly caused by nationalistic barriers. The report of the Committee recommends that the cornerstone of American economic foreign policy should be an effort to promote a greater interchange of goods and services between its own people and peoples abroad and among the nations generally.

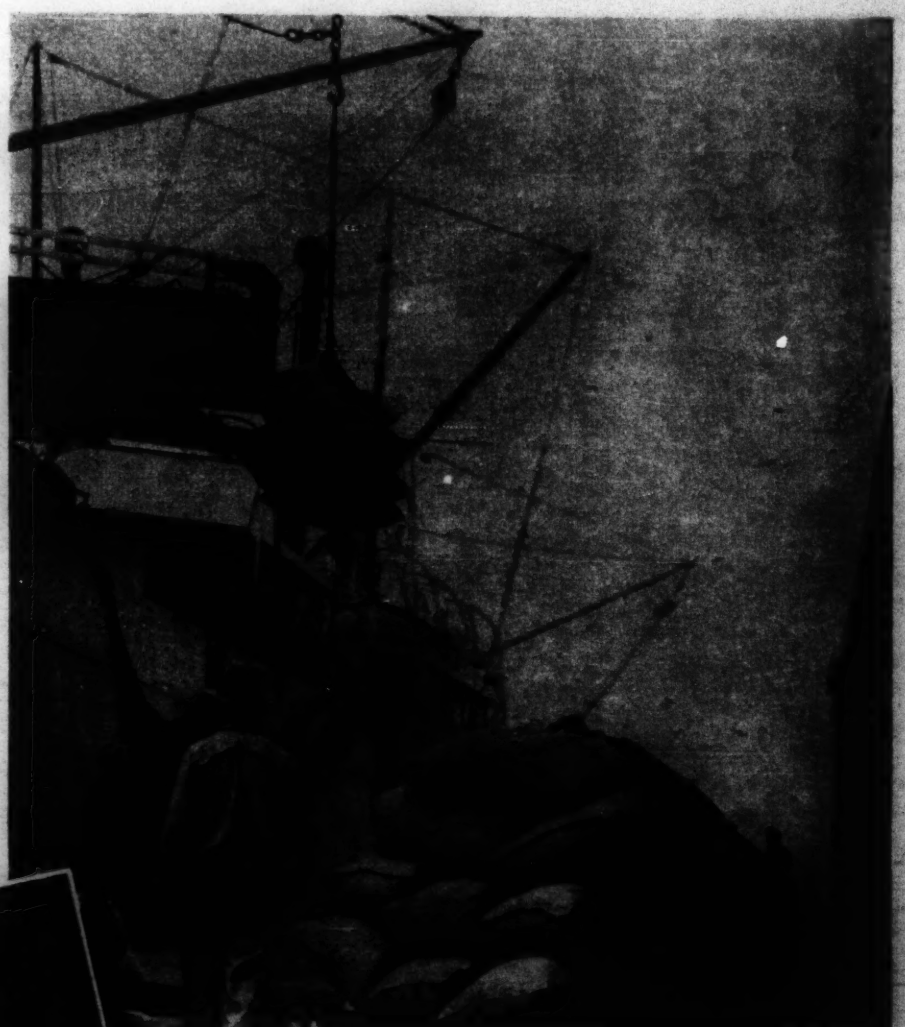
Trade is not an end in itself. Abundant trade between nations is a means of increasing the living standards of people. Both sides gain when a voluntary exchange of goods and services goes on between countries. It is a common mistake in the United States to think that trade with countries on lower living or working standards will pull American standards downward. Quite the opposite is true as a general rule. Trade increases economic productivity in much the same way as do better machines, and it makes possible higher real incomes for producers generally.

♣ ♣ ♣

Just as in the application of new machines, however, a lowering of trade barriers and an increase in imports and exports may involve some costs of transition for particular groups. Hence, every care should be taken to make the transition to increased imports as painless as possible, but the Committee emphasizes that the economic gains from better trade relations far exceed the costs. The costs are temporary, while the gains represent a relatively permanent increase in the national productivity, making possible higher income standards for the American people.

More international trade would also contribute powerfully to general political and social appeasement. "Trade can be called the world's most potent instrument of peaceful change. Abundant trade between nations lessens the economic importance of boundaries; removes most of the causes of complaint about lack of access to raw materials that can justly be made by any state on grounds of peacetime needs; eases tensions over colonies in so far as those tensions are really rooted in economic grievances and are not simply matters of pride and prestige; lessens the likelihood of exploitation of consumers by foreign or domestic monopolies; makes debt payments easier for debtors and more probable for creditors; facilitates thousands of everyday adjustments that in turn prevent the development of social conflicts within nations and between nations."

It is not surprising, with this as the philosophy of the Committee, that its first practical recommendation should be a strong endorsement of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program—"the unfinished business of America's effort toward international economic well-being and peace." The key importance of the pending negotiations with Great Britain is particularly stressed in the Report. Britain is the best customer of the United States, and the international trade carried on by the United Kingdom and by the United States added together makes up one quarter of all international trade, so that a liberal agreement between these two Governments would make a real dent in the world economic outlook. A successful trade agreement is also seen as a means of reversing the trend toward economic exclusiveness within the British Empire which was registered at Ottawa in 1932 and which has had an unfortunate effect on world economics and politics since. Finally, the Committee feels that a demonstration of constructive co-operation in the economic field between these two great democracies would have a most helpful effect on the world's nerves.



Photos, Wide World and Cy Le Tour

"TRADE CAN BE CALLED THE WORLD'S MOST POTENT INSTRUMENT OF PEACEFUL CHANGE"

Longshoremen Unload Cargo from the M. S. Hoyanger in Los Angeles Harbor Where the Wheels of Foreign Commerce Hum With Common Activity. Left, Oats Chaff, Hurled From the Funnel of a Huge Threshing Machine, Piles Up in a Golden Drift to Be Used Later for the Bedding of Animals, While the Clean Grain Is Packed for Shipping to Domestic and Foreign Ports

Because attacks have been launched from time to time against the trade agreements program and are sure to be repeated, the members of this eminent Committee, many of them with first-hand knowledge of the facts, go out of their way to express confidence in the fair-mindedness toward all interests affected and the firm devotion to the best interests of the American people with which Secretary Hull and his aides are conducting their difficult task. "Groups with a present interest in protection should be given fair consideration, but campaigns of misrepresentation against the program should not be allowed to succeed, nor should subtle legislative attempts to hamstring it be permitted."

A feature of the Committee's specific proposals is its recommendation that consumer representation in tariff hearings should be increased. "The special need at present is for active consumers' organizations equipped to present detailed evidence on specific commodities, not merely to talk in generalities." Peace groups are urged to investigate the consumers' movement and then to encourage those organizations that seem to offer most promise.

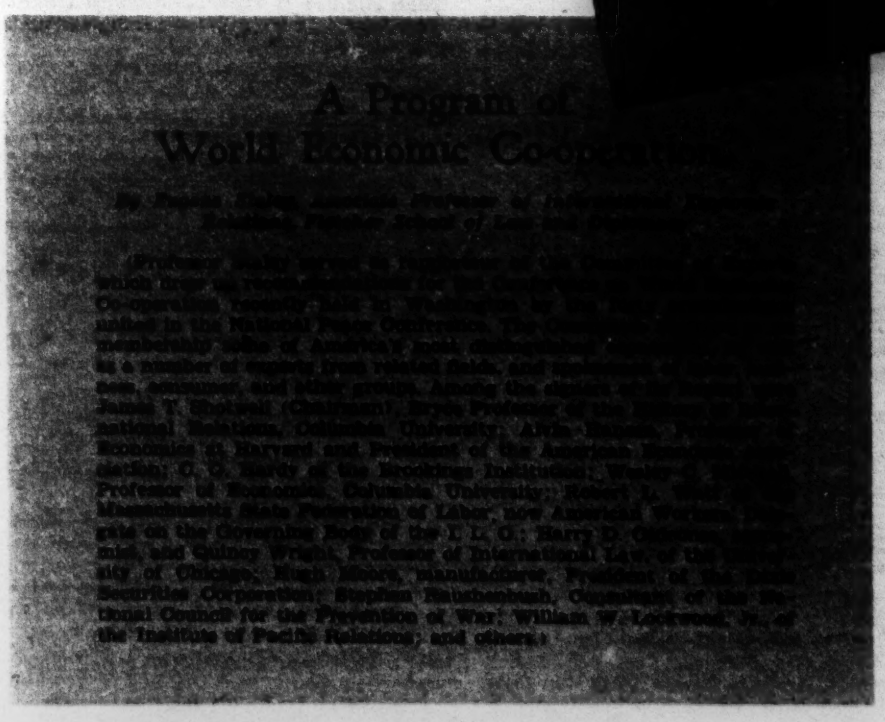
But the lowering of direct barriers to trade by reciprocal agreements is neither rapid nor far-reaching enough in itself to meet the pressing needs of the hour. Additional measures of economic collaboration among the governments of the world are essential in order to guard the living standards of the people, and especially in order to prepare a healthy outlet for economic energy now going into rearmament. The specific recommendations of the Committee in this connection are of the sort that economists have been making for some years. They follow quite closely in the path of the Van Zeeland Report: measures to combat the quota system of restricting imports; reduction of tariff rates; international agreements to combat "indirect protection," often provided by administrative practices that are grossly unfair; support of co-operative measures for maintaining reasonable stability of exchange rates; efforts to re-establish conditions favorable to a healthy international flow of capital; progressive abolition of exchange controls and clearing systems; and negotiation of a "Pact of Economic Collaboration" to serve as a symbolic rallying point from which real progress might be made.

♣ ♣ ♣

A crucial problem of immediate importance, if today's warmaking tendencies are to be curbed, is pointed out vividly by the Committee when it considers "economic demobilisation." In many parts of the world economic life is practically on a wartime footing with industry geared to the production of armaments instead of goods for the people. True, munitions are being accumulated at the moment in some countries, rather than being shot off, but this hardly serves in some cases to distinguish the present economic state from that of actual war. If peace is to follow, a transition must somehow be made, diverting industry and employment into housing, road building, or other peacetime activities. The problems involved "are not greatly overemphasized by comparing them with the problems of demobilization and readjustment after the World War."

Perhaps the feature of the present Report which marks it off more sharply

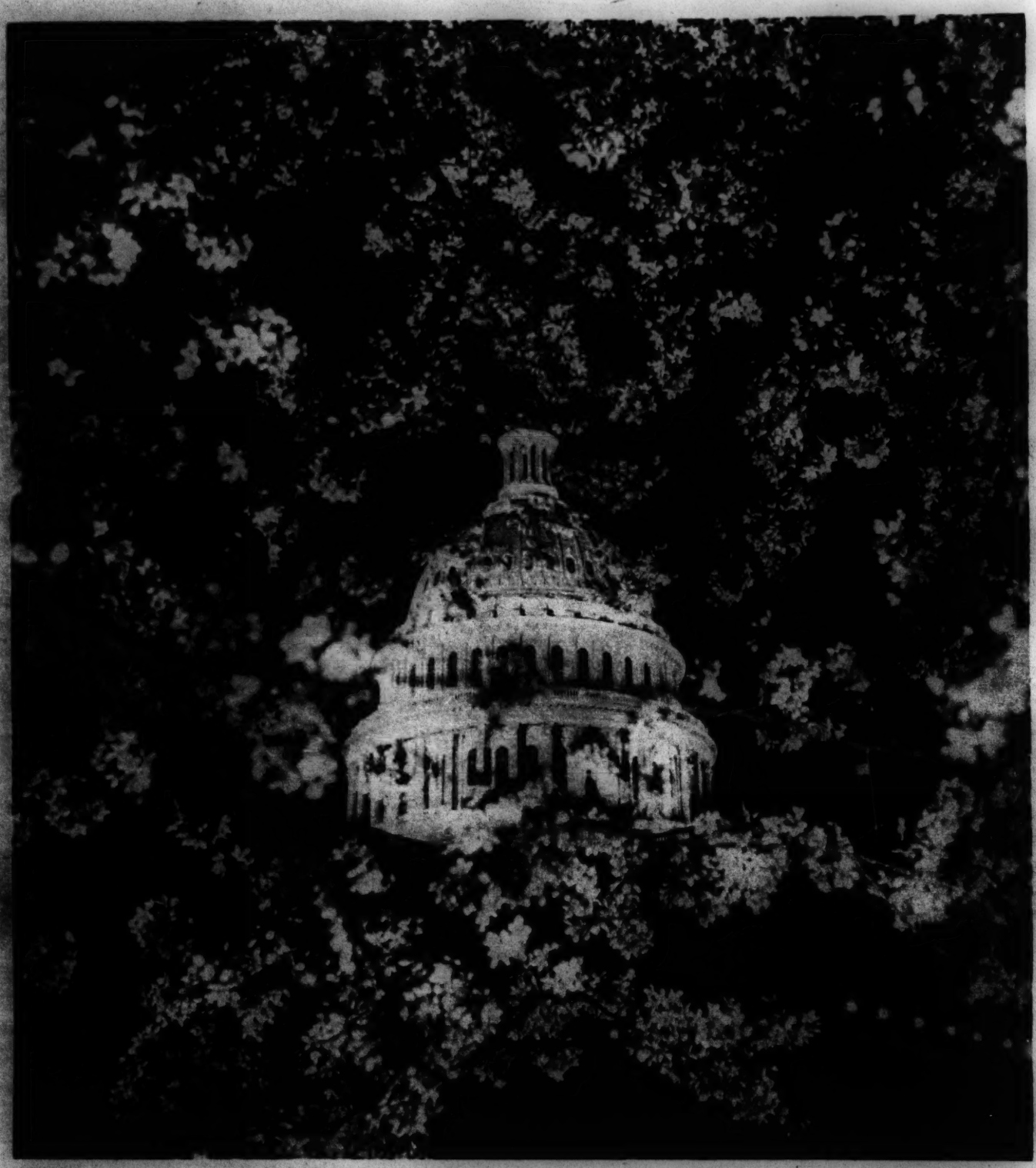
(Continued on page 13)



Cherry Blossom Fantasy

The Under-Gardener's Smallest Son and the Emperor of the Country Behind the Moon Helped Improve Relations Between That Country and the Far Land of Pinnacle

A Tale Recounted by Richard Lee Strout



Wide World Photo

CAPITOL DOME OF THE COUNTRY CALLED PINNACLE, FRAMED IN CHERRY BLOSSOMS THAT CAME FROM THE COUNTRY BEHIND THE MOON

[Note: In the reign of the Emperor Meiji, Mikado of Japan, a shipment of cherry trees was received by the City of Washington, from the City of Tokyo. These have flourished and are one of the sights of the American capital in the spring. By the time this is printed, or shortly afterward, they will be in bloom.— EDITOR.]

IT IS A TALE that is told in the Country Behind the Moon.

It is only a child's tale that village elders repeat, smiling, in the firefly time between dusk and moon-rise, but philosophers of that far country hold that wisdom is discovered in such embellishments, even as the seed of roses are found within wrapped petals.

The Country Behind the Moon is a fair country where beauty shines softly like a candle behind parchment and where seasons glide into one another as gently as cherry blossoms drifting down the wind.

* * *

Now the Tale tells that the Emperor of this land was vexed in his mind by the distrust and suspicion in which his realm was held by a neighbor country, across the sea, called by some, Pinnacle, because of the height of its towers. As the Emperor walked in his garden he meditated the matter sadly and wondered how he could bring about good feelings.

The time was spring in that Country Behind the Moon.

The birds sang blithely, and in the crystal pools round the pleasure islands rainbow fishes idly waved their iridescent fins. On the air hung languorous odors of many blossoms, and over the bridges that arched the canals, in sharp curves, like the backs of angry cats, boughs of flowering shrubs reached down and trailed their fragrance in the water.

The land was alive with perfume and song. Moreover, the fruit trees, which were the pride of all that country, were everywhere giving pledge of the succulent provender which they would offer later, in their bright promissory notes of pink and white.

* * *

As the Emperor moved about his flower beds, he came upon an odd sight that changed the direction of his thought.

In the shadow of the wall sat the Royal Under-Gardener's Smallest Son.

The boy was playing all by himself. To tell the truth, as the ancient Tale puts it tactfully, the child was not overclean and he should, no doubt, at that moment, have been memorizing his Asiatic ideographs, or removing snails from the Royal lettuce. But, instead of that, there he was playing, and quite unconscious of the august rank of the man who stopped beside him.

"What are you doing there, Under-Gardener's Smallest Son?" demanded the Emperor sternly.

"Playing, Honorable Master!" said the boy briefly.

"What are you playing?"

"Well," said the little boy, "it's a kind of marbles. My Honorable Grandmother gave me these marbles, but they are made of wood and unsatisfactory. Furthermore, they are magic marbles and no better on that account."

The Emperor stopped short. "What do you mean," he said, "that they are magic?"

"Oh—every boy in the city knows that," said the lad. "If you bury these marbles in the ground, then the owner of that ground will become your friend!"

"Really!" said the Emperor, who liked the folklore of his subjects. "Now I wonder if that is so?"

"Of course it is so," said the child. "Was it not said by my Honorable Grandmother?"

The Emperor felt that such logic was unanswerable. He examined the playthings, and smiled, for he thought he understood. The marbles were cherry stones. As he examined them, a thought came to him, and suddenly he went off, without even admonishing the Royal Under-Gardener's Smallest Son.

Now it happened—so the Tale tells—that sometime later the Emperor's Ambassador in the Land Called Pinnacle received a red lacquered box carrying the Royal Chrysanthemum seal beside the postage stamp.

"Pooh, pooh!" snorted the Ambassador. "Likewise stuff and nonsense!"

This Ambassador was a man who did not believe in magic. Indeed, he belonged to a rationalistic and patriotic school which affirmed that two-times-two make four; that things are best as they are; that a big navy aids peace, and that you can't change human nature.

* * *

"People have always fought and distrusted each other," said the Ambassador, "and they always will!"

His views were very different from those commonly accepted by some of the quaint populace in the Land Behind the Moon, who declared that if you multiplied two times two in the spring, and particularly when the Moon was shining, it sometimes made five, or even six.

By which they merely meant that there are some things in the world superior to logic.

But, in any event, the Ambassador knew that orders were orders. That night, which happened to be dark, he tucked the lacquered box into the sleeve of his pink silk kimono, and walked quietly out. What he did then was rather mysterious.

With the point of his august umbrella, the Ambassador poked holes all along one of the pleasantest drives of the Capital of Pinnacle that wound about the great pool in the heart of the town. And into each hole he popped a wooden stone!

Now the Country of Pinnacle (so the Tale tells) stretched far and wide. Its customs and its habits were different from those in the Land Behind the Moon. It did not understand its neighbors and consequently it disliked them. War between the two nations was foretold.

"Those Moon people eat rice!" cried a large section of the Pinnacle populace, "Down with them!" or again—"They do not enjoy jazz! There is something very sinister about that!"

An interval elapsed after the Ambassador's midnight mission. In fact, after a while, he forgot all about the matter. Months and years went by. Curiously enough, it was noticeable that along the path he had taken that dark night a line of fruit trees had sprung up. They grew, slowly; but the people of Pinnacle were too much taken up with bartering one thing for another to give heed. Later on, when the trees grew big, the people who saw them merely shrugged and said it was an affair of the Pinnacle Street Cleaning Department. So the matter was forgotten, or became common knowledge, which is the same thing.

But every year, as sure as the warm spring breeze began to blow from across the western sea, the new trees put out blossoms. The trees flourished, and at length it was borne in upon the people of Pinnacle that in the very heart of their country, in their capital city, there were the flowering trees of the nation they did not understand.

The trees won fame. All Pinnacle was pleased when they broke into bloom. Far and wide the report of the event was carried. The transportation companies brought crowds to see the sight, at a very remunerative profit, and distant transportation companies ran cut rate excursions while the hotel keepers waxed fat.

* * *

"It is curious how much better our relations are with that Country Behind the Moon!" said the statesmen of Pinnacle.

"We thought we did not understand those foreigners," repeated the common people, "but now we see their trees, and we understand them very well."

"Not at all!" snorted the rationalists. "You are being sentimental. What you have discovered is that you both like flowers."

"Isn't that the same thing?" inquired the stupid common people.

And so (as the Tale tells) in this manner, or thereabouts, friendship took root between the two nations. . . . As for the Royal Under-Gardener's Smallest Son—he grew up, in time, but what became of him nobody knows.

Resources in Rocks

Phosphate Deposits Hold a Key to Continued Soil Fertility and Reclamation, and the Government, With State Co-operation, Is Sponsoring a Move to Conserve the National Supply

By O. A. Fitzgerald

A CONSERVATION MOVEMENT which means much to the future welfare of American agriculture and to the general security has been entered into by Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. The object of this four-state co-operation is some six billion tons of phosphate rock, the world's largest single deposit of an extremely vital natural resource.

Geologists at the University of Idaho estimate that Idaho possesses more than five billion of these tons. With known deposits of phosphate rock in the entire United States amounting to about six and one half billion tons, these western deposits loom large in their significance to present and future generations.

The relation between phosphate rock and the national welfare is very real. So much so that the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the United States Department of Agriculture commissioned a committee of ten natural scientists to study and report on "The conservation and use of our national phosphate resources for the permanent benefit of the American people."

Phosphate rock is the source of phosphorus, which is regarded as essential in animal, plant, and human nutrition. Compounds of the element phosphorus occur in all known forms of living matter, down to the lowest single-celled animals. Plants, animals, and humans must have a small—but continuous—supply of phosphorus to thrive.

* * *

Emphasis upon soil defense in the United States and upon restoring fertility to worn-out acres has brought the phosphorus situation into sharp outline. Western states have been encouraged to consider the development of their phosphate resources with national interests in mind. The United States Department of Agriculture recently pointed out that much of the accelerated soil erosion takes place on land either abandoned or near abandonment because of low productivity. Reclaiming eroded land and preventing erosion is largely a matter of stimulating plant growth. The most critical factor in soil productivity is the supply of phosphorus. Countless analyses have shown that a large proportion of the soil types of the nation are deficient in that element, causing low yields and a poor quality of crops and pastures.

Many believe that fertilizer is something which concerns only the farmer with poor land. That is not true. Even the best land, if continually cropped without receiving artificial applications of phosphorus, replacing that which has gone into plant form, ceases to transmit adequate phosphorus to plants. This explains why agriculture has been and probably will continue to be the principal user of phosphorus. During the period for which records are available, 1922 to 1925, slightly over 90 per cent of the total marketed production of phosphate rock in the United States went into the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers.

Although agriculture consumes most of the phosphate rock mined in the United States non-agricultural uses are growing. Commercial products coming directly or indirectly from phosphate rock include phosphoric acid; phosphorus used for making matches, rodent poisons, phosphor bronzes, and hardening alloys; trisodium phosphate used as a boiler compound, detergent, and water softener. Other compounds of phosphorus are used in baking powders, foods; for cleaning, whitening, weighting, and fire-proofing fabrics; in yeast making and clarifying sugar solutions. A recent development is the use of sodium metaphosphate with alkaline detergents in dishwashing machines. Phosphorus and its compounds serve military uses as constituents of incendiary bombs and shells, smoke screens, and grenades.

* * *

Approximate world production of phosphate rock in 1935 was 8,386,381 long tons. Africa produced 3,815,000 tons and the United States 3,042,381 tons. World consumption that same year was 9,420,000 tons. Europe was the biggest consumer. Slightly over 63 per cent of the United States production in 1935 was used within the country, mostly as a soil stimulant. Exports were largely to Japan.

The United States phosphate deposits are in two large groups, the western reserves and the eastern. Deposits by states are estimated as follows: Idaho, 5,000,000,000 tons; Florida, 546,000,000 tons; Montana, 392,000,000 tons; Utah, 237,000,000 tons; Wyoming, 116,000,000 tons; Tennessee, 103,000,000 tons; South Carolina, 10,000,000 tons; Kentucky, 1,000,000 tons; Arkansas, 20,000,000 tons. Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Virginia contain minor deposits.

Although the western states possess the world's greatest deposits the bulk of the United States production has been coming from the eastern states. In 1935 the United States marketed production of domestic rock amounted to 3,042,381 tons, of which amount Florida produced 2,422,804 tons, Tennessee 550,284 tons, and Idaho and Montana combined only 69,293 tons. Approximately the same relative distribution of production has been maintained for several years.

The phosphate committee of the land-grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture made a significant recommendation regarding the maladjustment in production between the eastern and western deposits. The committee said:

"The situation in the eastern United States indicates definitely that the western deposits should be developed to serve the widest possible territory in order to conserve the Tennessee and Florida deposits for use of the areas which cannot be served economically from the western deposits under the present methods of treating the rock for fertilizer purposes

"These deposits constitute a guarantee against a shortage of phosphate fertilizers in this country for many years to come. In the event of the exhaustion of the Florida and Tennessee deposits it will still be possible to manufacture elemental phosphorus in the western phosphate area and ship it to all parts of the United States for conversion into fertilizer."

* * *

The four states have launched their forward-looking program on the theory that since our phosphate deposits are a major natural resource and since no effective soil conservation program is possible without adequate supplies of phosphorus, these deposits are essential for the future welfare of the whole nation.

No definite program has been announced, but the states have agreed to work together through state governments, state educational institutions, state planning boards, and other state agencies in co-operation with the Federal Government in doing whatever possible to secure phosphate developments most consistent with national welfare.

These states are interested in (1) making the phosphate fertilizers available to farmers of the nation at the lowest possible cost; and (2) avoiding any ill-advised over-development during the current phosphate fertilizer enthusiasm which would mean wastage of any of the valuable natural resource.

The four land-grant colleges will play an important part in the program. The University of Idaho has had a special phosphate committee for some time. For many years this university, serving a state which has about 90 per cent of the nation's phosphate rock, has been working on studies in the phosphate field. Research is being directed toward devising more economical manufacture of phosphates, their use on different soil types, their effect upon soil-plant relationships, and their place in the farm unit.

Intelligent development of these phosphate resources will be greatly facilitated by the fact that the greater part of the phosphate-bearing area is included in government reserves. Many years ago scientists foresaw the rising importance of the phosphate rock in national security. As a result, about 2,327,000 acres, which contain most of the high-grade phosphate rock, have been withdrawn in public interest.

The land-grant college and Department of Agriculture joint committee recommended that since so much of the phosphate area is publicly owned that the "national government adopt a policy for safeguarding these phosphate deposits for agricultural use in the interest of the public welfare." It is in that direction that the four states are banding together.

By Ewing Galloway

FLORIDA HAS LED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION

Although the Western States Possess Greater Phosphate Deposits, the Bulk of Production Has So Far Come From the Eastern States. In This Big Mine Near Dunellon, Florida, the Rock Is Scooped Up With a Dredge, the Dirt and Sand Washed Away, and the Rock Loaded Into Railroad Cars at the Tipple in the Background

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER MIXING MACHINE

About 90 Per Cent of the Phosphate Rock Mined in the United States Goes Into the Manufacture of Phosphate Fertilizers, Which Are Vital to the Restoration of Fertility to Worn-Out Lands

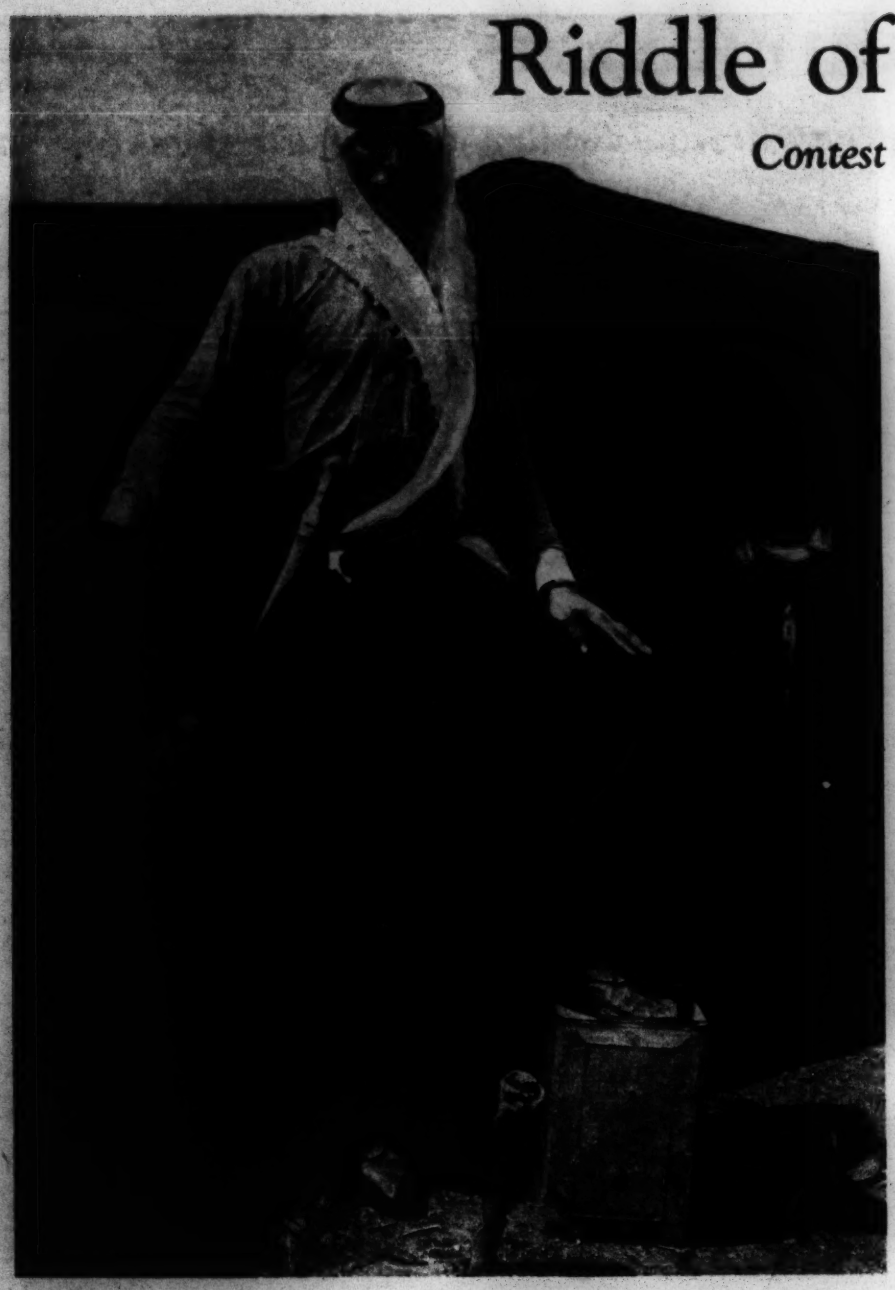
OPEN PHOSPHATE PIT

Of the Sixteen and a Half Billion Tons of Phosphate Deposits in the World, the United States Possesses About Six and a Half Billion Tons. Five Billion Tons of This Supply Is in the State of Idaho and Is Probably the World's Largest Single Deposit of This Extremely Valuable Natural Resource

Riddle of Palestine

Contest for Control of the Holy Land Simmers While Action Is Awaited on Proposed Partitioning

By Capt. Victor Cazalet, M. P.



WITHIN THE NEXT few months a vital decision will have to be taken by the British Government and the League of Nations in regard to the Holy Land.

Palestine is an international concern, a land holy to Christian, Moslem, and Jew alike. Almost everything prized in Anglo-Saxon civilization has its roots in the teachings which were first given to the world around the Sea of Galilee. If there is a place in the world where peace and good will should prevail, it is in Palestine.

Pending final settlement of the Palestine problem, the authorities are acting with the utmost leniency, an attitude necessary if any semblance of order is to be preserved in a highly complex situation. Although the days are fairly quiet, shooting and bombing are likely to begin at dusk, perhaps resulting in some fatalities and damage to railway lines. Collective fines are imposed in certain villages, but rarely collected, unless a homicidal offender has been traced to one of them. Houses suspected of harboring bandits are searched. However, there is no martial law, as the military operates only at the request of the police.

* * *

Final action awaits upon the results of a study of ways and means of carrying out the partition scheme recommended by the British Royal Commission of 1936. The Commission's report resulted in a recommendation by the League of Nations that another commission, now shortly to go out, shall present a definite working method, and shall determine boundaries that final consideration may be given to the partition scheme.

The plan devised by the 1936 Commission would call for the award to the Jews of a separate state in which they can do as they like and into which they may bring as many immigrants as they choose. The rest of Palestine would be joined to Transjordan to form a separate Arab state—all except a tract including Jerusalem and certain other holy places which would be placed under the permanent mandate of Great Britain.

I listened during my recent Palestine visit to many criticisms of partition, but I am still convinced that some form of partition is both desirable and inevitable. I found experienced opinion, though divided on detail, strongly in favor of the general principle as the only solution of this complicated problem.

While I cannot say that the Jews or any others interested in Palestine believe that partition is the ideal solution, neither can I discover that any alternative has been proposed which is politically possible or practicable. What would seem disastrous, not only to the existing state of affairs but to the success of any future scheme, is a policy of indecision and uncertainty.

Once a definite policy is settled, I believe that both Jew and Arab will accept the decision and soon will be making agreements, both political and financial, to the mutual advantage of both.

Some of the differences between the two races are profound. Think of the difficulties of running an administration in which you have to have three holidays every week, one for the Jews, one for the Arabs, and Sunday for the Christians. You have three languages, three races and three different forms of civilization.

Among the Jews in Palestine you will find some of the most experienced and learned chemists, lawyers, doctors, and musicians in the world. Their names are household words in Europe. Jewish methods of farming and doing business generally are up-to-date and efficient. In Tel Aviv they have built a modern town of 140,000 inhabitants in which schools, hospitals, and working conditions might be a model for any country.

* * *

No one could deny that the Arab has a charm of his own. He is courteous and invariably hospitable. His methods of farming, living, and doing business are essentially Eastern and very different from those of his neighbor. He likes to take his time, to talk politics. Why not? It is his country.

The Arab landowner is generally agreed to have sold his land at exaggerated prices. Both the standard of living and wages have risen considerably as a result of the influx of Jewish capital. But these material advantages have not persuaded the Arab as to the wisdom of British policy, and he still remains suspicious and doubtful of the future.

The Jew is sometimes almost aggressively pleased both with himself and with his new home. Is it any wonder? Picture for yourself a young Jewish boy or girl coming from some Polish village where he is not only poverty-stricken but is regarded as a foreigner and a nuisance and where the future holds out no hope.

During the early years after the World War, the number of Jewish immigrants into Palestine varied considerably. Gradually the numbers rose and the cause of Zionism attracted both Jews and Jewish influence from all parts of the world. Today, the Jews have established a community consisting not only of individuals and businessmen, but they have created a civilization which is as remarkable as it is vigorous.

The story of how they built up this new civilization is told in the Report of the Royal Commission. In that Report, published in 1937, the case both for Jew and Arab is admirably and impartially told, in my opinion. Unlike many official documents, it is first-class reading.

The question naturally arises as to why it was necessary in 1936 to send out a Royal Commission. The British felt no doubt but that the promises to Jews and Arabs had been fulfilled.

The Jews have increased in numbers from some 70,000 in 1919 to nearly 450,000 today. The Arab population has increased from 600,000 to 900,000. Their

(Continued on Page 14)

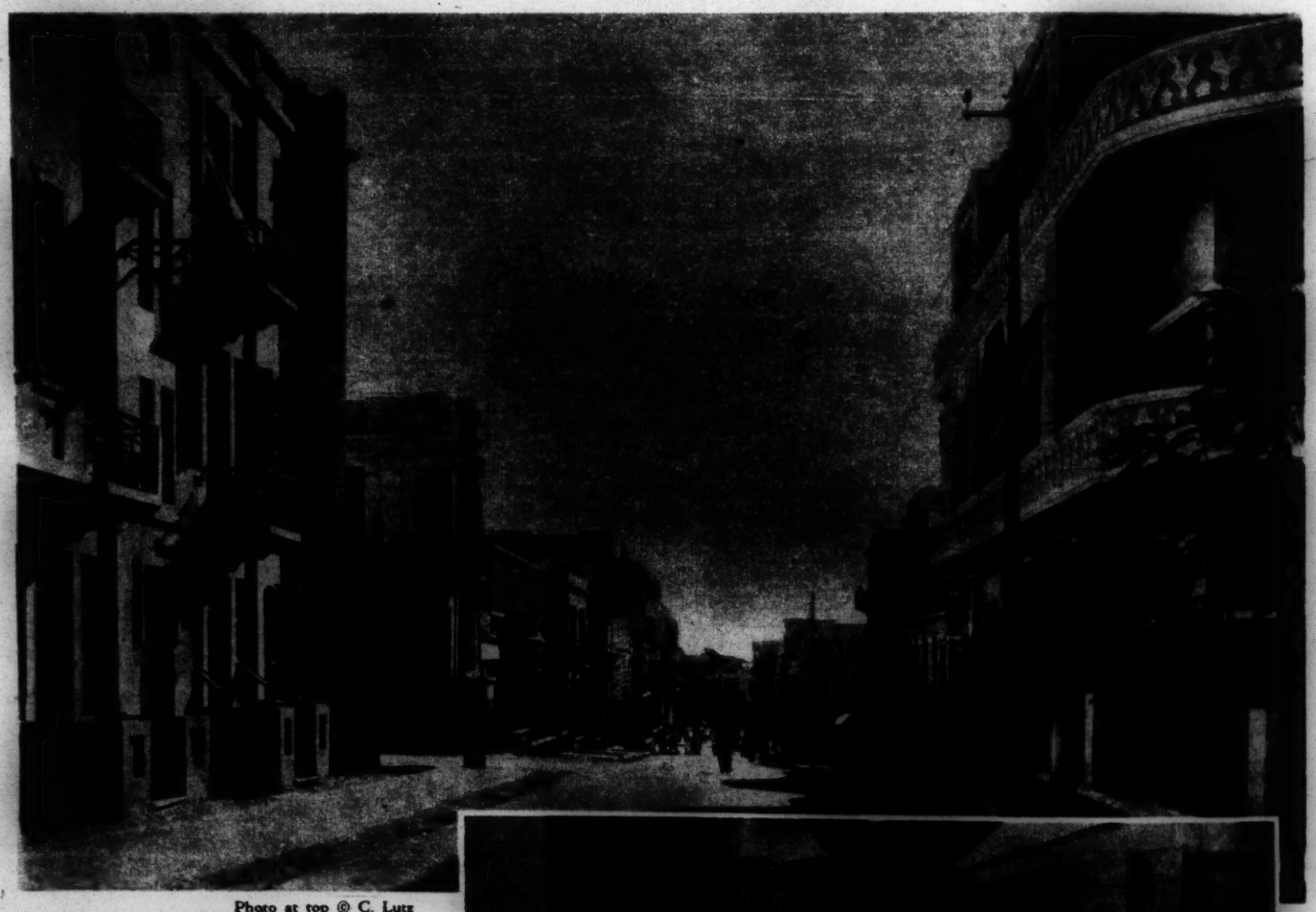


Photo at top © C. Lutz
Photo at bottom Wide World

THE THREE FORCES ACTIVE IN PALESTINE

A Bedouin Sheik, Pictured in Front of His Tent Near the Sea of Galilee, Typifies the Nomadic Element Among the Arabs With Which Britain Must Deal in Palestine. A Street in the All-Jewish City of Tel Aviv Shows the Model Development of This Municipality of 140,000 Population. As a Means of Lessening the Consequences of Clashes Between Jews and Arabs, the British Police (at Right) at the First Sign of Disturbance in Any Town Block Off Whole Streets and Search Passers-by for Hidden Arms

MAN'S BIRTHRIGHT

By Walter Sandon

WHEN THE FRUIT is ripe, the farmers in some parts of England employ men to guard the orchards in order to prevent holiday-makers helping themselves from the trees. It seems that many townsfolk, on seeing fruit growing close to the roadside, conclude that it can be had by anyone for the trouble of picking. That someone has spent considerable money in labor and materials for the sole purpose of growing the fruit for market does not seem to be realized. But if, on return to their homes, they found that someone had entered their house and removed some of their treasures, they would, to say the least, feel very annoyed.

There are many matters that have a like habit of appearing quite differently when viewed or experienced from different sides of the hedge, so to speak. There is a tendency in the human mind to carry ideas to extremes, and when that happens the idea often becomes self-destructive and results in something very different from what was originally intended. This is because human ideas are seldom based upon an impartial principle which, if consulted, would check any extreme bias in either this or that direction.

Thus the present world-wide lack of understanding of the true foundations of the democratic ideal, is really Democracy's most dangerous enemy today. For Democracy does not stand upon the maintenance of economic equality as seems to be generally believed by many folk. If such beliefs could be fully examined they would be found to be opposed, one to the other, regarding the meaning of equality. But the equality upon which the democratic ideal does rest, is that of the divine possibility that exists in all humanity alike as expressed in Genesis 1:26, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."

* * *

From that standpoint every human being is heir to the divine power and right to reflect the highest creative intelligence, and the duty of a Democratic government is to prevent all personal human aims from restricting the free expression of this divine birthright. But the individual also has a Democratic part to play, which is to cultivate and reflect the divine intelligence in such manner as will assist in increasing the general level of intelligence reflected by the whole community.

It will not be difficult to think of human activities which at present result in darkening and distorting the national intelligence and therefore injuring Democracy. Revolutions have been used for the purpose of destroying some of them, and the object of the revolution has been to establish state control over all the activities of the people as the purest form of Democracy.

Few seem to realize that when the something loosely called "the state" takes complete control, Democracy ceases to exist, and with it goes freedom. For under Democracy men, consciously or unconsciously, knowingly or unknowingly, look to divine inspiration for ideas wherewith to meet their needs. But where "the state" is supreme, a human intellectual theory of nationalism must needs become the source of national inspiration and the community must restrict its thought and action to the confines of the national theory of life.

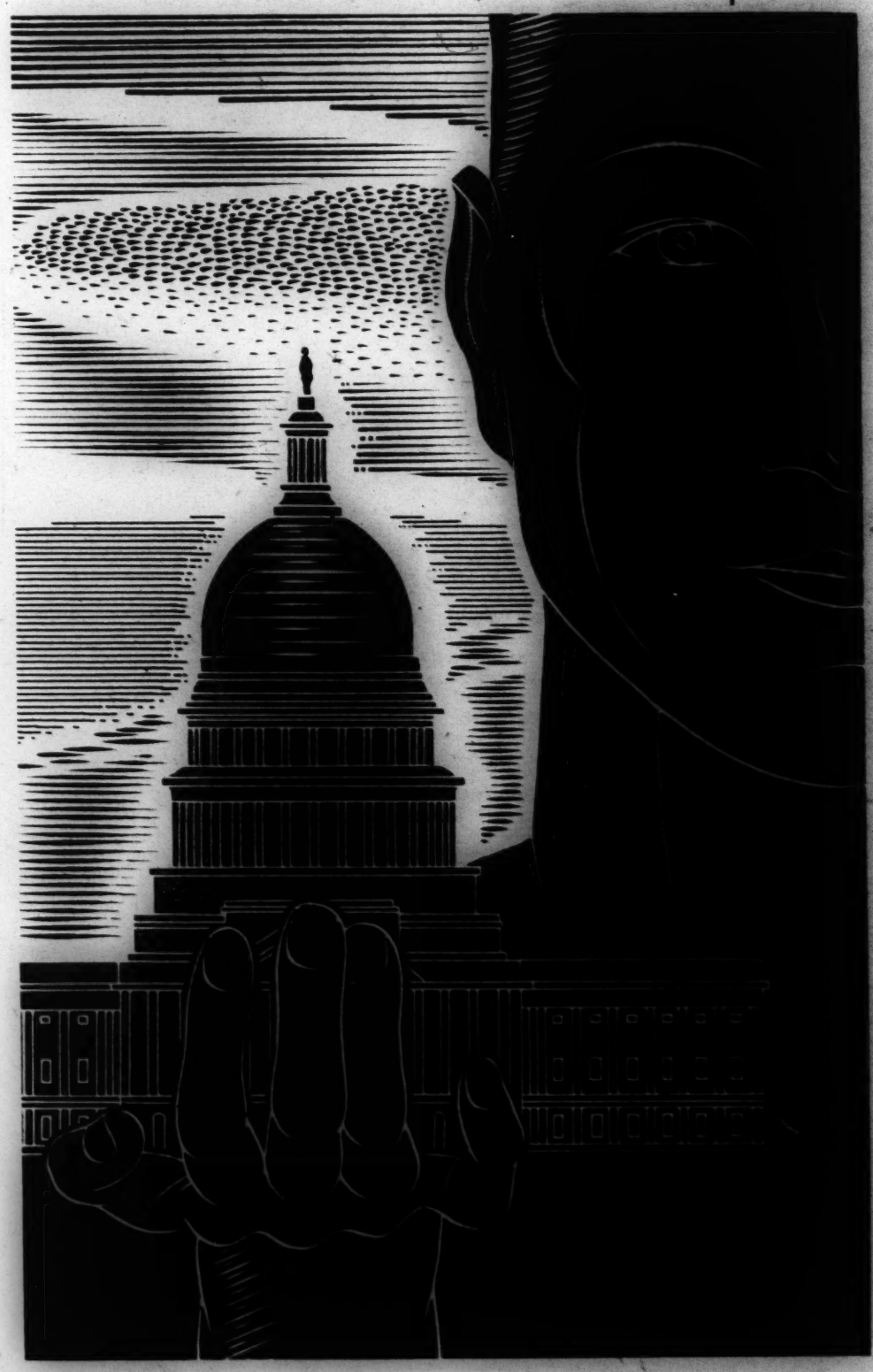
* * *

The national outlook is materially narrowed and freedom of thought and action is no longer permissible. For if "the state" is to remain supreme, its supremacy must be expressed in terms of restrictive law over national activities, and as action is motivated by thought "the state" must also control the nation's thinking. There is no other way in which state absolutism can be maintained.

When folk cry out for complete state control they are unknowingly offering to surrender all freedom of thought and action, since once "the state" is made absolute it cannot possibly allow anyone to become a member of its executive who does not fully accept the state theory of national life, and neither can alternative ways of living be allowed to the people.

If Democracy sometimes works badly it is not the fault of the ideal, but is due to the fact that the people do not think democratically, but personally. The government of a Democracy is there to correct the abuses that arise out of the bias of such personal thinking, and it is the right and privilege of a Democratic people to see that its elected government does so act.

Yet here is the snag. The Democratic ideal, in the first place, was an ideal or inspiration that reflected the nature of divine government. But like many of the ideas conceived in earliest times, men had no clear understanding of their true origin. Democracies usually had short lives because men lacked consciousness of the directive Principle. This Principle was made clear by Christ Jesus, for he revealed the fundamental moral nature of life and creation, and the vital necessity for man to live accordingly. In effect he re-stated the Democratic idea for human guidance when he said "on earth as it is in heaven," as the law that men need to obey if they wish to remain free.



In the Never-N

Lower California, Mexico's Detached Peninsula, Is Ba in Minerals and Natural Wonders, Still Among the

By Phil Townsend H

LOWER CALIFORNIA is essentially mineral. Its inability to support life from the land has been reassuring to United States military and naval strategists when timid Californians have been apprehensive over Japanese colonization on the peninsula. True enough, Japanese have attempted to purchase proven agricultural land there on occasion. Stern representations by the State Department of the United States to the Mexican Government have always estopped such deals.

Now Government apprehensions, if ever they existed, are permanently allayed. Japan's conquests in the Orient, with the concomitant opportunity for national expansion there, no longer makes it necessary for them to seek a foothold in a forbidding land.

As to possible Japanese espionage on fleet movements from Lower California bases—the navy realizes full well that any information that Japan might desire could as readily be obtained by Japanese fisherfolk based in great numbers at San Diego and Los Angeles harbors.

"Pobre Baja California," Porfirio Diaz once characterized this waif of the Mexican Republic. In 1929, a passable automobile road was opened from Tiajuana to Cape San Lucas, a distance of 1,131 miles, or approximately the same distance as from Los Angeles to Portland, Ore.

The road is passable for seasoned desert travelers, but it is far from a boulevard. Gasoline, oil, and water are scarce, and one is forced to transport one's own bed and board, but it is being used to a greater and greater extent by a new crop of adventurers—the motor tourists.

No national in the world gets closer to nature and the fundamentals of life than the Mexican, and no other Mexican is half so close as the native of Lower California. Almost completely detached from the mainland, he has been free from its strife and turmoil. His life is one of primitive simplicity—his wants but food, shelter, and the right to reproduce his kind. Hospitable within his limited means and friendly in his humble way, he welcomes la turista at his ranchería or in his pueblo.

* * *

In the main, the peninsula is barren and hostile. But the pueblos are exceptions. From palm-forested San Ignacio to tropical San José del Cabo, they dot the landscape. The palm forest at San Ignacio, planted by the padres in the years that have fled, now numbers 50,000 trees. At Mulegé, Comondú, Purísima and San José del Cabo, the palms pursue one, interspersed with small gardens and orchards of vegetables and tropical fruits. The winter tomatoes of the Cape region come by ship into the American market. Its fruits—mangos, cherimoyas, avocados, bananas, and others, in virtue of an American embargo, rot in the field.

The waters of the gulf and the Pacific teem with fish. The Bay of La Paz, divested of its native pearls centuries ago, now rears them in valuable quantities by artificial means in planted oyster beds. The story of La Paz, if ever there was one, is a poet's story. La Paz—place of peace—an unspoiled Lotus-land supreme.

For the study of natural science the peninsula is unexcelled. Since 1778, when Chappe D'Auteroche landed at San José del Cabo to study the transit of Venus, Lower California has been a goal for adventurers in science, and all have profited by their sojourn therein. Edward W. Nelson, in his "Lower California and Its Natural Resources," lists 334 different scientific publications detailing various phases of the natural science of the peninsula. Its islands are veritable bird havens, and its chaparral is densely populated with wild life. Nowhere else, probably, are there such enormous cactus forests, or so many strange species. The peninsula boasts only one fresh-water fish, Salmo nelsoni, a species of rainbow trout. It claims one of the highest waterfalls known to man, and some of the grandest mountain scenery, in the Sierra San Pedro Martir, dominated by towering La Providencia (10,126 feet elevation).

But mainly Lower California is tawny and repellent desert, lighted here and there by buttes and low mountains of various hues, testifying to mineral content but lacking all promise of supplying the essential personal needs of man.

* * *

During American prohibition, the peninsula enjoyed a fleeting prosperity from sundry resorts that catered to American visitors, located on the northern border, from Algondones to Tiajuana. Most imposing of all was Agua Caliente, a de luxe hotel, gambling casino, race track, golf course, and baths situated on the outskirts of Tiajuana, and representing an investment of $5,000,000. Convenient to the wealth of Hollywood, Pasadena, and Los Angeles, it did a land-office business through prohibition. Lesser resorts, of even lesser respectability, served less affluent patrons in Mexicali and Tiajuana.

Agua Caliente struggled to maintain itself after repeal—and did a fair job of it. But when President Lázaro Cárdenas revoked its gambling concession in 1935, its end was in sight. Its tiled and lighted baths fell into decay, weeds choked out its beautiful gardens, and the grass of its fairways withered. Just before the turn of the year, President Cárdenas administered the coup de grace by expropriating the property for public use.

And now Lower California has returned to the languorous years of its past, heedless of today and dreaming of tomorrow. Imperfectly explored, filled with natural wonders, it remains the one fantastic "never-never land" of this continent.

It was a myth that first drew the attention of the white man to Lower California. And myths about it have prevailed over facts, amazing and incredible as the latter are, ever since. Hernando Cortés, having concluded the conquest of the Valley of Mexico, it is related by the chroniclers, read in a sixteenth-century Spanish romance of "an island called California . . . inhabited by black women without a single man among them . . . very rich in pearls and gold."

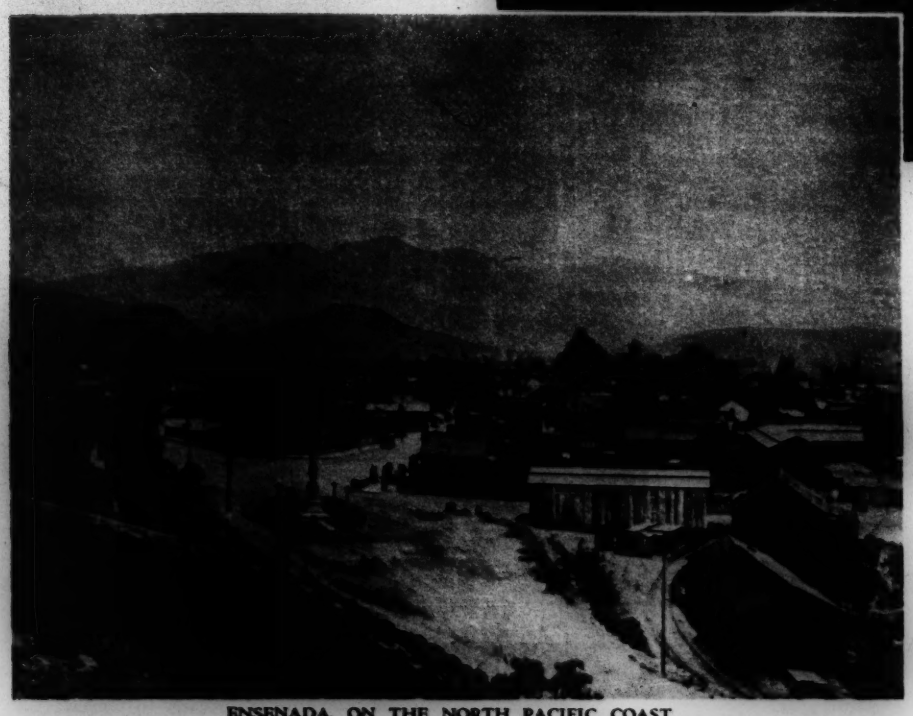
The myth intrigued the little conqueror; he believed it, sent two expeditions in 1533 and 1534, and led a third himself in 1535, to the peninsula. He landed near La Paz, failed to discover the Amazons and their legendary Queen Calafia, but he did find pearls. Cortés's success in the latter respect gave point to Spanish exploration and colonization for two centuries, and, in fact, pearl hunting and culture have vastly influenced the regional economy ever since.

* * *

And there was gold, too—and other valuable minerals—all of which have contributed materially to the national wealth. But attempts to establish agriculture have failed. Numerous colonies have been set upon the land, only to languish. A colony of White Russians at Guadalupe, and the million-acre ranch once owned by a Los Angeles newspaper publisher, and recently expropriated by the Mexican Government—

Andrew R. Boone Photo

THE PESCALAMA TREE GROWS OUT OF CREVICES IN THE STEEP ROCKY WALLS



ENSENADA, ON THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST

Once the Rendezvous of Filibusters, This Town Was Also a Camp for United States Troops During the Mexican War. The Statue Commemorates Miguel Hidalgo, Creole Revolutionist, Who Is Thus Honored in Many Mexican Cities

NO FAUCETS HERE

Water Doesn't Gush From Pipes in Many Sections of Lower California. Barrels Are Filled at Convenient Springs, Ropes Attached to Pegs at the Ends, and the Barrels Rolled to Their Destinations

er-Never Land

la, Is Barren and Hostile in Appearance but Rich among the Half-Explored Corners of the World

Townsend Hanna

HUMBLY DOMICILED. THE NEEDS OF LOWER CALIFORNIA NATIVES ARE OF THE SIMPLEST

PASSABLE FOR SEASONED DESERT TRAVELERS

The Trans-Peninsular Highway, Which Stretches From Tijuana to Cape San Lucas, Is Still Something Less Than a Boulevard

both situated on the northern frontier—have been the only agricultural enterprises to thrive in the entire territory.

The explanation is to be found in an almost total absence of water. The Russians have succeeded, because their slight needs were supplied by an equally slight local supply; the Los Angeles publisher succeeded in his cotton-farming venture because he drew his water from the inexhaustible Colorado River.

In all the 58,000 square miles (about the area of Florida) that comprise Lower or "Baja" California, there is only one permanently flowing stream—the Rio Santo Domingo. Moreover, a large part of the area practically never receives rain. Hence mining, fisheries, and pearls have been the chief resources. Hence it is that with a population of 62,000, only a trifle more than one person to the square mile, it is the most sparsely settled political sub-division in the Western Hemisphere, with two exceptions—the remote Northwestern Territory and Arctic Greenland.

* * *

Aridity and a relentless nature that manifests itself in fierce summer heat and devastating winds reduced the native Indian population in prehistoric times—the Pericues, the Gaicuris and the Cochimís—to pitifully debased savages; bested the efforts of Jesuit, Franciscan, and Dominican missionaries to establish Christianity and civilization, though they did establish, between 1697 and 1797, 21 missions, many of which stand today as empty and gaunt temples in the wilderness; and they have brought frustration to many a roseate scheme in more recent times.

But Lower California always has been, and very probably always will be, a land of high adventure. Cortés, in 1535, led the van of a procession of courageous and daring men.

There was Father Juan María de Salvatierra, first of the Jesuit missionaries in 1697, who despaired of gentling the natives by the expedient of clothing and feeding them when one of his Indian charges, after consuming 24 pounds of meat in as many hours, survived to consume 17 watermelons at one sitting!

Andrew R. Boone Photo

TREES WITHOUT SHADE

Cactus of Unrivaled Size and Variety Flourishes in the Vizcaino Desert, Near the Center of the Peninsula

There was Father Juan de Ugarte, another Jesuit, who, mostly by his own hands, built a vessel, El Triunfo de la Cruz, from timbers carried on the backs of devout Indians for a distance of 60 miles. With this vessel, Ugarte explored the upper gulf and forwarded to King Philip V geographical information of great value.

There was Alexander Selkirk, the Robinson Crusoe of Defoe's novel, who accompanied the English buccaneer, Capt. Woodes Rogers, to Cape San Lucas in 1709.

Twice has Lower California been in the possession of the United States, but on both occasions it was voluntarily surrendered. In 1847, during the Mexican War, a company of troops occupied the territory about Ensenada, while two companies of New York volunteers took possession of La Paz.

In the gold rush of 1849, many California-bound emigrants, stranded in Panamá through lack of boats, wended their way in stages northward by coastwise vessels and pushed up the peninsula afoot.

The second invasion by Americans occurred in the "filibustering fifties," that lurid and lawless decade in California's annals. William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," with a heterogeneous company of bold followers, enlisted in San Francisco, in 1853 landed at La Paz. By proclamation he established the dual "Republic of Lower California and Sonora." After a minor skirmish, he proceeded northward, set up headquarters in the vicinity of Ensenada and fought the battles of La Grulla, Santo Tomás and San Vicente.

* * *

The natives, unfortunately for Walker, were reluctant to accept the brand of liberty he chose to impose upon them. After being harried on all sides, he was forced to re-enter the United States at Yuma and abandon his enterprise.

More important than all these episodes, by long odds, was the occupation of the peninsula by Franciscan missionaries upon the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767. The Franciscans founded but one mission during their regime (1767-1773), which was San Fernando de Velicatá, but it was in this barren and hostile land that they organized the "holy expedition" of 1769, under the direction of Don Gasper de Portolá and the now greatly revered Father Junipero Serra, which resulted in the permanent conquest and settlement of the present State of California.

Having passed through the periods of discovery, civilization, and foreign invasion, Lower California could hardly be expected to escape exploitation.

The first of numerous colonization companies came into being when Flores, Hale and Company was granted an enormous concession near Magdalena Bay in 1884. In the same year, 15,000,000 acres, comprising almost all of the Northern District, were conceded to Louis Hüller, who promptly transferred them to the International Company of Mexico, a Connecticut corporation. Later, the Mexican Land & Colonization Company, the Lower California Development Company (an English concern), and others were formed. All have long since passed into oblivion.

* * *

Of Lower California's mineral resources, Father Francisco Clavijero, industrious historian of the period, wrote in 1789:

"Among the rocks with which the mountains of (Lower) California are filled there are flint, pumice stone, grinding stone, crystals, gypsum, building stone, and others less useful. It is believed that in the northern part there is marble, but to date this has not been ascertained. Rock crystals are found in hexagonal fragments in the district of the mission of Santa Gertrudes. . . . Common gypsum abounds in many places, but in a little mountain on San Marcos Island, situated in the gulf near Mulegé, is found a gypsum crystallized in transparent pieces from four to five feet in length, a foot and a half wide, and three or four fingers thick. . . . Vitriol or copperas is found in small deposits in some wet places in the district of the mission of Guadalupe, and in other regions farther north."

Prophetic, indeed, was Clavijero's description. Today, the gypsum deposits of San Marcos Island are owned and operated by a Los Angeles concern, the marble Clavijero thought was to be found "in the northern part" has been quarried for years at El Marmol by a San Diego Company, and the deposits of "vitriol or copperas" constitute one of the world's largest copper properties, owned by the Boleo Company, a French institution financed by the Rothschilds, and located at Santa Rosalia, on the gulf.

Among the New Books

A Study of Humanity in Politics

Humanity in Politics, by Arthur Bryant. London: Hutchinson. 10s. 6d.

"IF I CANNOT REFORM with equity"—so the biographer of Pepys quotes from a speech of Burke's—"I will not reform at all." From admirable sentiments of that kind has sprung most conservative opposition to reform. Was it equitable to the slave owners to free the slave? Of course it was not; it was an arbitrary act of a public opinion gradually built up by reformers. They are arbitrary people. This is why Mr. Bryant does not like them much. With an air of making a discovery, he points out what all reformers have known only too well since the days of Moses, that people are usually happy with their apparently awful lot.

* * *

They are; the remarkable thing about human nature is that it can adjust itself to any conditions—to the ennui of the Ritz or the horror of nearly two years of siege and bombardment in Madrid. The purpose of reform is not primarily to make men happy but to make them just; for happiness and kindness are fortunately always with us. They have made the bad endurable, but they do not of themselves bring the better appreciably nearer. It is the easiest thing on earth, and passes for wisdom, to take a kind of political and moral credit for their existence around us.

This complacancy is merely a defect of Mr. Bryant's Tory qualities, which are plain for everyone to see in this engaging collection of reprinted essays. They deal mainly with aspects of English and European political life, warm to the Coronation, praise the common man, respect all established institutions from the Throne to the Women's Institute, and are generally pervaded by the good-natured English plea for tolerance and compromise.

The Tory's excellence belongs, I think, as a rule, to the private rather than the public side of morality. Cautious before change, he prefers men to movements, small actions to big ones, a minimum of government, a maximum of live-and-let-live—provided he ultimately has the power. Like the judge who can hang you, he gets most satisfaction out of letting you off. He believes in original sin—which is practical in politics; and, unlike the Radical, he sends his enemies and not his friends to the guillotine. Such is Mr. Byrant's temper.

It is, of course, the English temper all over and not a party one at all. Yet it was not always so; not, for example, as he says, in the Civil Wars. And that, he fears, is the way Englishmen will drift again if they are not careful. They would be there by now if they were following the intellectuals of the left wing, who have pretty well the monopoly of political thought. And here I find Mr. Bryant unsatisfactorily discursive. He is content to skim over the surface. Why is there this left-wing preponderance? Why does it write and think as it does? From what part of society does it come? Is he sure that it is out of touch with the mass of the body politic?

* * *

Mr. Bryant does not inquire. This is because he is a democrat of the English kind whose stress is not on demos but reasonable authority. What may be called popular democracy, whose spirit pervades America, is beyond his experience and his taste, for the English system is not popular at all but an elaborate jigsaw of castes. This is why England, confronted by the popular movements on the Continent, pays lip service to democracy but takes the reactionary side; and even men of good will like Mr. Bryant can make a party point about the wastage of English lives in the Peninsular War, conveniently forgetting that the dictator they were fighting had attempted to invade their country.

We come to Spain in the end, and it begins to look like a test. Tolerance, moderation, humanity are lovely words, but do they mean anything to a writer when he comes to write about the present civil war? Mr. Bryant, alas, after all that gravity, is as irascible as any left winger. He may be right in thinking General Franco the lesser evil, but he ought at least to present all the facts and not half of them. He ought not to mislead. There is no evidence that I can discover that Guernica was burned by the Reds after it had been bombed, for example. There is a great deal of evidence for the commercial and financial probity and stability of the Valencia government. The first requirement one makes of those proposing to be humane in politics and to avoid the exaggerations of the religious wars, is that they should be most careful about their facts.

V. S. PRITCHETT

All Because of Johnson

Skye High, by Hesketh Johnson and Hugh Kingsmill. New York: Oxford. $3.

ANYONE MIGHT have done it. The plan was so plausible, so obvious almost, the wonder is that hundreds had not thought of it before. But they did not. It remained for Hesketh Pearson and Hugh Kingsmill, biographers both and good Johnsonians, to set out on a Scottish tour which would follow in the footsteps of Dr. Samuel Johnson and his Scottish friend, Mr. James Boswell. Their imaginations having suddenly taken fire, they had no great trouble to persuade their London publisher, to persuade certain railroad and steamship officials, to persuade a generous prospective host or two, that a little pecuniary support would nicely foster so engaging a project.

* * *

The years between the first Tour of the Hebrides in 1773, and the second in 1937, involved some notable differences in Highland conditions of travel; but the two pilgrims went by slow degrees in trains, on ships, even on foot occasionally—for example, on that steep road down into Glenelg, the exigencies of which caused the worthy Doctor to break into a rage. They read aloud Boswell's account and Johnson's account and had no difficulty in sympathizing with the heavy man who rode the horse, gripping its tail in order not to plunge over its head; to say nothing of the stupidity of Hay, who tried to restore the Doctor's equanimity by calling his attention to "see such pretty goats."

"Boswell thought that the level stretch from the foot of Mam Rattagan to Glenelg must be 10 miles, though called five. Kingsmill thought it must be 20; and weighed down by his rucksack considered that Johnson, mounted on one horse and with his luggage on another, was hardly entitled to write, except on his horse's behalf, 'It is not to be imagined without experience how in climbing crags, and treading bogs, and winding through narrow and obstructed passages, a little bulk will hinder, and a little weight will burthen; and how often a man that has pleased himself at home with his own resolution, will, in the hour of darkness and fatigue, be content to leave behind him everything but himself.'"

* * *

So we re-con many a favorite, familiar passage of the "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides." The two modern travelers set up on their own account, too, a kind of controversial discourse much in the vein of their famous predecessors on the road. Immortality, abuse of Mr. Balfour, whether or not Mr. Barrie over-stressed the importance of the quality of courage in delivering his address at St. Andrews University—these and innumerable more provocative themes were discussed as the two travelers spent hours in their own company. The reader comes to know these two authors fairly well, too, and that in itself is nothing amiss.

A quaint book and original, full of pawky humor, of the fragrance of Highland scents and the beauty of its scenes—a book truly reflective in that it leads one's thinking at once back into the past and ahead into the future.

M. W.

JACKET DESIGN FOR "SKYE HIGH"

Andersen as Drama

It's Perfectly True, by Hans Christian Andersen. Translated by Paul Leyssac. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.

HERE ARE charming translations of stories by Hans Christian Andersen. Among them are several old friends, with here and there less well-known ones. The translator, M. Leyssac, has approached the subject from a new angle, and with two principal aims in view. As an actor and lecturer he has been interested to convey the dramatic element in each story—to convey and to preserve it—for Hans Andersen intended the stories primarily for reading aloud. M. Leyssac has wished, too, to present the author to English-speaking audiences as a man whose sense of satire brightens his work, an aspect which M. Leyssac considers has been overlooked.

* * *

This element is certainly very evident in this edition. The turn of the story which, so often in English versions, has been pointed into a moral, has a sharpness and polish which are far from pedantry and moralizing. What could be more ironic than the fate of the learned young man who writes about the "good, the true and the beautiful" in "The Shadow"? Or the storm-in-a-tea-cup in "It's Perfectly True," a lively example of the results of gossip? And how well snobbery is guyed in "The Happy Family."

Although M. Leyssac stresses the dramatic value of the stories he is by no means insensible to their poetic quality. "The Ugly Duckling" opens delightfully:

> It was so lovely in the country—it was summer! The wheat was yellow, the oats were green, the hay was stacked in the green meadows, and down there the stork went tiptoeing on his red legs, jabbering Egyptian, a language his mother had taught him.

Sentiment is not lacking, of course. "The Little Match Girl," "The Snow Queen," and "The Red Shoes" provide plenty. I enjoyed re-reading "The Princess and the Pea," a story which strongly influenced me, as a child, to be most particular about the minutest crinkle in an under-blanket.

* * *

But are these stories for children? The plot and the fantastic love affair of "The Little Mermaid," for instance, or the grim fatalism of "The Story of a Mother," suggest realms which scarcely belong to a child's apprehension, and which, unless very carefully seasoned with other books, might easily overstimulate a child's imagination. Perhaps the author himself felt that the symbolism was above the heads of children, as M. Leyssac mentions in a foreword that Hans Andersen was in the habit of reading them mainly to adults, and in Denmark today they are read mostly by grown-up people.

E. M. P.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Longmans Green's "American Business Fundamentals" series now includes "Landmarks of Economic Thought," by John M. Ferguson; "The Law of Contracts and Sales," by Jay Finley Christ, and "Practical Summary of Negotiable Instruments," by Thomas F. Green, Jr. ($1 each).

Henry Holt has published in one volume the complete cycle of Georges Duhamel's "Pasquier Chronicles." The last two of the five parts, which are here published for the first time in America, were reviewed in this place on Jan. 26, after their publication in England by Dent.

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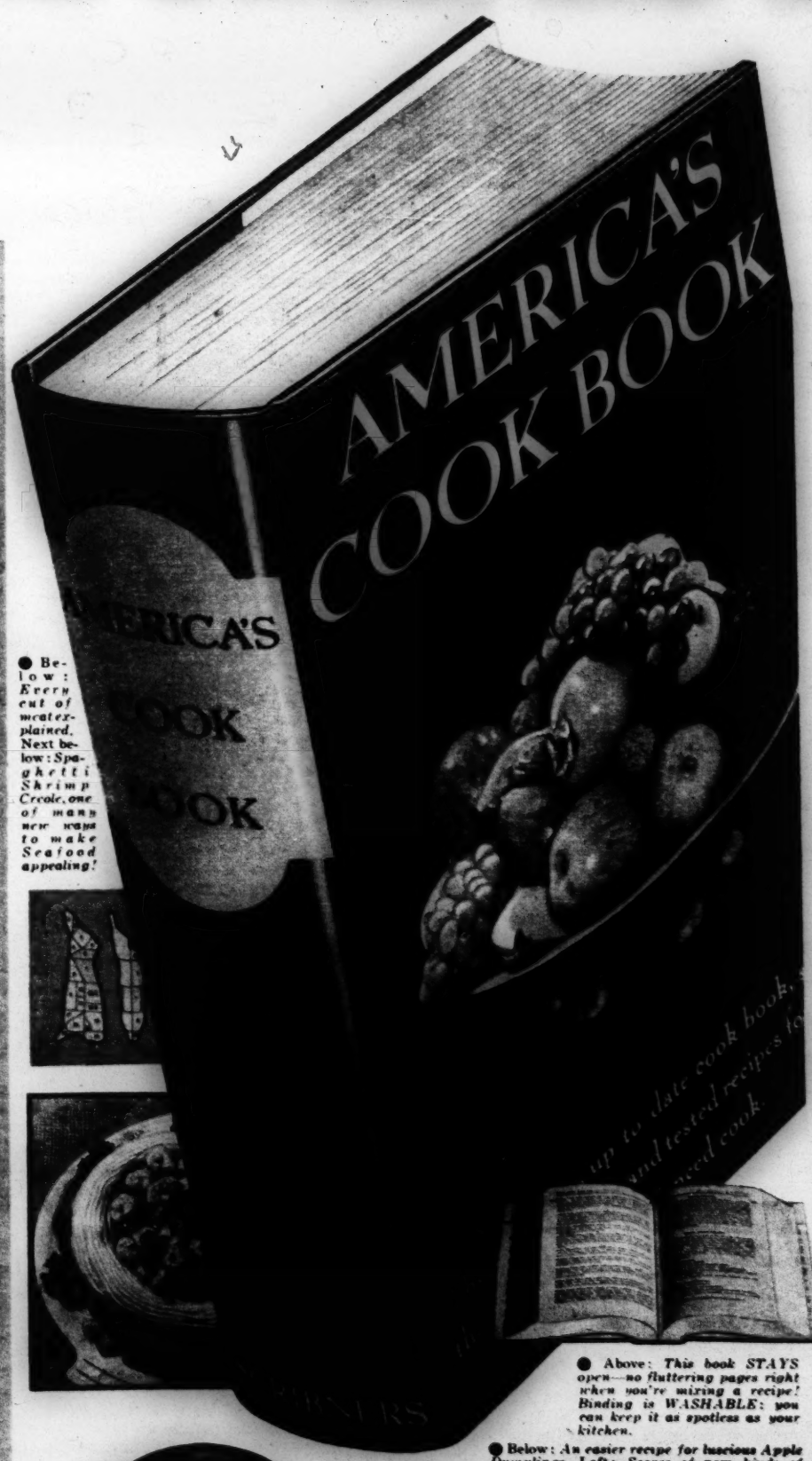

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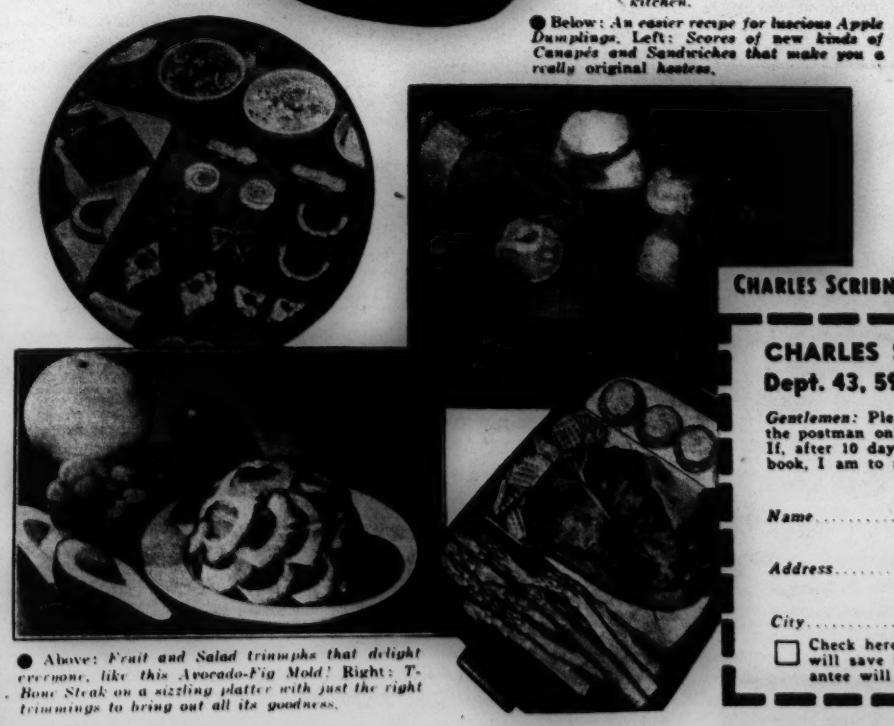

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Hervey Allen Writes a Compact, Integrated Story of the Civil War

Action at Aquila, by Hervey Allen. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

HERVEY ALLEN'S new novel is in several ways the antithesis of its much-read predecessor, "Anthony Adverse." It is planned, compact, integrated, whereas its sister novel was sprawling and formless. It is approximately modern in that it tells of the Civil War, and so just around the corner of America's memory — but a memory far too short. The action is, in the main, limited to one small section of the Shenandoah Valley, never getting farther away than Philadelphia, and the time, except for a brief epilogue, is only one autumn, that of 1864.

By contrast with "Anthony Adverse," and counting out one climactic battle scene, it is simple, familiar, subdued in color, and less touched by poetry. Readers who liked "Anthony Adverse" for its bursts of magnificence, its world-sweep and opulent variety, are going to say of the new book, "Is this Hervey Allen?" On the other hand, some who were dismayed by the length of the first novel, or by other qualities, may welcome the restraint and "gentlemanliness" of the second.

* * *

"Action at Aquila" is, moreover, a novel with a distinct purpose, and a timely one—to tell the horror of war and the speed with which mankind forgets.

When General Sheridan ordered the devastation of the Shenandoah Valley it fell to Col. Nathanial Franklin of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry to carry out some of the work. For one thing, he had orders to burn the homestead of a Confederate officer named Crittendon. In the face of Mrs. Crittendon and her family of dependents, Colonel Franklin weakened and put out the fire his men had started. When Sheridan sent him back again that night to finsh the job, the Crittendons had vanished.

Directly after that, Franklin had a six-weeks' furlough, which he spent partly in his old home in Kennett Square in Pennsylvania, partly in Philadelphia, and partly on a tour along the Pennsylvania and Maryland borders. He found his furlough scant relief from war. The mood of the noncombatants was more rancorous than that of the fighting men. Everywhere, except for one little backwater that basked in war-time prosperity, he heard men and women talking with such venom that he was glad to get back to his regiment. When he went, he carried in his saddlebags toys for the Crittendon children. He thought he could trace the family.

* * *

Tart humor in descriptions of persons and places behind the lines contrasts with the quiet beauty of autumn scenes and the pathos of the Crittendon establishment. In a little gorge above Aquila (pronounced Ak-wy'-la), Colonel Franklin found the refugees, and relieved their needs; and while he drilled his men and guarded the end of the great Valley, three romances budded—the Colonel's and the widowed Mrs. Crittendon's, that of her nephew and the preacher's daughter, and the lovely idyl of her daughter and young William Farfar. A little air of artificiality about the story comes from Mr. Allen's willingness to employ coincidence.

Into the waiting and into the seeming peace of a prolonged Indian summer comes the "action at Aquila." Aquila is the author's name for the place. Even under its proper name the action had no historical renown. Only 5,000 or 6,000 men met in a brief engagement, but to the individuals involved it was as terrible as if there had been hundreds of thousands. The account of the action is the peak of the book, and one of the peaks, thus far, of Hervey Allen's writing.

In 1898, old Colonel Franklin saw other Pennsylvania troops starting for Cuba—"the funeral procession of the Republic moved on." If only we could remember!

W. K. R.

Mr. Aldington's Crystal World

The Crystal World, by Richard Aldington. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $1.75.

AFTER A FEW hundred lines of longing and anguish and "bitter irony" and "passionate regret" and much too much "love," the reader of Richard Aldington's latest publication might ask irreverently, "What of it?"

Even the most genuine emotion and the sincerest sentiment lose force in overstatement; and poetry, which has age-long affinity with economy, must be extraordinary indeed to offset the pointless and purely personal indulgence in wordy wailing for "the crystal world." It is a narrow theme, a limited idea which, if it eases the author to release it, brings no satisfaction to the reader. Beyond a passing response to the imagery, it is doubtful if there is any tangible reaction. And, after all, the mechanical requirements aside, what better gauge of a poem's merit than its effect on the people who did not write it?

Mr. Aldington is to be commended for adhering to straightforward and simple English. His verses are not unmusical. On the other hand, however, they are not sufficiently decorative to have an appeal outweighing the confusion of the content. Certain tendencies to extremely personalized views, apparent in earlier works, which it was hoped would vanish with development, appear to have possessed the thinking behind this latest book. There is a gray futility in the cry:

O world of strange and violent men,
Let us have our world!

It is a world which has no battlefield,
No factions and no bitter strife for power,
And scarcely touches yours.

Give us our world, and in the days to come
It shall enrich your children's children. . . .

One wonders! This escapist of all escapist sentiment is scarcely justified in the cool conclusion:

"Give us our world."
It will not be given; you must take it.
Only from the purity of extreme passion,
And, alas, the purity of extreme pain,
Can you build this crystal world.

If mankind is no longer served by the dreams of the romanticists, whereby the escape was into a world of impossible chivalry and earthly beauty immortalized, is it served by verse seeking escape in personality? One remains unconvinced of the value of the poet's "crystal world," though perhaps he has obtained it. And perhaps that's the trouble.

P. P. S.

Thomas Mann Continues Joseph's Story

Joseph in Egypt, by Thomas Mann. (Translated by H. T. Lowe-Porter.) New York: Knopf. Two volumes. $5.

TWO MORE VOLUMES are now added to the greatest prose works of our generation, as Thomas Mann continues his reconstruction of the story of Joseph. It is a story that all the world knows, but Thomas Mann makes of it a symphonic prose poem, not alone the delineation of Joseph's memorable career, but in its universal implications the history of Everyman. The genius and erudition of the author have re-created the innumerable scenes as Joseph must have witnessed them, but in the amazing actuality of the narrative, the time element has been dissolved, and "hath been" and "shall be" merge as one.

* * *

There is no doubt that the universality of the theme, its significance for anyone faced today by the problems which confronted Joseph, is foremost in the author's thought. He points out that even Joseph's experience was an echo of a still older story, that "what he (Joseph) felt was imitation and succession; with slight differences, his father before him had experienced the same. . . . For we move in the footsteps of others, and all life is but the pouring of the present into the forms of the myth." But if the problems and the pilgrimage are the same for all men who follow the ideals of Jacob and Joseph, the individual progress varies according to the strength and fidelity of those concerned. In this respect, Joseph is not so much a symbol, or prototype, as a distinct individual, whose story may profitably be read for its own sake as well as for its wide import.

In the first volumes, the reader follows Joseph through his childhood, as the brilliant but self-conscious and cocksure favorite of Jacob; through his conflict with his jealous brothers, to his interment in the well, his ensuing humility, and his insight of the true path he must follow. "Joseph in Egypt" opens with his journey through the wilderness and up the Nile to Thebes, in the company of the friendly Midianites, to whom he has been sold as a slave. For sheer delight, the chapters covering this journey are unsurpassed by anything that Thomas Mann has yet written; they abound in color, life, and movement; in humor, compassion, and wisdom. Joseph learns much during this gay interlude: he has his first instruction in diplomacy, which commences his social awakening, so to speak.

* * *

When, some years later, Joseph has risen from the status of a slave in Potiphar's household in Thebes to overseer of the entire property, he is apparently well on the way toward the fulfillment of the divine plan in store for him. Up to this point, it would seem that Joseph had conquered, or at least subdued, the weakness which had years before been one of the chief causes of his disastrous encounter with his brothers: pride. Thomas Mann, in enlarging here upon the story of Potiphar's wife, attempts to exonerate her and to show that once again it is Joseph's pride, his childish vanity, which brings him to the pit. Earlier, he had been in conflict with hate; now, with passion. Although innocent of committing any error in either case, Joseph is again chastised for the part his own vanity had in precipitating the struggle.

The story has now reached its second crucial point: Joseph's new descent into the prison and the pit. Unnumbered volumes may follow, re-creating his subsequent career, but even at this stage it is evident that "Joseph" is Thomas Mann's masterpiece.

M. W. S.

Verse Poured Into a Mold

Cold Morning Sky, by Marya Zaturenska. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

MISS ZATURENSKA'S first book of poems, "Threshold and Hearth," was given the Shelley Award for 1934. "Cold Morning Sky" is a better book than the first, which seemed arresting to many critics for its classicism molded in a modern manner. Poetry is different from prose in many respects, and one of its most valuable qualities is a fine sense of pattern. This may be implied only, as in Whitman, for instance, or it may be very apparent, as in poets like Elinor Wylie. Miss Zaturenska's work is of the latter kind: a poetry of pattern woven into lyrical cadences. Here every poem is the result of an emotional experience felt but controlled and fused into a mold.

Robert Frost has said that a good poem must have this feeling of being poured into a mold, and once it is set, nothing can ever be changed again, not a word nor a comma. This sort of poetry, then, is not a casual thing, lightly felt and lightly written. Once down, it must stand; it is as if the poet said: "This is what I have felt, not in one moment but in all the moments of my experience about this thing that I have written." Again, this is Miss Zaturenska's kind of poetry. And there is no praise too high for such obvious concern for pattern and technique.

There are debit sides to Miss Zaturenska's ledger. Let us admit a little too patent echo of Wylie, and sometimes, even, of Rupert Brooke. But these are slightly felt and, no doubt, will vanish from the work of so genuine a poet. What is more serious is a feeling of sameness of subject matter; there is too narrow a breadth of thought, too tenuous a distillation of force. But, on the whole, it would be difficult to find a more promising modern poet or a more quietly moving book.

J. R.

The Book Window

Retreat from Reason, by Lancelot T. Hogben (Random House, $1). Text of the Conway Memorial lecture, outlining a natural scientist's view of the social and political problems of the modern world. By the author of "Mathematics for the Million."

Victorian Critics of Democracy, by Benjamin E. Lippincott (Oxford and Minnesota Universities, $3.75). An analysis of the complaints brought against the democratic system by Carlyle, Ruskin, Arnold, Fitzjames Stephen, Maine, and Lecky.

U. S. A., by John Dos Passos (Harcourt Brace, $3). One volume containing the novels, "The 42nd Parallel," "Nineteen Nineteen," and "The Big Money."

Sunset House, by Lady Fortescue (Houghton Mifflin, $2.75). More about life in Southern France, by the author of "Perfume from Provence."

Shakespeare Rediscovered, by Clara Longworth de Chambrun (Scribner, $3). Further arguments for the theory that Shakespeare was brought up as a Roman Catholic.

A University Between Two Centuries, edited by Wilfred B. Shaw (University of Michigan). Proceedings of the 1937 celebration of the university.

"Coming, Sir!" by David Marlowe (Lippincott, $2.50). Autobiography of a waiter.

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. . The Economics of Peace

(Continued from Page 3)

than anything else from previous efforts of the kind is its careful analysis of the obstacles confronting the program, and the interests of various groups to which appeal may be made in getting it carried out. "Recommendations like ours have been made before. In fact, . . . the striking thing about expert reports on international economic policies in recent years has been their unanimity. . . . Why have such recommendations not been more fully carried out? How account for the great divergence between the proposals of experts and the actions of statesmen? Are there immovable obstacles between what is desirable and what is possible? To be 'realistic' must we simply acquiesce in a fatal trend? Candor requires us to face these questions."

* * *

The Committee points out that bad working of the economic system, which is admitted on all sides, has led to more and more measures of control, and that control measures have of necessity been national, since there is no international authority capable of anything like economic "planning" or of decisive action in emergencies. Without taking any stand on the mooted question of whether the troubles of our economic system are to be blamed on too much control by governments, or on wrong types of control, or on not enough control (a question on which members of the Committee would differ), the Report declares quotas, exchange restrictions, restrictions on production, bilateral barter arrangements and the like cannot by any means be regarded as desirable types of planning. They may have been forced by emergency conditions, but "in the interest of economic well-being the general direction of any economic plans that are applied should be toward more international exchange of goods and services rather than less." In contrast with these restrictive controls, planning of the type which expands economic production is to be more favorably viewed, and study of the suggestions for international public works in less developed areas of the world, to which the International Labor Organization has been giving attention, is recommended.

In general, where controls are to be applied in economic life in a way to affect international economic relations directly, the controls should be international rather than national. "Since some controls are sure to be applied, and since the removal of some undesirable forms of control will require concerted action, there is need for improvement in the machinery of international economic co-operation. Permanent machinery is essential, the general pressure toward control is not to result in a costly and dangerous restriction of economic activities within national bounds."

* * *

The recommendations of the Committee on "The Machinery of World Economic Co-operation"—to which a whole section of the Report is devoted, recognize that economic problems are never "solved" once and for all. Continuous, organized effort is necessary. The most interesting concrete suggestions among many advanced is that the present economic work of the League of Nations, plus some new activities that the Committee outlines, should be placed under the control of an autonomous organization. This organization would be responsible to a governing body representing not only government, but commercial and industrial groups as well, somewhat on the model of the International Labor Organization with its labor and employer members. The declared purpose of such an "International Commercial Organization" would be to promote mutually beneficial trade between nations, and it would have power to propose international conventions for ratification by governments as does the International Labor Organization. It should be an independent organization, open to the membership of nations unwilling to assume the political obligations of the League, and the United States should participate fully.

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Political obstacles arising from the general insecurity of nations and the menace of war are viewed in the Report as the greatest immediate barrier to the execution of the program there outlined. In the calculations of statesmen today economic preparedness for war is just as essential as direct military preparedness, and economic preparedness calls for self-sufficiency, which is the very opposite of the increased trade needed for better international relations and for better living standards.

* * *

"When the United States pushes its trade agreements program, it is, in more than a metaphorical sense, asking the nations of the world to move toward economic disarmament. Deciding to import American cotton, or automobile trucks, or copper wire, or pork, or chemicals, instead of excluding them to subsidize a more costly home production, is for statesmen in many countries today almost like deciding to cancel the plans for a new anti-aircraft gun or a new tank. It may increase the country's vulnerability in case of war next year or the year after."

Some members of the Committee have even questioned whether the United States can in good conscience ask other nations to co-operate in a program of economic improvement, which means economic disarmament, without showing more willingness to give its own co-operation in collective action for increasing the security of peoples by making peaceful settlements easier and armed aggression more difficult.

The Committee emphasizes that economic co-operation alone is not enough. "World economic co-operation for the welfare of the common people cannot be hoped for, will almost surely give way to a frantic economic preparedness, even more costly than military preparedness, unless definite progress can be made at the same time toward relaxing political tensions, lessening the fear of war, and increasing the sense of security of peoples throughout the world."

* * *

The Report declares that the spirit of political isolationism, so prevalent in the United States today, is not compatible with the economic interdependence of the modern world. It is urged that in case the United States Neutrality Act is amended, so as to include raw materials as well as munitions, the new law should permit a distinction between aggressors and victims of aggression. Likewise, the United States should announce that in the future it will not aid in the consolidation of military conquests by permitting capital to be supplied from this country for the development of territories taken by force in violation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. These measures of co-operation in resisting aggression are urged on the understanding that practical measures are also taken at the same time for political appeasement and for peaceful economic adjustment along the lines suggested in the Report—thus opening alternative ways of meeting grievances at the same time that the use of force is made less profitable.

Finally, the Committee urges the member organizations of the National Peace Conference to arrange contacts with organized groups representing labor, agriculture, business, consumers, and geographic regions in order to show them their particular stakes in world economic co-operation and to secure their support for the measures proposed in the Report. "This can be done with absolute sincerity," says the Committee, "for it is our considered judgment that the real economic interests of every one of these groups is strongly on the side of the program we have outlined, while every group has a practical human interest in a better basis for peace."

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Over Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

Second youngest member of the United States Senate, HENRY CABOT LODGE, Senator from Massachusetts, has stepped into the shoes of his distinguished grandfather and namesake, who occupied a Senate seat for 31 years.

The present Senator received his A. B. from Harvard in 1924. Following a journalistic career for several years as a member of the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune, he covered assignments at national conventions, and in Nicaragua, Mexico, Europe, and the Far East. His political career began in 1933, when he became a member of the Massachusetts General Court for two terms. He was elected to the Senate in 1936.

Viewing the cherry blossoms as they burst into bloom each spring around the Capitol basin, RICHARD LEE STROUT, a member of the Monitor's Washington news staff, took up his pen and wrote this whimsical tale of international friendships.

PHIL TOWNSEND HANNA is editor and general manager of Westways, official magazine of the Automobile Club of Southern California. His travels up and down and across Lower California have fitted him admirably to write of this sparsely settled peninsula.

Indian Crafts

Spurred on by the financial success of a new self-help business project, Blackfeet Indians of Montana are energetically carrying forward plans for expansion during the present year. To this end, they have acquired the old log cabin of the first white settler in their section and are converting it into an arts and crafts shop.

The shop opened last year at St. Mary's on the Blackfeet Highway, near Glacier National Park, averaged $350 gross receipts weekly, an important income for 50 reservation families. In the fall, 500 tribesmen were separated into groups and placed on a definite production schedule, turning out Indian handcraft for the shop. A federal loan of $6,000 is used as a revolving fund to permit payment being made to the workers as fast as they deliver the goods they have made. The new cabin, built 70 years ago by Jack Monroe, has many interesting associations and is expected to prove a boon to the Blackfeets' new business venture.

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Peddler's Progress

IF THE VISITOR to the Adriatic Riviera only knew that the village of Lovretch lay tucked away in the mountains over his left shoulder, I cannot imagine him forsaking that land where the rich glory of Dubrovnik vies with Kotor's breathless fjords, without a journey into the hinterland. But few do know, and as the Lovretch autobus chatters and lurches its precipitous way over the grandeur of the coastal range, only peasants stare from its windows on to a hinterland untrod by tourist feet.

Yet, though Lovretch might not be even a name to the Yugoslav visitor, he knows its people well. Not a day passes but he sees one of them threading the calles of Split, lounging against the white harbor walls at Susak, or striding vigorously up the crumbling steps from Herzegnovi's quay to the lofty town.

The man from Lovretch is a large, brown-faced, laughing Slav; and from his broad shoulders, slung by leather straps, hangs the hall-mark of his trade—a deep, wide tray containing an assortment of shoelaces, combs, purses, mirrors, suspenders, buttons — anything he might easily sell to townsfolk who have overlooked purchasing such things in their shops. He is a peddler—a torbar—and Lovretch has made torbari its chief export for generations.

* * *

When Cvitko Mustapic looked out from his Lovretch home 120 years ago at the stoniest and rockiest landscape he could imagine, he decided that the idea of raising crops on such ground was simply laughable. So he conceived the idea of supporting his family in Lovretch by going out to sell bundles of needles to the housewives and fishermen of the Dalmatian coast. By doing so he solved the economic problem of his brother peasants. Pocketing his needles and leaving his tiny mountain retreat, Cvitko became the first torbar.

Since that day the number of torbari has grown because the landscape of Lovretch has remained unchanged. Through Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, Russia, almost anywhere away from the unfertile barrenness of their native district, these "wandering Woolworths," as they have been nicknamed, perambulate their trays.

The torbari were away when I took up my residence in Lovretch. Each March more than 300 leave that tiny hamlet of 50 houses clustered around the midget, unfinished church; and the encircling peaks are crusted with Christmas snow before the men return to their wives and children. My autobus clattered up the street in the late evening.

For three hours after leaving Split we had wound up ravines, jolted dizzily along cliff ledges, clipped bulky ranges in two, and sung with all the unself-concious harmony that makes the Yugoslav peasant the most heart-warming traveling-companion in the world.

* * *

It was the children who greeted me when I stepped down from the autobus. At first there was only a handful, yet even before my pack had been disengaged from the other paraphernalia on top of the autobus, literally hordes of children seemed to be springing up about my feet. A man is a strange creature in Lovretch when the torbari are away. Urchins plucked at my jacket and their friends were not slow in responding to exhortations to examine the phenomenon for themselves.

I approached the nearest house, through whose open door a light flickered in dim invitation. There is hospitality typically Yugoslav in Lovretch, and I was welcomed graciously by three busy women in the low, stone-floored room where they were cooking and baking over a wood-stove among the litter of children.

There was a man about this house, too; less adventurous than his brothers, he had rejected the torbari life and accepted a more sedentary occupation in the local post office. He spoke little as we sat side by side at the bare wooden table and dealt with quantities of soup, pork and potatoes, distributing our left-overs to packs of dogs which appeared to have an organized routine of calls from cottage to cottage.

* * *

There are no recreations to while away the evenings for Lovretch's sober populace, and long before 9 o'clock everyone seemed to be asleep. But next morning I surveyed the village from my bedroom window.

Lovretch has climbed up a low hillside to overlook a three-mile broad plateau ended by a valley which is in turn backed by a stolid mountain barrier. The plain itself is incredibly stony with piebald areas of stalagmitic limestone jig-sawed into carpets of flat rocks overlapping like giant fish scales: In place of the abundant shrub and trees, which grow only in the village, are cairns and pinnacles of stacked pebbles, laboriously cleared away to leave a maze of plowed plots rippling still under a scum of tiny, jagged stones.

* * *

So sparse is vegetation that even herding is impossible, and the meager, patchwork fertility is preserved from erosion by a system of stepping with rock walls to protect and support each narrow terrace. I could not blame the torbari for choosing a roaming existence.

Down the single stony street I chose a way amid the poultry, the pigs, goats, geese, and sheep, and took one of the branch-patchs which tumbled over a steep mound onto the plain. In the first field I entered, two women were driving a primitive ox-plow through the pebbly soil. At the door of a barn another woman was sitting cross-legged while she riddled wheat onto a tattered sack.

Across the synthetic fields still more women were plowing or striding up to the village with great vessels of water bouncing heavily across their backs. Everywhere women were plowing, feeding pigs, nursing children, collecting eggs, digging gardens—carrying on exactly as their menfolk would have done had they not been roving miles away spreading the name of torbari to the further corners of Europe.

Today the richest peasant of Lovretch has two acres of land; several have only one fifth of an acre. Wheat is the only produce, and she is a proud woman who can show her returned husband more than 60 kilograms which she has wrested from the unprofitable ground during his absence. All necessities, apart from wheat, have to be bought, and the Lovretch woman estimates she reaps an average of 40 cents a day. Throughout the spring, summer, and autumn, these hardy women work incessantly and cheerfully, and at Christmas their men return.

* * *

In his peregrinations around Europe, the torbar lives a cautious life. He knows the limitations of his womenfolk and his aim must be to bring as much profit as he can. His initial outlay for his tray and merchandise is about 1,000 dinari ($20), and he must pay 400 dinari each year for a state license. In earlier years his profit amounted to as many as 14,000 dinari during the ten months he was away; today 5,000 dinari is an average mark, though only last year a Lovretch torbar brought back 12,000 dinari from Germany. His living expenses while on the march had totaled $4 per week.

I left Lovretch with a profound feeling of respect for a community of women to whose cheerful bounty I had been made so welcome. I have seen many of their husbands since, leaning their glittering trays on slender canes while English noblemen or Russian peasants mingled with their customers. And I have tried as many times to determine which leads the harder life. If either the torbar or his peasant wife would have just a little less carefree smile than the other I might know.

HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

Dorien Leigh

WORKERS BOTH

Torbari's Wives Remain at Home in Lovretch and Raise Meager Crops While Their Husbands Perambulate Their Trays (Below) Along the Dalmatian Coast, to the Balkans, and Even to Russia

FOR IDLE TIME

Fisher Girls on the Dalmatian Coast Race Tortoises on the Wharves While They Wait for the Boats to Bring Home the Catch

. . Palestine

(Continued from Page 6)

civil and religious rights had been scrupulously respected.

In 1917, in the middle of the World War, the British Government issued a statement known as the Balfour Declaration. This definitely promised the support of the British Government in setting up a national home for the Jews in Palestine. This promise did much to encourage the Jews all over the world to rally to the Allied cause with both their lives and their money.

The British view is that this promise in no way contradicts any undertakings or commitments which had already been made to the Arabs. Spokesmen for British policy say you have only to look at a map and see the vast territories which the Arabs possess as a result of the victory of British arms to realize how futile is the argument that the Arabs have not had a fair deal.

It was not until 1922 that Britain was offered and accepted from the League of Nations the Mandate for Palestine. The setting up of the national home for the Jews was an integral part of that obligation. The United States of America gave its assent and approval to this proposition.

In the same year the British Government decided to separate Transjordan from the rest of Palestine, as far as Jewish immigration was concerned. This meant halving the amount of land available for Jewish settlement.

In recent years, during a mounting migration of Jews, there has also been an increasingly strong nationalist movement among the Arab countries surrounding Palestine. This came into existence and much of its force was provided by injustices which the Arabs were reputed to be suffering as a consequence of British policy in Palestine.

Matters came to a crisis in 1936. In the previous year 62,000 Jews entered Palestine. The Arabs thought, rightly or wrongly, that they would soon be overwhelmed and swamped by what they regarded as a foreign race—the Jews. At the same time, the Jews were occupying that area which had been formally ceded to them, and had done much to develop it, so that they were not disposed to move.

It is that conflict which has given rise to the present difficulty in Palestine, whose repercussions are felt, not only in London, but in many other parts of the world.

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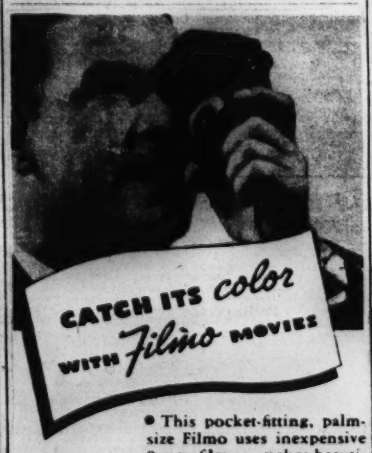

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Home for Pioneers

WE'RE BUILDING a homestead on a five-year plan.

Some of our friends thought the idea ridiculous, but the restoration of a rundown apple orchard and the completion of a little week-end cottage beside a cool, sparkling brook within the first year has changed criticism to approval, and now our visitors go away mumbling about their high rents, and interest rates.

We read Ralph Borsodi's "Flight from the City"; Gove Hambige's "Enchanted Acre," and had collected ideas from home and garden magazines for five years. But it seemed very difficult for us to save a sufficient sum of money to buy or build a house.

One day while exploring through the country, we saw a faded old sign in an abandoned apple orchard. That sign indistinctly advertised that the land was for sale. We pushed our way through thick undergrowth of briers, sumac and other bushes and found a brook rippling in a culvert along the rear boundary of the orchard. The brook, sparkling and melodious, hurried over trap rock and boulders, whirled into a little pool in a glen and then continued on. That brook was the only redeeming feature of the place.

* * *

We made casual inquiry about the purchase price and found we could get an acre and a half of land and the beautiful brook, too. It didn't take long to close the transaction and get back to the brook.

The apple orchard had been abandoned for years and much undergrowth crowded the trees. Two or three of our relatives caught our vision and offered to chop, to saw, to hammer, to paint, or to do anything to help. One relative had a 6 x 8 foot commercial ice box with six-inch cork insulated walls that he was about to discard. We dismantled the box and moved it to our orchard where it was bolted together on a stone foundation. After a roof was added it became a snug little toolhouse.

All of that autumn and winter we cleared away underbrush and pulled out stumps of decayed apple trees, and roots of sumac. When Spring arrived, we added, with a carpenter's assistance, an 8 x 12 foot room to our "ice-box" toolhouse. It's interior was compactly designed like a trailer to accommodate two persons for sleeping and living room quarters. The toolhouse part was converted into a kitchenette, wash room and clothes closet. It was equipped with an electric refrigerator, a two-burner electric stove, a sink and plenty of shelves for food and dishes. The sleeping-living room addition has shelves for bedding, baggage and books. Chairs, a chest of drawers and a radio added to the convenience and comfort of the room.

We moved into this cottage about the first of May. The transition from a five-room apartment into a two-room cottage was not altogether easy, but as the days grew warmer we enjoyed more outdoor living.

* * *

During a hot spell in July we added a screened porch which was used for sleeping. It was always cool and refreshing. The sound of the tumbling brook was like a soothing symphony that played on and on as we drifted off to sleep.

To the porch we hooked window boxes planted with petunias which grew in profusion and spread around the ground bringing a touch of bright color to the dark brown wood of the cottage. A geranium in a green butter tub and English ivy in red wooden clogs helped to brighten up the exterior walls, too.

When the weather was wet we devoted time to the interior. Homespun curtains in rust color with bright cords running criss-cross were placed at the sides of two windows in the living room and at a portal between the kitchenette and the living room. Bright colored covers were put on the books on shelves tucked in two corners near the ceiling. Shiplap walls were given a glossy finish with two coats of shellac. A cluster of colored gourds, rag rugs and rustic lamps practically completed the simple decorations.

COUNTRY HOME ON A FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A Discarded Commercial Icebox Was the Beginning. Used as a Tool House the First Winter, It Was Later Transformed Into the Kitchenette of the New Cottage and Is Hardly Recognizable With Its Hanging Flower Boxes and Railroad Lantern. The Mailbox Carries Out the Pioneer Feeling and Makes a Welcome Nameplate at the Entrance to the Driveway

A rubblestone well around a bubble spring in some trap rock near the brook gave us an ample water supply. We built a shed over the well and extended a pipe up the culvert to level ground about 25 feet away where a rustic red roof has been placed on two four-by-four poles over a double-action hand pump fastened on a concrete and rubblestone base.

* * *

From the mail carrier we learned that we needed a huge, metal box on a pole near enough to the road so that packages or letters could be delivered without making it necessary for the carrier to step from his car. A snapshot in a back-number of a home and garden magazine suggested a way to convert that ugly mail box into something more artistic. We picked up wheels of a boy's express wagon and nailed them under the box. Then we cut out four wooden oxen from one-inch thick boards and fastened them, two by two, with a shaft and yoke to the end of the box. A few touches of paint and the mail box became a miniature covered wagon. The covered wagon suggests pioneering and that is exactly what we are doing.

The apple trees were partly pruned early last season and one of them bore fruit. More thinning out and spraying is necessary before production will be restored satisfactorily.

Next perennials were planted. Almost every visitor brought plants, iris, phlox, forsythia, poppies, calliopsis and several plants that we don't know at all.

* * *

At the southern corner of our acre and a half we are now building a workshop and hothouse. This building is easily accessible to a 50-by-100 foot patch planted with tomatoes, carrots, beets, and other vegetables, for food production is the important part of the second year of our five-year plan.

The third year, we expect to build a full-size house on a knoll overlooking the orchard, gardens and brook. The interlude is making it possible for us to save more rapidly toward the new house. Our present cottage will then become the guest house.

A swimming pool, nature trails, rustic bridges, are included in the fourth year of the plan, and at the end of the fifth year, we hope to have our happy homestead completed.

J. T. B.

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Movies Made in China

THE IMPORTANT THING, of course, is to be nonchalant going into a New York Bowery theater late at night to see Chinese movies.

We paid 35 cents for the seats. It was 10:45. A tall, lean boy, with a ready grin, and a much abused "uniform" coat on, took our tickets and said, with a kind of flourish, "You can go in. Hold onto your tickets." It didn't quite make sense, in a town where ticket takers snatch your tickets, instead of telling you you can keep them.

We found out what that meant. It seems that, up to 11 o'clock, the show is American. Cowboy pictures, old ones, with much hooting and hollering, and horses rushing hither and thither, and Indians with wildly flapping feathers. We got the tag end of the 10-cent show as a present. But at 11 o'clock everything changes and a bouncer puts you out if you have no 35-cent ticket. The house lights go down; there is a premonitory bit of authentic Chinese music made on a violin with one string. There is the sound of a few late arrivals; a snatch or two of Cantonese, the loud sigh of an elderly Chinese woman who has come all by herself to the movies. And the show begins.

Its musical prologue starts with a tune of the kind which used to introduce Dutch or German acts in vaudeville. Then comes "The Stars and Stripes Forever," a good American march if there ever was one.

* * *

We discovered that to know a little about the Chinese theater is to know nothing at all about Chinese movies. The ticket seller is a very pretty little Chinese girl. She had on a green dress, and she was knitting a sweater of purple wool. She had plenty of time to knit because business happened to be slow. It was Wednesday night. The show changes every Friday night. Most of the people in the Chinese Quarter who wanted to see the current picture had apparently seen it. The audience was small—though she said it might pick up, as the pictures go on until three or four in the morning. But she couldn't explain the picture. She called to a young Chinese who was standing in the lobby.

"I am not interested," he said surprisingly, with a cheerful giggle. We couldn't quite make out whether he meant he wasn't interested in spending his time explaining Chinese movies to Occidentals, on the ground that, since we were Occidentals, his time would be largely wasted—or whether he meant he wasn't interested in the picture.

As nearly as we could make out the picture was some kind of a domestic comedy. It was very modern. None of the symbolism of the Chinese stage play.

We could well believe what we subsequently were told, namely, that the reason they have Chinese movies in the United States is because there are lots of Chinese who have never seen China, and who are curious to know what goes on there. The films are supposed to show them. There were a number of actresses in this movie—a modern item in itself, since traditionally no women were employed on the Chinese stage. The women characters argue with the males, in the movie. Modern modernism, since when did a woman of old China argue with her menfolk?

* * *

We asked someone at the Will Hays office something about Chinese movies. He said he didn't know very much about them and added, "The Chinese love gangster movies. And if you think gangster movies are produced in the United States—you haven't seen anything, compared with Chinese gangster movies."

We asked a young Chinese on one of the Chinese Quarter newspapers about that, and he laughed and said, "No gangster movies. We don't have any gangster movies."

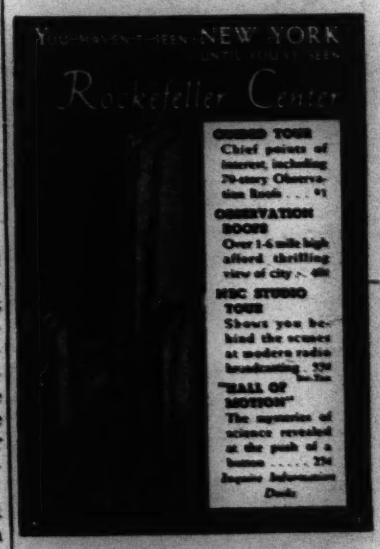
Take your choice.

We stayed about a half hour, convinced that so far as we were concerned you can see as much in a half hour as in three days. Every once in a while everyone in the audience laughed. It sounded much like an American audience laughing.

As we went up the aisle we noticed two things.

The elderly Chinese woman was fast asleep. And two kittens, sitting by the radiator and staring at the screen, appeared to be enjoying themselves very much, thank you.

J. M.



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Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Let soak 5 minutes. Add hot water and stir until dissolved. Add salt and vinegar, cool, and when it begins to thicken, beat until frothy. Fold in cheese, olives, celery, pepper and whipped cream or evaporated milk. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. Serve with salad dressing.

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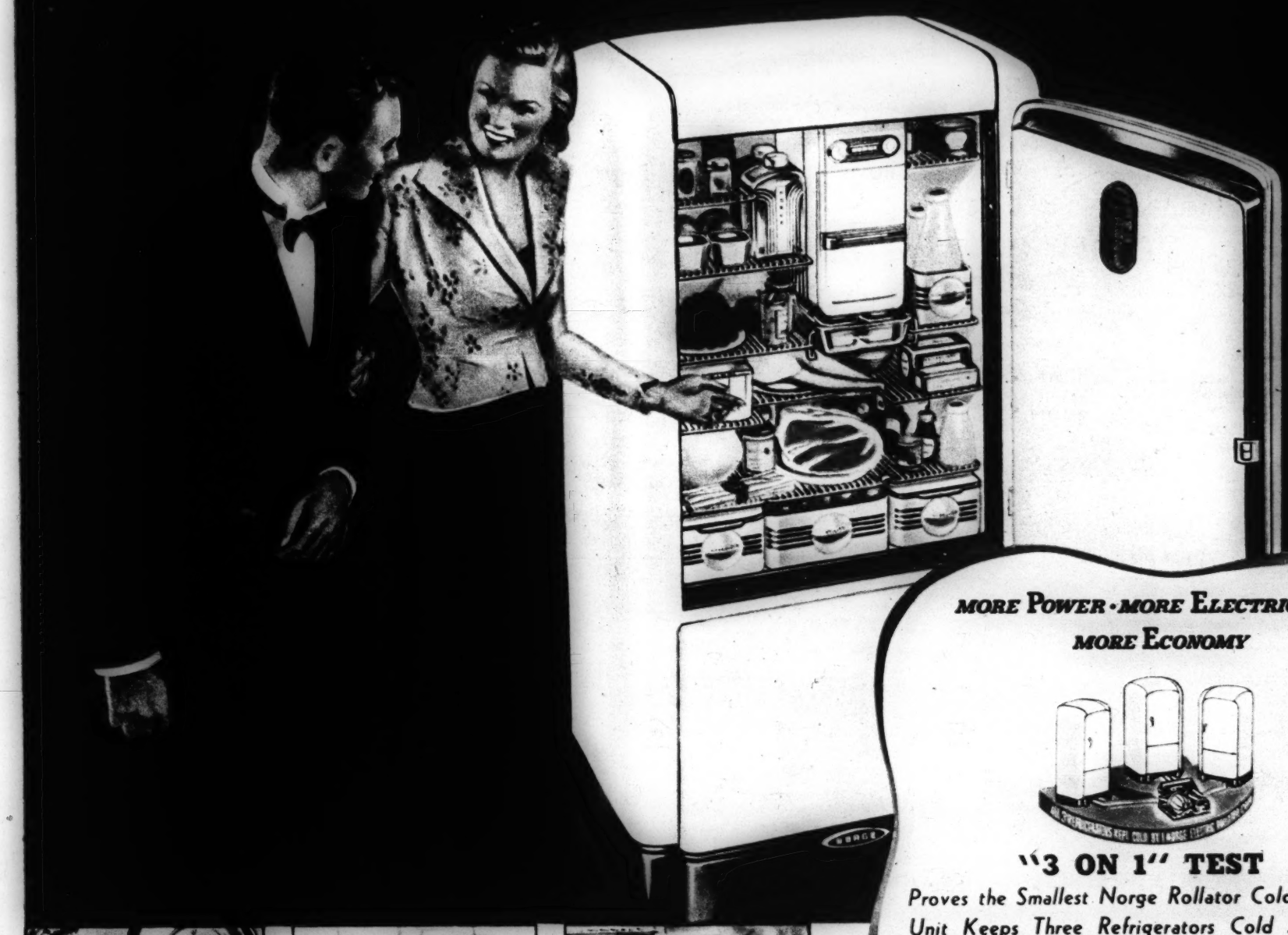

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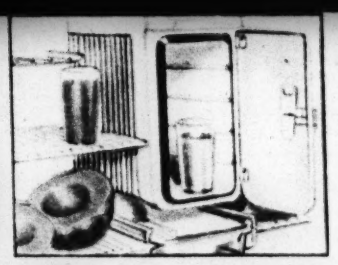

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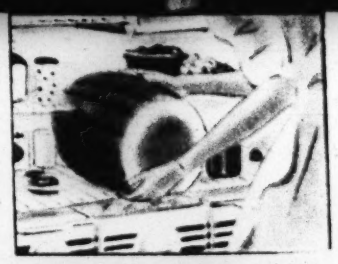

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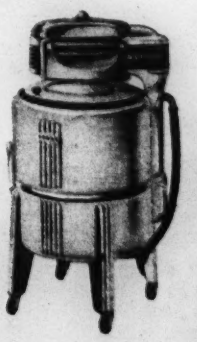

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